Sawden—HIST OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

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HISTORY

of

Dufferin County

by

STEPHEN SAWDEN

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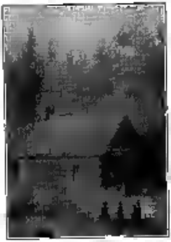


"Clean, upright lives they lived and brave
And a noble heritage they gave"

Anne Spence Hamilton

PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Melancthon township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Horning's Mills, two of whom were the late Mr. George Hadick and Mr. George Leitch. They consulted Mr. T. K. Slack, then M.P.P. for Dufferin, and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the History of Dufferin County. Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book, to which, after some deliberation, he acceded, realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be prepared much better in this generation than a generation later.

The little interior county in Central Ontario, known as Dufferin, has been in existence for approximately sixty years, and it has been the endeavor of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the county from the earliest settlements down the decades of time, for present and future generations, other than traditions, tales or nebulous legend.

Possibly few regions in the province command a more diversified landscape than do the townships of Dufferin. Hills and dales and uplands and lowlands with here and there a few miles of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals, in Mono and Mulmur; the wide expanse of rolling lands with here and there an intervening stretch of low and level cedar swamp in Amaranth and Melancthon, while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of alluvial soil once clothed and adorned in a wealth of rich forest growth present to the eye a most pleasing vista of the erstwhile domain and covert of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of "Gary" and Luther.

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Grey and Simcoe, Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast-line dotted every few miles with important ports, but few sections in Ontario have been more highly favored with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth.

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible: The late Mr. C. R. McKeown, K.C.; Mr. T. K. Slack, of Orangeville; Mr. A. E. Noble, of Vancouver; Rev. Father E. Kelly, D.Litt.; Miss O'Connor of the Public Library; Miss King, Librarian, Ontario Legislature, and the efficient and courteous staff of the reference Library, Toronto.

Steve Sawden

AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr. Steve Sawden, author of The Dufferin County History, is an old Dufferin County boy, having been born in Melancthon township. He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school. He attended McMaster University, Toronto, Ontario, and Oskaloosa College, Iowa, U.S.A., the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clark and ex-Governor Harding of Iowa, graduating with his B.A. degree. He has done considerable newspaper work, first with Dufferin County weeklies, then the London Free Press, the former Toronto World, The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star. He is also author of "The Prime Ministers of Canada" and "The Grand River Valley."

Mr. Sawden is now a resident of Toronto.

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes, descendants of a native race erroneously called Indians, whom Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with two great families of Indians, the Algonquins and the Hurons, the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River, on Manitoulin Island, and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois, a confederacy of "Five Nations," who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State, between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a red, or copper-colored skin, long, coarse, straight black hair, black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless, slimly built, but were strong, athletic and enduring. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot, and were so efficient in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often deceived in thinking they were coming in contact with wild animals when really there was nothing more than two or three Indians secluded behind a clump of trees imitating the calls of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and steal upon their game or their foes with catlike tread, and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war-whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight in open warfare, but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or waylay him in ambush as he hurried along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush, that is in hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams, and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends, but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies. To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure, and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest "brave." No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp. As the scalp was the proof of victory, each "brave" wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life. The lock was made by shaving the hair close except on the crown of the head, where it was allowed to grow long, and was ornamented with feathers. Digging up the hatchet meant preparing for war. Going on the warpath meant waging war. Burying the hatchet meant making peace.

Labor of all sorts was done by the women or "squaws." They planted and pounded the corn, carried the water, dressed the skins and made the clothing, and, when the band travelled from one place to another, they carried the household goods and belongings. Taking care of the children or "papooses" was a simple matter. Till the child was old enough to run about it was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree, or leaned against the trunk, or carried on its mother's back. Once able to go alone, the boys were taught to shoot with arrows at a mark, to fish and hunt. The girls were taught to weave, make pottery and baskets and do everything they would be expected to do as "squaws" or wives of the "braves."

Such were the inhabitants of the now banner province of Ontario when it was first explored by a civilized man.

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCaron, a Recollet missionary, with an interpreter, ascended the Ottawa River and, crossing by way of the Mattawa River, reached Lake Nipissing, then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit this region of the Great Lakes. A few years later, in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, was enacted the terrible slaughter of the French missionaries. Five Jesuit priests, Fathers Daniel, Lalement, Brebeuf, Garnier and Chabanel, suffered martyrdom by the Hurons after fifteen years of missionary work, from 1634 to 1649.

From the three great families of Indians, Algonquins, Hurons and Iroquois, numerous tribes descended, and of these we learn more in later years, their descendants having occupied the hills and valleys that are now within the County of Dufferin. A tribe was a number of Indians speaking the same language, and generally spread over a wide area. Each tribe was subdivided into smaller groups living in villages, which were often surrounded by stockades or fences for purposes of defence.

Of these three families of Indians, the Algonquins were the most numerous, about 90,000 men, women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to this family: The Ojibways or Chippeways, along the shore of Lake Superior, and the Miamies, Ottawas and Pottawatomies of the neighboring State of Michigan. From the Huron stock descended the following tribes: Eries, Neutrals, the Petuns or Tobacco Nation. Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the "Five Nations": Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras, who had lived in North Carolina, joined them in 1714 and 1715, and they were then called the "Six Nations." Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks, is a noted character in Canadian history. He fought in the cause of the British in 1759, and again in 1763 against the uprising of Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, who is said to have been "one of the ablest of his race, a man who united the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a general. Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally, at the head of his tribe, he crossed the border into Canada and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of good land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Falls at Elora, about 700,000 acres. The boundary lines of this tract of land did not run in a zig zag manner like the various curves of the river but were drawn as straight as possible with occasional angles, so as to take in the twelve miles in breadth. In time the Indians thought that a tract of 700,000 acres was too large for their method of farming, and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration.

As the Grand River takes its rise in the Township of Melancthon, which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin, it is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers ascended the stream to its source one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County.

Coming down to more recent years, tradition informs us that when the surveying parties made the first blazes through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County, Huron-Ontario Street (Centre Road) from Port Credit to Collingwood, about 1848, and the Toronto and Sydenham Road, between Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1848, they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land, and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Mulmur. Certain of the older citizens of Melancthon still have a vivid recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Back Line, and on the rear end of the Thomas Sanderson farm, lot 251, S. W. (Melancthon Station), and also of Tom Sky, the local Indian Chief.

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE history of Dufferin County commences, as it were, in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe, Grey and Wellington, for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1879, the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in these counties, Mono and Mulmur were in Simcoe, Melancthon in Grey and Amaranth, East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington. A brief resume of these older counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin.

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843, but what was known as the "Simcoe District" dates back as early as 1798, when the Act, 38, Geo. III, chap. 5, created some new counties, one of which was Simcoe. In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1831 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and more definite boundaries were made. In relating the events of these early years which resulted in the formation of the county, Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., in his "History of Simcoe County," says: "The next step in the development of the county was the passage of an Act, 7 Wm. IV, chap. 32, March 4th, 1837), by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District, naming the Townships therein, and gave authority to raise £4,000 for the erection of a jail and court house. The next year another Act, 1 Vict. 2nd session, chap. 39, gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county, not to exceed 1d. in the pound, until the payment of the £4,000 should be completed. A further Act was passed in 1841 (4 and 5, Vict. chap. 96), to authorize a debt of £4,000 more, in addition to the former loan, as the earlier sum of £4,000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings."

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to declare the County of Simcoe 'to be a separate and distinct District.' After the Court House and Jail had been erected, the Governor-General's Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th, 1843, and Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District. The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following:

James Robert Gowan, Judge.
Benjamin Walker Smith, Sheriff
Jonathan Lane, Clerk of the Court.
William McVity, Clerk of the Peace
Moses Hayter, Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Government. The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1858 when Henry B. Hopkins was appointed.

In 1874 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act, 38 Vict., chap. 51 defining the new County of Dufferin, by which Mono and Mulmur were detached from Simcoe and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes. In December 1881, Mono and Mulmur came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe whereby the financial questions were to be settled, and early in 1882 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law confirming the agreement. In the final settlement Mono received a little over $1000 from Simcoe County while Mulmur was indebted to Simcoe for nearly $500 plus about $20,400 loans to the H. & N. W. Railroad. Mulmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year.

WELLINGTON

The Gazetteer by Irwin & Burnham, publishers, Toronto, 1867 gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington.

"In 1837 by Act of Parliament, the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Amaranth, Luther, Melancthon and Proton from the county of Simcoe, the townships of Guelph, Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and the triangular portion known as King's Bush, now forming the townships of Peel, Maryborough and Wellesley, from the Gore District. By the same proclamation the erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized. In 1840 the county officials received their commissions. A. J. Ferguson, Judge County Court; George J. Grange, Sheriff; Thomas Saunders, Clerk of the Peace; James Hodgert, Inspector of Licenses. A. D. Fordyce was appointed Warden in 1841."

Thus it will be seen that the three townships Amaranth, Luther and Melancthon, now in Dufferin, and Proton in Grey, were, one hundred years ago, part of Simcoe County.

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows: The town of Guelph, the villages of Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville and the townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Garafraxa, Guelph, Luther, Maryborough, Minto, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch.

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1852, but according to data gathered from various sources it seems that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound, as is generally supposed, but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford. The first exploring parties came from "Little York" (Toronto) up to Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay thence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay and along the thickly wooded shore to what was then known as "Queen's Bush" north of Simcoe. This would be about the year [illegible]. The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham, the first site being surveyed in 1837 by Chas. Rankin, P.L.S. It did not became a village, however, until the early forties, and in 1857 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, although the population was not more than 2,000.

When the County was formed there was no Court House, and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County attached to Wellington County, the name chosen being in honour of Earl Grey. The first County Council meeting was held in a private house, and the following County Officials were chosen: Warden, James Beechell, Esquire, Reeve of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton; Clerk, George James Dale; Treasurer, Thomas Gordon. Frederick Wilks, Esquire, was the first County Judge, and Mr. William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace, both being appointed in 1854. George Snider was the first Sheriff.

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1852, residents from the several townships were more or less attracted to Owen Sound, especially County Municipal Officials, and in these days of railway and motor traffic we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer builders of the County had to contend with in their endeavor to reach the County Town. The Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of Melancthon and Proton had to attend every meeting of the County Council, jurymen selected from these townships had to attend sittings of the County Court, and candidates competing for school teachers' certificates had to attend examinations held at Owen Sound. In the winter season these people of course could make the trip of over sixty miles by sleigh (those fortunate enough to own a span of horses) for the road "through the bush" was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those "good old days," and there were log taverns dotted along the road every mile or two where the cold and thirsty travellers could "get warm and refreshments," but in order to reach the County Seat in spring, summer or autumn, you had to walk, because of the steep hills on the dry high land and the mud in rough corduroy road through the swamps and swales. The late James Renchell, James Brown, Robert McGhee and other early Reeves of Melancthon had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the "Toronto Line." In those early days it usually required two days to "walk up" to O Sound and two days for the return trip. The four great roads of Grey Coun at this time were: The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Soun, the Durham Road, leading east and west from the village of Durham, th Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound, and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound. Nine or ten yea after the County was organized, these four roads were gravelled at a cost o $900,000, and the people could then drive to Owen Sound in summer as we as in winter. There were no toll-gates on any of these roads.

Physical Features

The physical features of Dufferin County are of vast importance to th peninsula of Western Ontario. Being the highest plateau immediately w of the Georgian Bay, it forms the watershed between the four lakes—Huron, Erie, Ontario and Simcoe, and those rivers, Saugeen, Grand, Credit and Na tawasaga, which drain so much of this desirable part of Ontario, take their rise in Dufferin or its adjacent townships.

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above th general level, but the county is a lofty table-land, which at the southwest border (Orangeville) is 1700 feet above sea-level, about 1200 feet above La Huron or the Georgian Bay, and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. Dufferin County has been more or less appropriately called the "roof of Ontario."

Although a continuation of the Caledon Mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are merely miniature hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin. Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding ravines through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish. These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the Boyne and Nottawasaga Rivers.

The lakes are few and small in area although two at least are of considerable depth, and embosomed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford ideal places for fishing, boating or camping ground.

The southwestern part of the county is rolling, some places flat, alluvial lands of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth and is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of live stock. Shelburne and Dundalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario. These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar, spruce, balsam, tamarac and black and white ash, while the high land and ridges in the north-eastern side of the county, in the early days locally known as "the hardwood district", the primeval forest consisted of maple, beech, birch, elm and hemlock, with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine. The soil of these higher lands or hills was in some cases, gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated. In point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province.

The flora and fauna indigenous to Western Ontario were common in Dufferin. When the earliest explorers, the traders and trappers, first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin, they were impressed with the brilliant hues and lively verdure of the majestic forest, which they beheld in all its pristine purity. Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams. The larger wild animals of the district comprised the deer, bear, wolf and lynx, the black bear of course being king of the forest, while in the smaller fur-bearing group were the beaver, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat and squirrels. In the woods were myriads of feathered creatures including pigeons, partridges and the various song-birds, while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks, swans and other water-fowl.

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

FOR about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County, considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the reeves and other influential ratepayers in the neighboring townships. Frequent heated discussions took place at public meetings and in the local press (Orangeville, Guelph and Owen Sound newspapers). Caledon in the south, Adjala and Tecumseth in the east, Proton and Osprey and even some of the townships stretching into the counties of Huron and Bruce on the north-west, because of their great distances from their respective county seats, were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in deciding on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages laid claim to the distinction. The annual nomination meetings for municipal elections were especially tumultuous, and often characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1862 or 1863, about ten years before the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage, driven by the late William Lewis and the late Robert Howsfield, was run from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound, which, together with the later coming of the railway, enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd, 1934, quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 31st, 1862, says: "Dr. Hewat presided at a meeting held in Bell's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville. T. R. Thickson acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That it is highly desirable that a new county, to consist of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton (to compose one township) and the east half of Garafraxa be formed into a new County, said County to be called "Hurontario County"

"A central committee of twelve was formed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolution. The gentlemen named as members of the committee were Messrs J. Ketchum, Thos. Jull, Thos. Jackson, Wm. Armstrong, T. E. Buckham, Jas. Kelly, S. M. McKitrick, Wm. Parsons, W. S. Hewat, B. Youmans, J. Carbert and F. C. Stewart."

And again The Sun of Sept. 4th, 1866, says: "A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie's store in Camilla on Monday Sept. 20th, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mono."

In the same issue The Sun further says: "A meeting of the ratepayers of Luther, Proton, Egremont, Minto, Normanby, Howick and Carrick was held at Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Palmerston."

This agitation was lively both before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships, Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon, Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County the county town would of course have to be within the territory comprising the five townships. Orangeville and Shelburne keenly contested the honour and in some respects Mono Mills had a better claim than either. But Orangeville having the largest population of the three villages concerned of course gave the largest vote, which together with the favorable vote of the two most populous townships carried and Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished Nobleman, Lord Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878.

The new county however could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected.

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 18th, 1879 the following members being present:

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Evans
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	R. S. Campbell
Melancthon	Robert McGhee	Wm. Airth
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Thos. Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	F. C. Stewart	John Green
Shelburne	William Jelly	

Mr F. C. Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr P. M. Barker, Orangeville, was appointed County Clerk.

A second meeting of the Provisional County Council was held 30th of September of this year to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Buildings.

1880

On March 22nd, 1880, the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden. The same members were re-elected with the following exception. In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos. Hamilton, and Andrew Semple Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston. In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Huxtable and Wm. Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William August. Mr J. C. Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

The county buildings, having been erected in 1880, although perhaps only finished in 1881 the County Council could occupy their own quarters this year. On January [illegible], 1881, the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year excepting that in Melancthon Charles McDowell was Deputy-Reeve instead of Wm. Augusi, and in Orangeville Joseph Pa tulle was Deputy-Reeve. Mr. F. C. Stewart was again elected Warden and J. C. Reid reappointed Clerk. Mr. R. T. Hunn, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer.

1883

On January 24th, 1883 the County Council met with the following members present.

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	Thos. Ferguson
Melancthon	James Hurlock	Charles McDowell
Amaranth	John Williams	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F. C. Stewart	J. M. Skelton
Shelburne	William Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were as follows:

Warden	F. C. Stewart
Clerk 1st year	P. M. Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J. C. Reid
Treasurer	R. T. Hunn
Sheriff	Thos. Bowles
Public School Inspector	Nathaniel Gordon
Crown Attorney	J. P. MacMillan
County Judge	Maitland McCarthy

Some of these, it will be seen, were only yearly appointments, while others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given.

COUNTY JUDGES

Maitland McCarthy	1883-1913
W. G. Fisher	1913-1926
J. A. Gosilen	1926-1927
J. C. Moore	1927-1931
W. P. Jones, only a few months	April 1931 to Oct. 1931
W. T. Robb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J. P. McMillan	1881-1890
Elgin Myers K.C.	1891-1902
W. J. L. McKay	1902-1914
J. L. Ireland	1914-1926
W. D. Evans	1926-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowles	1881-1913
Henry Endacott	1913-1927
T. W. Slack	1927

P. S. INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Gordon	1881-1911
W. R. Liddy, B.A.	1911-1936
A. F. Hammid, B.A.	1937-

COUNTY CLERKS

P. M. Barker, J. C. Reid, W. W. Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS

R. T. Hunt, C. R. Wheelock, Jas. Henderson

LOCAL REGISTRARS

John McLaren, Col J A V Preston

EARLY SURVEYORS

Among the early surveyors of the tract of wild land that now is the county of Dufferin and beyond was Charles Rankin P.L.S., who was sent out from York in the spring of 1833 to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe District" into townships. He chose an admirable site on the west shore of the Georgian Bay, not far from the present town of Thornbury where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the townships. The place became known as "Rankin's Landing." Names of other surveyors mentioned in the record were:

John McDonald, P.L.S.	Goderich
David Gibson, P.L.S.	Toronto
William McPhillips, P.L.S.	Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell, P.L.S.	Brantford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Dufferin County since its formation to the year of this writing is as follows:

Provisional County Wardens—

1875 and 1876—F C. Stewart, Orangeville
1877—W. J. Parkhill, Mulmur
1878—Robert Wilson, Mono.
1879—F C. Stewart. Orangeville
1880—Robert Henderson, East Garafraxa.

Senior County Wardens—

1881—F C Stewart, Orangeville
1882—Colwell Graham Mulmur.
1883—Robert Wilson Mono.
1884—John Gillespie, Amaranth.
1885—William Jelly Shelburne
1886—George Bailey Melancthon
1887—John Gilchrist Orangeville
1888—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1889—Andrew Richardson East Luther
1890—Robert Gallaugher Mulmur
1891—Richard Allen Mono.
1892—William Johnston Amaranth.
1893—William Jelly Shelburne
1894—Samuel McDowell Melancthon.
1895—Harry Gillespie Orangeville
1896—John Turner East Garafraxa
1897—R A Riky Shelburne
1898—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1899—John Park, East Luther
1900—Samuel Ewing, Mono
1901—E J Roberts Mulmur
1902—W A Wansbrough, Amaranth
1903—Alex Richardson, Grand Valley.
1904—J L Island Orangeville,
1905—Paul Gallaugher, Mulmur
1906—Samuel Platt, E. Luther
1907—Jas. Armstrong, Orangeville.
1908—Dr Campbell, Shelburne.
1909—W J Bruce Mono.
1910—Jas. Keith, Grand Valley.
1911—Archie Greer Mulmur
1912—John A. Cornelius, East Garafraxa
1913—John Brown Amaranth.
1914—T C Brydon, Melancthon
1915—John Roberts, Mulmur
1916—J A Marshall Mono.
1917—Hugh Falconer Shelburne
1918—Alfred Megarry Grand Valley
1919—R W Hilborn E Luther
1920—C V Jeffers Orangeville
1921—James Brown East Garafraxa
1922—T F Simpson, Amaranth
1923—Archie Vance Melancthon
1924—James Henderson, Mulmur
1925—T B, Parkinson Orangeville.
1926—D E Dean Shelburne
1927—W A Donaldson Mono
1928—R O Ewing Amaranth
1929—R Lane Grand Valley
1930—R, W Pratt, Shelburne
1931—T F Watson, Melancthon.
1932—J E Thompson Orangeville

who died April 20th, succeeded by Norman Lindsay, Mono
1933—E. R. Cunningham, Mulmur
1934—W. E. Tovell, E. Luther
1935—T. J. O'Flynn, Shelburne
1936—Ronald Gear, Shelburne
1937—Geo. Cameron, Orangeville
1938—Harold Marshall, Mono
1939—R. C. Hynes, Melancthon

* * * *

Political History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorable days of Confederation. What is now the County of Dufferin was formerly divided for electoral purposes among the counties of Grey, Simcoe and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell. Orangeville was in Centre Wellington, Mono township in Cardwell, Mulmur township in South Simcoe, the townships of East Garafraxa, East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellington and Melancthon township and the village of Shelburne in East Grey.

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons at the General Elections in Cardwell since Confederation.

1867—Mr. Ferguson
1872—J. H. Cameron.
1874—J. H. Cameron.
1878—Thomas White.
1882—Thomas White.
1887—Hon. Thomas White
1891—R. S. White
1896—Dr. Wm. Stubbs.
1900—R. Johnston.

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903, Dr. John Barr, of Shelburne, Conservative, then member for the Local House, being elected to the House of Commons in 1904. Owing to Dr. Barr's sudden death at Ottawa in 1909 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Best, Conservative, of Mulmur, who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917. In the general election of 1921 R. J. Woods, of the Township of Melancthon, Progressive, was elected over John Best. The present member, Earl Rowe, Conservative, was elected to the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925.

Dr. Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Dr. F. W. Lewis, of Orangeville, Conservative, in 1905, when the Whitney Government was elected over the Ross Administration. C. R. McKeown, K.C., then of Orangeville, Conservative, succeeded Dr. F. W. Lewis in a by-election July 24th, 1907. Mr. McKeown was also returned in the general elections in 1908, 1911, 1914 and 1923.

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Hearst Government suffered defeat and the Drury Government was elected Dufferin forsook the conservative fold and elected T. K. Slack, of Melancthon, U. F. O. Mr. Slack was defeated in 1923, but was again elected in 1926 and 1929.

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Henry Government the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin is now known as Dufferin-Simcoe, and Wellington-Dufferin, formerly North Wellington. The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmur are in Dufferin-Simcoe, the sitting member being Rev. A. W. Downer, Conservative. In North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth, Melancthon, East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Grand Valley and the present member is Ross McEwing, Liberal.

The following were the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislature from 1875 when Dufferin constituency was created.

1875—Dr. Barr
1879—William Jelly
1883—Robert McGhee
1886—F. C. Stewart.
1890—Dr. Barr
1894—William Hynes.
1898—Dr. Barr
1905—Dr. F. W. Lewis
1907 (July)—C. R. McKeown.
1919—T. K. Slack
1923—C. R. McKeown.
1926—T. K. Slack to June 1934

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Dufferin, its northern boundary being East Luther and Amaranth while its south eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin, and on the south west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle. It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Ryckman P.L.S., of Hamilton, and named Garafraxa—from sassafras—a small herb that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1828 and among the early settlers appear the following names, Messrs McKee Felker Headley and John Dobson. The township as a whole, however was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1835 to 1850.

The Garafraxa Road named for the township, and one of the main thoroughfares in Upper Canada, was surveyed by Charles Rankin P.L.S., in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands, it extended to Mount Forest Durham Chatsworth and Owen Sound. When Mr Rankin's surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest the work had to be temporarily discontinued owing to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840. John McDonald P.L.S. of Goderich, surveyor for the Canada Company was engaged to lay out a tier of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41 the lots being taken up by the incoming settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of Wellington County in 1840, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county District of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr James Donaldson was Reeve of the combined townships of Garafraxa Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Garafraxa Erin and Caledon evidently came in from the vicinity of Oakville Port Credit and Streetsville, as these (at that time small villages) are frequently mentioned in the early record. Garafraxa being referred to as the "most northerly surveyed township." Port Credit is possibly as old as York itself. The late Col Thomas Ingersoll is said to have been the first white settler. Streetsville was laid out by Mr Timothy Street in 1819 and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Brampton is said to have been laid out in 1834 by John Elliott, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries, the main stream entering the township at the northern border just a little below the village of Waldemar and running in a westerly direction through the township. The land is generally rolling, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould with a clay subsoil. The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar and pine.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in his "Canada—Past, Present and Future," gives the following account of Garafraxa, meaning both East and West Garafraxa, in the early years: "The first settlement in the township was made in 1828. In 1841 the population of the township was 300 and by 1850 the number had increased to 1860. In 1841 there were 1000 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4250 acres in crop."

The following crop report is given for the year 1848: "Twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat; sixteen thousand bushels of oats; four thousand bushels of peas; twelve thousand bushels of potatoes; fifteen thousand bushels of turnips; seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar." These were the crop reports of the pioneer days but Garafraxa was noted for its great production of maple syrup and sugar down the intervening years until the towering maple trees fell a prey to the woodsman's axe a few years ago.

An old newspaper clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1864 as follows:

Township Clerk, William McCormick, salary —	$100.00
Township Treasurer, Guy Leslie, salary —	40.00
Township Assessor, James Clarke, salary —	130.00
Township Collector, Edward Bean, salary —	55.00
Tavern Inspector, Henry McGowan, salary	15.00
Township Auditors, Peter Rennie and Andrew Lightbody, salaries, each	4.00
Township Councillors, while on duty, each to receive per day — — —	1.00

Prior to the year 1869 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was only the one municipality of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington. After the division of the township in 1869 East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years and when in 1879 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin.

MARSVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Marsville. Situated on the main road between Orangeville and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre. Not only was Marsville the meeting place for the Township Council but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there. A census taken in the early nineties gives the following names of those doing business in the village:

William Cooney, general store and postmaster
C. E. Barrett, blacksmith
Laban Boggs, shoemaker
Charles Baughman, carpenter
Nathaniel Cooper, plasterer
Richard Anthony, Hotel

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days. An

early gazetteer has the following account of the founding of the village: "Reading is a post village in Garafraxa Township, 25 miles from Guelph. The village was first settled in 1845 by Robert Lenford, and a post office established. It was named after Reading, Berkshire, England. James Donaldson was the first postmaster. Besides stores, hotel and other places of business the village has three churches, school, Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by-gone days were Hereward, Vanatter (The Maples) and Orton.

* * * *

Mono Township and Villages

There is some uncertainty among local historians as to whether Mono or Garafraxa is the older township. It is safe to assume, however, that Mono is the oldest of the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin. With Mulmur at the north, Adjala on the east, Caledon on the south and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Simcoe as neighboring counties.

Doubtless the first explorers to penetrate the dense woods, which in after years became the prosperous township of Mono, came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line, most probably the latter, and formed a settlement in the south-east corner of Mono, around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. Of course there was little or no survey made as yet of the different townships, either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods. When these two lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only corduroy roads made of round logs with only the limbs cut off and the spaces filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low, swampy stretches, while much difficulty was experienced in ascending the high hills.

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga Indians who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from its mouth to its source which, of course, is in Mono. The Government gradually acquired these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in. While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the chiefs themselves always had the highest praise for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them.

As in ancient times Babylon and Nineveh vied with each other for priority and supremacy of the Mesopotamian valley with little more evidence to substantiate the claim of either than the debris and dust of centuries, so did Orangeville and Mono Mills, about eighty years ago, assert their respective claims of being the earlier born.

With similar advantages in location and other respects, these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the point at which the townships of Mono, Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with Amaranth near by, so did Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono, Caledon and Albion (and practically Adjala) converge. Each had its various mills, stores, factories, hotels, trades and professions, churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships.

After several years of more or less lively competition with its sister village, Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently made no special effort for further advancement, while from diverse causes Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an "urban centre."

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Owen Sound to "Cumming's Corner" (Shelburne cemetery), was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville which happened to be the terminus of the stage lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound. The teaming traffic along this road was very heavy especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April, when the sleighing was good, with Orangeville as the main stopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton. With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future.

"Canada Past, Present and Future" describes Mono in the year 1850 as follows: "Mono, situated to the west of Adjala, is improving rapidly, the population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms in it. The south however is very hilly. The Hurontario Street runs through the west of the township, and it is also traversed by a new road called the Toronto and Sydenham road, which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of Melancthon, a mile below the township of Sydenham. There is a small settlement called Mono Mills, near the south-east corner of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty-two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three grist and one saw mills, and twenty-six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and improvements.

According to the record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the first survey in Mono was made in 1828 east of the Centre Road by David Gibson P.L.S., and west by Mr Black, P.L.S. It is said that the first actual settlement was made by George McManus, on lot 3 con 6, 1823 and in 1824 Adam Raven settled on lot 3 con 3 west, followed the next year by Robert Henry from the north of Ireland, who took up lot 15, con 2, east. Other early settlers were Messrs Allen, Brady Lundy Hutchinson, McCutcheon McMaster Montgomery Perry Smith, Wright Turnbull and Williamson

From 1830 settlers came in so fast that by 1842 there was a population of 1,020. In 1850 a census was taken which made the population 2,276, an increase of more than one hundred per cent in eight years.

George McManus, Esquire was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days, being Reeve of the township Warden of the county Superintendent of schools, Justice of the Peace and Member of Parliament.

The first log 'meeting house' is said to have been built in the township on lot 13 con 6 about one hundred years ago

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes for that year the council for the united townships being, Reeve Mr Leland Councillors, Messrs. Fletcher Perry McFarland and McCutcheon. The next year 1851 Mono council was composed as follows Reeve, Robert Wilson, Deputy-Reeve, Samuel Ewing Councillors, James McMaster Charles Smith and George Parker Andrew

Henry acted in the dual capacity of Township Clerk and Treasurer.

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Mono for the year 1862. Receipts are $4549.11, and the balance on hand, $135.49. Chief items of expense are: Road work, $1152.06; county taxes, $1856.06; township council $24.38, township officials, $153.50, school teachers, $873.00; miscellaneous, $334.90. The Auditors were James Kelly and Robert Thompson.

Mono Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years, as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October, 1863, as follows: "The first Exhibition of Mono Agricultural Society on Friday, 16th inst., was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a vacant lot in the rear of the West Simcoe Hotel, grain and roots in Messrs. Gilchrist & Co's. storehouse, and the ladies work in Mr. Hunter's brick building on Broadway. Some of the exhibitors were F. C. Stewart, J. Brett, J. Kells, J. Leighton, H. Potter, J. Irwin, N. Hughson and J. Harrison, horses; J. Little, C. Leslie, D. R. Galbraith, J. Hobden, S. Cruikshank, J. Brydon and S. Montgomery, Cattle; T. Wylie and R. Yarcoe, sheep; Mr. Unger, Messrs. McKinick and A. Irwin, implements; F. McCauley, horseshoes; T. Jackson, harness; Robert McKeown, boots and shoes; J. Mitchell, A. Haughton, S. Holt, T. Harshaw, grain; W. S. Hewat, H. Leslie and N. Hughson, roots and vegetables; Messrs. Leslie and Hughson and Mrs. J. Harrison, butter; Miss Riddell, Mrs. J. Savage, Mrs. H. Leslie, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. R. McKeown, Miss Harshaw, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Unger, Mrs. S. Cruikshank, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss McGuire, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. J. Fisher, Miss Wilson, ladies' work."

MONO CENTRE

Mono Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township. It is related that the late James Brown, of Melancthon, carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot, making the circuit from Melancthon south to [illegible] [illegible] Mono Centre, Camilla, Hill's Corner and back to Melancthon, in the early fifties. A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Mono as follows:

"Mono Centre is a thriving village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office, hotel, blacksmith shop, carpenter, etc. Mr. Turnbull is postmaster.

CAMILLA

"Camilla is an attractive village situated at the four corners of Prince of Wales road and No. 15 sideroad. Among the business places are the following: T. J. Gibson, general store and post office; R. C. Copeland, sawmill; Wm. Buchanan, shoemaker; James Doney, blacksmith; R. A. Henry, livestock; W. J. Morrison, hotel; Joseph Reid, livestock. There is a church, school and daily mail from Orangeville, six miles north.

HOCKLEY

John Hackett, general store and post office; Goodeve & Jolley, sawmill; Thomas Hackett, boots and shoes; J. E. Lindsay, veterinary surgeon; Robert Moffatt, blacksmith; Pinkney Bros., hotel. The village has a population of 200.

Other important villages are Glen Cross, Mount Leslie, [illegible] Elder, Granger, Relessey and Sheldon."

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1880 Mr Horning and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far off woods" with two lumber wagons loaded with provisions, tools and other equipment, each wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, having left their families with relatives in the town. As to just what route they took to reach Melancthon nobody seems to know, as it was over one hundred years ago, but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dundas they followed Dundas Street until they reached Erindale. Port Credit and Streetsville were already important and thriving villages.

Two main roads west of Yonge Street had been surveyed, running north from Dundas Street through the northern townships to Nottawasaga Bay, but as yet were not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Sixth Line, and open so far as Mono Mills, and the other Hurontario Street, Centre Road, and open as far as Orangeville. It is likely they took the Mono Mills route, by way of Malton, Grahamsville, Stanley Mills, Tullamore and Caledon East, it being the better travelled road. Of course few if any of these villages were in existence at that time.

From Mono Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty-six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination. They had to bridge the streams and with the loaded wagons had to often take a roundabout way to avoid the frequent hills and gullies through all the entire journey of about ten days. Each man worked hard and faithfully all day long cutting the road through the bush, and at nightfall they selected some sheltered place beside a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper, which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or "turn-up-root." The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the meadow patches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or crop the beech and maple twigs, a bell being tied on the neck of one ox to keep them near each other during the night. The men slept in the wagons.

Embryo settlements had been started in the south-east corner of Amaranth and in Mono and Mulmur. From Mono Mills the Horning party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre, thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a north-easterly direction to the Mono-

Mulmur townline and on to the pioneer settlement about where the village of [illegible] now stands. Continuing their journey most likely to the Whitley Settlement (now Whitfield) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, the beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANCTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived at their destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary cabin for living quarters while they chopped and cleared a small field for a patch of potatoes, turnips and Indian corn. In two weeks they had about an acre cleared and in crop, closed in by a brush fence to keep out the oxen and a cow which browsed in the woods around—it was impossible to fence against the herds of deer as they would jump the highest fence. The spring seeding finished they now turned their attention to building a good sized log house, the roof being made of wide sheets of elm bark and the floor of slabs made by splitting cedar or hemlock logs and trimming off the upper surface with a sharp axe. Each of the men took up a lot for himself and all hands worked together making a small clearing and erecting a shanty or log house on each lot, after which they moved their families (the Lewis Horning, Henry Bates, William Silk and the Vanmeter families) from Hamilton up to their newly acquired homes in the virgin forest. Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of the building operations while Mr. Vanmeter was a blacksmith and opened the first blacksmith shop.

BUILDING THE MILLS

From "Backwoods Life" describes the building of the mills. By special agreement with Horning the other pioneers were to receive cash or its equivalent, either in labor or material, in return for their assistance at the work of clearing the mill sites, building the dam and cutting the race, involving considerable labour although, from the favorable situation and nature of the ground, it happened to be less than was expected. The part of the stream selected for a site was at the bottom of a series of rapids where the channel for a hundred yards or so, became wide and perfectly level, composed, as in the case of the entire basin and bed of the stream so far as it was known, of a species of shaly limestone, from the tilted portions of which it was an easy matter to obtain, with the assistance of the wedge and crowbar, any quantity of material for the foundation. A day or two chopping sufficed to take down all the trees necessary to be removed in order to proceed with the dam and mill race. Immediately above the rapids the stream narrowed to the width of a few feet and a little further up occurred one of the numerous beaver meadows admirably adapted for holding water, which was needed for original and legitimate function but having been abandoned, and the water-works getting out of repair they were left high and dry for grass to grow on, a godsend to the early settler till he could raise his own timothy. It was here at the narrowest part of the channel that the dam was built. The race, which required to be about a hundred yards in length, was dug out of the face of the hill on the right bank and, owing to the roots and the gravelly nature of the ground, was the hardest work of all. The next operation was to get the frames, both of the grist and saw mills in readiness for raising. These consisted entirely of cedar, of which an abundance could be had in the swamps. It is a very durable wood and on account of its lightness well adapted for all building purposes, especially when only four or five hands can be had for the raising. In this case the logs were all squared with the axe, the lowest, including the sills, being the heaviest that could be obtained, resting on a foundation of limestone slabs, right in the level bed of the river—no fear of freshets carrying the whole thing down stream, for it was only a little

way to the parent lake, and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to cease to afford to each the time really necessary to push forward the clearing of a few acres for crop the following spring. At odd times, when not working for Horning at the mills they had all been doing a little on their own lots; one had about two acres chopped, the rest about one, which they now set themselves to hurry and clear up for fall wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. Their fall and winter chopping would have to lie over till the spring, when, if the season was at all favorable, more clearing up might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BEAR TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison, for none of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always about. Once or twice they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap made of a frame of stout logs, baited with the viscera of a deer, so placed that when pulled at by the bear the top fell down, and poor bruin was a prisoner without reprieve, unless he were strong enough to break his prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small, however, and the first who came along sent a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular work of the winter," the writer further says: "Besides chopping, each on his own lot, or in pairs, day about, they cut a road from the mills to the furthest away clearing which they hoped would some day be a concession line along the front of lots they had taken up." Evidently the road mentioned was what afterwards became the 2nd line of Melancthon and the "furthest away clearing" was lot number eight, taken up by the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Silk, two members of the Horning party.

The Shelburne Free Press of March 10th, 1908 gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk.

Mrs. Wm. Silk, Melancthon's pioneer mother, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Broderick, [illegible] last Monday, after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 90 years. It is more than sixty years since the late Wm. Silk, with his wife and family, came by ox team from Hamilton to Melancthon, where Mr. Silk had engaged to work for Lewis Horning, the first settler of Melancthon. Four sons and four daughters survive: Joseph, of Manitoba; Henry, of Shelburne; James and Wm., of Melancthon; Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Black, Mrs. S. Rudd and Mrs. Geo. [illegible], Melancthon.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A lamentable story is interwoven with the early settlement of this section and the village of Horning's Mills. Four children, Jane, Susan and Oliver Vanmeer, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Horning, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been kidnapped by the Indians. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and come to the stable. Mr. Horning told one of his men (in the children's hearing) that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar, whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf and thus earn the reward, but they never returned.

Searching parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented by relatives and friends from Hamilton and Wentworth county—and a vigorous search made but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Horning boy tracked the children into the nearby swamp and discovered that they had been intercepted by two Indians who usually lurked about occasionally calling at the Horning home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children, some maintaining that they had been stolen, while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense woods. In the succeeding years Mr. Horning and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters who came in contact with the Indians, and of course heard many stories which upon investigation gave them no definite clue to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue—which however proved to be as futile as the others—was that two or three years later a boy who resembled Oliver Vanmear (one of the missing boys) appeared at Marigold's hotel in Toronto township. When the news reached the settlement of Horning's Mills a member of the Horning family was sent to investigate. Upon meeting the boy they recognized each other immediately and the fond parents, upon hearing the glad tidings experienced the realization—whether genuine or fancied—that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The boy was taken back to the Horning settlement, but there does not appear to be any record as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Vanmear is said to have had a very defective memory from his birth and therefore, while much that he told of his experience since he disappeared in the woods seemed quite probable and served to confirm the general suspicion that the whole four children had been kidnapped by the Indians, still the details of his story were so incoherent as to make it unreliable.

He related how they had followed the cow, expecting to find the calf but had been met by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them and when they objected threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Horning family, who appeared to be looking for the children, shortly after they had entered the swamp, and that Jane, the elder of the girls, had attempted to shout but was almost choked to death by the Indians, and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians who were all hiding in the almost impenetrable swamp. Shortly after the searching party had lost hope of finding the children and had disbanded an Indian called at the Horning home begging for something to eat, and Mrs. Horning gave him some cornmeal and a pumpkin. This circumstance later proved to be a strong element in verifying the supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heartless redskins, because when Oliver Vanmear returned from the Marigold hotel to Melancthon he gave a clear account of an Indian bringing some cornmeal and a pumpkin into the Indians' wigwam. His sister Jane, had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy, Lewis Horning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married, according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed. It was further revealed that the boy had three scars on his shoulder and that the other children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk as an everlasting mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe. Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Vanmear boy or his family, except that after his return to Melancthon he wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held sway in the vast forest between the Horning settlement and the Georgian Bay

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the now ageing couple Mr and Mrs. Horning and in failing health and discouragement they sold out the mills, and considerable of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded to William Airth, and returned to their former town of Hamilton in 1838 After their return to Hamilton Mrs. Horning lived about nine years and Mr Horning lived about twenty years having died in 1857 at the ripe age of [illegible] years which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career. He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made. The Henry Bates family settled on the cleared lot number 17 a little farther up the line.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther, on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin, takes its name from Martin Luther, the great religious reformer of sixteenth century fame. It is the smallest township in the county, the land being comparatively level, with few hills. The Grand River, flowing down from the north, enters Luther near the border line between Proton and Melancthon, and runs through the township from north to south, forming with its tributaries natural drainage to the whole township.

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock while on the low flat land grew wide areas of cedar, balsam, pine and tamarac. In the early days the placid waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks abounded with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1837 by Lewis Burwell, P.L.S., of Brantford, and his surveying party, but only part of the township was surveyed at first, and it was not completed until the years 1854-55, by William McPhillips, P.L.S., of Richmond Hill. Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther. For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township until 1860, when the first township council was elected, George Todd, Esq., being the first Reeve. A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther. Then in 1881 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township, and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Landsborough, editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette, we have before us a copy of the Tribune, Grand Valley's second newspaper, published in 1896, which gives a vivid description of the village at that time and is here reproduced:

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley.

"The name seems to one to be singularly appropriate, bounded as it is by the basin of the murmuring Grand and surrounded on all sides by sloping undulating hills and swelling uplands, placid like giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored Valley from the keen hungry winds of the North. Surmounting the hills a scene of ravishing beauty unfolds itself: rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or furrowed crops, distant hills with sombre, greenish sides, clothed in purple mystery. Aye! this country of ours has a beauty of its own, though still unsung by poets, a beauty as of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom. Much more had it that beauty a century ago before the pioneer's axe had rung in our forest granite; the rolling uplands were clothed in primeval forest, beech and maple, elm and cedar; but at this present time, in the autumn, how sadly fade it with its golden glow and the dying grandeur of its tinted woods, its blood red sunsets, and its ghostly evening mists, with the busy murmur of reapers and the laden orchards and the calling of the gleaners and the festivals of praise.

"It must be now about forty years ago since the first settlement was made here. The honour of cutting the first tree is disputed by three of our hardiest and most respected pioneers, Mr. Richard Julee, Mr Samuel Stuckey and Mr Richard Pomford; all claimed it. These men have long since passed away to that 'undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns,' but their memory still lives and should be cherished by us, who walk smoothly over their great, rough, hardy lives. We can imagine them now in the sad vista of the past, the hardy woodsmen dimly seen moving in the 'palpable obscure' with their axes glancing amid the strange whisperings and dim shadowy things of the great woods around them; they make a picture such as brush has never painted and pen can never portray.

"It, perhaps, may be fairly said that the year 1879 marked the foundation of the town of Grand Valley. At that time this branch of the C.P.R. was built, and with it Grand Valley received its first impetus towards its present prosperity. That year is also notable for the founding of the first store by the hands of Mr. W. R. Scott, whose keen business instincts, sagacity and enterprise have been a chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is today. On the first of April over twenty years ago he launched out in the mercantile business and on that day disposed of the first two pounds of tea ever sold in this locality to the late Mrs McDonald, mother of Messrs. Robt. and Stewart McDonald and Mrs. James Tate.

In 1874 the portion of the town west of Main Street was surveyed by Manasseh Leeson, a proprietor of Orangeville, and for some years afterwards the place bore his name. But perhaps the greatest and most decided boom which lifted Grand Valley out of her past oblivion and insured for her a leading place among the towns in this part of the province was the Chisholm survey, when 127 building lots were sold by public auction by W. R. Scott, the proceeds of the sale amounting to over seven thousand dollars.

"The town is going ahead rapidly, and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity, yet were its real progress and facilities for business investments better known, men of money and capital would flock here to share in and keep up the general prosperity. Even in these times of occasional dullness and depression, Grand Valley can boast of many proofs of continued success.

In educational matters Grand Valley takes a high stand. Its Public School is supplied with every convenience, well lighted, well ventilated and presided over by a competent staff of teachers. Mr. Campbell, the principal, is widely known throughout the country as a teacher of almost unrivalled abilities, and to him and his able staff of assistants Mr Mosley and Misses

Reid and Munroe is due the fact that our educational facilities are of such a high order.

"To the business men of Grand Valley to a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years and the year 1898 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history. In whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity and the number of residences, costly erected, together with the new Methodist edifice, which have been erected this season, are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Handsome business blocks adorn the mercantile portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities.

In societies, Grand Valley has its full quota and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions and besides the planing and flour mill, specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped sawmill, owned and run by Mr John Fife who is a keen, shrewd sagacious business man and is held in universal esteem.

As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide reputation among the farming community. Much of its popularity in this respect is due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr John McIntyre who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years. Mr McIntyre's methods of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity.

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed. In the station yard are two large elevators, one owned by Mr McIntyre, while the other is under control of a joint stock company.

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1898 appear the following names:

Mr [illegible] Richardson general store, flour mill and banker. The store is under the able management of Mr W. A. Tuck. Mr G. H. Cooper is the efficient bank manager while Mr George Mickle is the genial manager of the flour mill.

Messrs. Marshal & Simpson, furniture and undertakers.
William Stuckey planing mill.
Harry Stark, dry goods.
Mr Swain, Grand Central hotel
J W Gordon drygoods
Hudson & Latter grocers
John Lorne baker
John McClure, Dominion hotel.
Dr A. C. Gavillar physician.
Mr Hanna, Commercial hotel.
Dale Bros drygoods.
Dr Sidgyan, physician
Mr Stewart Tate blacksmith
Mr J. B. Skelton "The Tribune" newspaper
Mr R. E. Hamilton banker
Mr S. T. Suggitt, hardware
Dr Bailey, veterinary surgeon.
T. H. Hamilton auctioneer
J. D. Watson real estate
J. W. Rounding, bailiff
Dr Adams, dentist.

Harpers Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
S J Harris, butcher
Gromkurth Bros hardware and grocery
E H Morrison, 'The Star' newspaper

The late Mr John Park, formerly Postmaster at Orangeville, who passed away in April 1934, was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther having been reeve of the township for a number of years and warden of Dufferin, his municipal record covering some twenty-six years. He also contested Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Dr Barr M.P.P.

COLBECK

The village of Colbeck, in the northern part of the township, known in the early days as the "Colbeck Settlement," is one of the oldest settled districts in the township and also one of the best farming sections in the county.

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents:

Cornelius Billings, sawmill.
Miss L. Colbeck, general store and postmistress
Joseph Colbeck, carpenter
J. P. Cunningham, implements.
Charles Valentine, sawmill.
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village almost in the centre of the township, with the following places of business:

M McMurchy, postmaster
E. Phillips & Son, sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and thriving village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Proton and Luther. It is distinguished as being the location of Gandier church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Canadian scholar and divine, Very Reverend Alfred Gandier, M.A., D.D., LL.D., formerly principal of Knox College, Toronto. The church was erected when Mr. Gandier was a student minister about fifty years ago.

Other important villages in the township in those days were Monticello, Wesley, Legat and [illegible].

As previously noted, Luther was attached to Arthur until 18[illegible], at which time Luther township elected its first Council Board, and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve. When in later years, the township was divided into East and West Luther, Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther. Then in 1[illegible], when the Township of East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin, Mr Samuel Braydon was Reeve. The present Reeve (19[illegible]) is Mr W E Tovell, who is also Warden of Dufferin County.

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos" described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species, of which the flowers long retain its color" It is also the imaginary unfading flower of the poets, referred to by Milton.

> "Immortal amaranth! a flower which once
> In paradise, fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom.

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county having Melancthon at the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa to the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream, a tributary of the Grand River rising out of Gordon's Lake in Melancthon, just over the northern border of Amaranth. This stream zig-zags its way through the whole twelve miles of the township from north to south emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar.

Not unlike Luther, Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario least broken by hills, being mostly level arable land and very fertile. Situated in the north-west corner of the Township was a [illegible] huckleberry marsh, which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost every year. Some of the pioneers of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food.

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hughson who came into "the bush" about 1832 and took up land in the south-west corner of the township. The record says that Mr Hughson was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards the following names appear: Charles Gillespie, Walter Cooney, Samuel Munroe, John Shepherd, Robert Keys, John Rennick, Daniel Sewers and Neil McG[illegible]. At first the settlement of the township was slow. In 1840 Melancthon and Amaranth together had only a population of 100, but by 1850 they had 500. In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1250. The whole township however was mainly settled between 1845 and 1865, at the close of the American Civil War.

But while most of the land had been taken up and settled on the clear-logs were as yet only small, there being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar, tamarac and balsam, until the coming of the railway in the early seventies, after which, of course, the timbering industry was at its height, and many of the farms soon had large clearings which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of live stock. Amaranth enjoys another distinct advantage not shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within her borders, the Owen Sound branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Teeswater branch skirting the southern border thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various kinds of timber in the different sections of the township.

For approximately twenty years, from the time that the first settlers landed in "the bush," which afterwards became the Township of Amaranth, the territory was part of the Simcoe District. Then in 1841 the township was attached to Wellington county. The late William Hall, of Hall's Corners, was Reeve in the early days, as also was the late John Gillespie. A story is told of Mr. Hall attending County Council at Guelph. He used to ride on horseback from the Corners to Guelph, about forty miles, occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket. On one occasion he arrived in Guelph after midnight and was attacked by a would-be robber. Mr. Hall turned on his nocturnal assailant and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner.

About forty-five years ago Amaranth attracted the attention of not only the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties, but also those of the remotest corners of the globe wherever Toronto, Hamilton or London daily papers circulated, by the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric animal, which local naturalists of those days termed a mastodon. The discovery was made by the late Mr. W. H. Jelly, a former reeve of Amaranth, while ploughing the back field on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green. Toronto experts, who viewed the bones of the huge skeleton at the time, were agreed that the animal when alive must have been about thirty feet in length. After the bones were disinterred they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne, who had them arranged together so as to appear as nearly as possible as they had been in natural life, and exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition.

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just what finally became of the skeleton, but from the meagre information available it is probable that an interested American purchased it and took it to Chicago.

Before the building of the town hall at Laurel the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels. The meeting of March, 1851, was held at Wallace's Hotel, Farmington, electing the following officers: Reeve, Charles Gillespie; Councillors, Messrs. J Hodgins, Crumbie and Hamilton. David Spence was Clerk and Joseph Treasurer. The Auditors were Jonathan Varcoe and Robert Carson. Applications for tavern licenses were made by the following: John Wallace, Farmington; Joseph Trueman, Coleridge, and Robert Bowsfield of the Whittington House, Whittington.

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared as follows: Members of the Council, $1.50 per day; Clerk, $40.00; Treasurer, $6.00 per annum and percentage, and $6.00 for each trip to Guelph or Toronto; Collector, $40.00; Auditors, $2.00 each; Tavern Inspector, $1.50 per day for each day employed; Selectors of Jurors, $1.50 per day while employed; Surveyor, $4.00 per day.

The following is a list of the pathmasters for the year 1861. 1st line, W. Hughson, C. Irwin, W. Johnson, John Large, Robert Wilson, David Hall; 2nd line, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spence, John Sawyers, Wm. Hall; 3rd line, Wm. McCabe, J. Kingrose, A. Hughson, Joshua Leader, R. Crombie, J. Treasure; 4th line, N. Dunning, L. Kirby, Thos. Walsh, W. Hamilton, T. Langtree; 5th line, W. Campbell, J. Langtree, S. Dodds, R. Gray; 6th line, J. Buchanan, Thos. West; 7th line, Wm. Allen, Wm. McCurdy, Jas. Logan; 8th line, Jas. Hunter, Wm. Chaney, Wm. Fennell; 9th line, George Myers, Robt. Linn, Thos. Minton; 10th line, Wm. Spratt; sidelines, Joseph May, J. M. Smith, Miles Moneway. The list of poundkeepers was: John Wallace, Robert Bowsfield, Geo. Stone, John Richardson, Jas. Carlton; fenceviewers were: John Gillespie, David Johnston, Jos. Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fennell and David Jenkins.

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1861 appears as follows. Receipts, $3062.66; balance on hand, $160.42. Expenditures on schools, $1029.88; roads and bridges, $602.48; township expenses, $605.37; disbursements for county, $661.79.

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the corner of the 5th line and No. 10 sideroad, distant from Guelph about forty miles. The village site was laid out in 1868, although early settlers were living in the district many years before. An early citizen has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and gradual rise of the village.

The first storekeeper was a Mr. Morrison and the first postmaster was Rev. M. S. Gray. His son, John Gray, carried the mail once a week from Orangeville. As the village and vicinity increased in population, the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev. M. S. Gray, who organized the building committee and built the church at the corner, on lot No. 11, in the summer of 1883. About 1886 another church was founded, the Presbyterian, by Rev. J. C. Madill, and Laurel began to be known as the "Village of Churches." Mr. Madill being an indefatigable worker he soon had the Presbyterian church firmly established in Laurel. He was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Bell, who was well and favourably known in the community for many years. Mr. Bell contested Dufferin at the provincial election in 1914.

Dufferin has always been a strong prohibition county, largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev. M. S. Gray of Laurel. In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Dufferin the late [illegible] Munro was forced to resign the office of Police Magistrate on account of the strenuous opposition from the liquor interests, and there was much difficulty in securing a successor, which caused considerable despair among some in the temperance ranks. At last the Rev. M. S. Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of [illegible] Sheard, a Toronto barrister of those days, and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Dufferin county.

A general census of Amaranth in 1882 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township. In Laurel the following names appear:

Ewing & Archibald, general store; P. McGarvey, hotel; R. B. Cooney, postmaster; A. Armstrong, blacksmith; N. and R. Field, sawmill; Richard Gray, blacksmith; John Hughes, flour mill; Cooney, Johnston, Hamilton & McGowan, cheese factory; Wm. Hughes, carpenter; Miss Gray, music teacher. Population, 105. The Township Hall is situated at Laurel.

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile aspiring village of Bowling Green is situated on the four corners of the 8th line and No. 20 sideroad, Amaranth, on a tributary of the Grand River. At one time it was an important trading centre, but like many country villages has lost most of its former business and population, which in recent years have been absorbed by the larger centres. In the early nineties the following names and businesses were listed.

Miss E. Edgar, postmistress; John Banks, baker; Field Bros., sawmill; Richard Banks, butcher; John Carson, weaver; N. R. Jelly, sawmill; Miss Wells, music teacher; Thos. Dunkin, livestock; David Menary, wagon maker; James Graham, blacksmith; Miss Walker, music teacher; Ed. [illegible], notary public; John Rounding, insurance. Population, 200.

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village. Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River at the confluence of the east branch and the main stream, and in the south-east corner of the township, so close to the neighbouring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the site was exceptionally well chosen for a future town.

Years ago when there were three general stores, hotel and other business places, with the mills running full time, Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at some time in the not too distant future becoming a town. But the sister village of Grand Valley (then Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon eclipsed Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the northern end of the county. Census taken in 1892 or 1893 gives the names of those doing business in the village as follows:

John Johnston, flour mill; W. P. Tolton, sawmill; T. H. McDowell, shoe maker; James Talbot, wagon maker; James McFadden, blacksmith; David Jenkins, postmaster; John Pengrave, hotel; Wm. Bramlington, carpenter; John Hendry, general store. There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 350.

AMARANTH STATION

In [illegible] and [illegible] the hamlet of Amaranth Station did quite a business as a shipping centre for the surrounding district, although it was only a flag station on the C. P. R. and on the seventh line of Amaranth Township. The following names appear in the business list.

Clark & Co., grain buyers; S. A. Broadfoot, manager; W. Burke, general store; John Webb, live stock dealer; Mr. Phillips, justice of the peace; John Larom, postmaster; Salem Methodist Church, Rev. W. H. Madden and Rev. E. J. Adams, pastors.

Other important villages in the township were Whittington, half way between Orangeville and Shelburne, where Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House" and postoffice, there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Mulmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Mulmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Mono, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Boyne Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Alpine heights and verdant vales in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Mulmur is said to have been made in the year 1822, and the first settlement was around the present village of Stanton. Among the early settlers were the Hands and Walkers, and in the neighborhood of Mansfield were several members of the Gallaugher family. About the centre of the township, where a few years later arose the village of Whitfield, appear the names of Whitley, Lloyd, Graham and Holmes. Up in the north-west corner of the township, where the village of Honeywood sprang up, were the names of Tupling, Murdy, Lamont, Markle and Mortimer. The late Mark Mortimer, J.P., is said to have settled there in 1836.

After the union council in the year 1850, Mulmur elected its own council in the following year of 1851 as follows: Reeve, Paul Gallaugher; Councillors, Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Hand, James Mitchell and John Cooper.

Canada, Past, Present and Future, by W. H. Smith, in 1851 has the following sketch of Mulmur:

"Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality; part of the township, however, is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool and sixteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The Hurontario Street runs through the township."

A census taken in 1861 gives the population as 3,506. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business, but we will not vouch for its accuracy.

MANSFIELD

Mansfield, situated on the sixth line and number ten sideroad, is one of the first settlements in the township and also one of the best farming districts. Following is a list of the business places in the village: H. Gilbert, general store; M. Colquhoun, drug store and postmaster; Thomas and Richard Brett, carpenters; Robert Cameron, blacksmith; John Sawyers, shingle mill; George Lee, carpenter; W. H. Wilson, woollen mill; William Wallace, shoemaker; John Aitken, butcher; G. Cook, hotel. The village population is 200.

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Mulmur, near the Melancthon-Nottawasaga border, and is one of the best agricultural sections in Ontario. The business places listed are as follows: John McConnachie, general store; George Lawrence, postmaster; Alexander Coe, wagon maker; Joseph Topland, blacksmith; Joseph Siddall, tailor; Robert Lawrence, drug store. There are two churches, Anglican and Methodist, and a good school.

ROSEMONT

The thriving village of Rosemont is situated in the south-east corner of Mulmur on the township line between Mulmur and Mono, and has the following places of business:

George Barber, general store; P. C. Aiton, shoemaker; Joseph Henderson, hotel; Robert Allan, boots and shoes; James Aberdeen, blacksmith; J. F. Cumberland, postmaster and harness shop; T. E. Manns, general store; George McCarthy, hotel; Robert Thompson, general store. Population, 200.

STANTON

J. A. Love, general store and postmaster; Wm. Atkinson, hotel; W. H. Wilson, woollen mill; Edward Pearson, carriagemaker; Joseph Dixon, flour mill; Thomas Bruce, shoemaker; W. H. Beatty, hotel; Andrew Carruthers, blacksmith.

Other villages listed in the township are: Whitfield, which has a general store kept by Mr. P. [illegible] Henry, who is also postmaster, commissioner, conveyancer, etc.; Thomas Moore, blacksmith, and Thomas Roberts, sawmill. The village has a Methodist church, Anglican church and a school. Airlie in the north-east part of the township is listed as having a general store, hotel, post office, a blacksmith and a physician, and is in a good farming locality. Ruskview has a general store kept by T. Earle; George Sewell, flour mill; G. Withill, blacksmith, and Robert Reid, postmaster.

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders. Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville, Brampton and other points. The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Edward Henderson, who in later years, was a well known citizen of Shelburne. About 1882 it was conducted for a short time by the late R. J. Whitten and Wm. Allan, now of Whittemore, Michigan. It has, however, been kept for many years by Mr. James Dean. The late Geo. Dodds kept a general store and post office, was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. The flour mill, known as "Fenton Mills," owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son, did a very extensive business in the early years.

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill, on the townline, Kilgorie, Terra Nova, Ruskview, Randwick, Banda, Black Bank, Perm and Barnscliffe

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme northern end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Osprey, on the east by Mulmur, at the south by Amaranth and East Luther and on the west by the loyal Township of Proton, in the County of Grey. Melancthon is the largest of the six townships in the County and is divided into Old and New Surveys, the former comprising the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township, having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1800.

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848—eighteen years after Horning's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north-west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey, made a little later, are also diagonal to the township lines thus giving Melancthon the rare distinction of being the only township in Upper Canada whose concession lines are not parallel to one or more sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S., being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and in Artemesia.

Osprey and Artemesia were surveyed in 1849 and 1850, as was also the New Survey of Proton, but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before, and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line."

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon, the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the eventful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as "The Brains of the Reformation." Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Tudor times they are neighbors still in the County of Dufferin to-day.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey or eastern side of Melancthon are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur somewhat rolling and hilly with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand (which is necessary for building purposes) the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, corn and other cereals. In pioneer days various kinds of wild fruits grew in abundance on the hills and in the shady valleys and now since much of the wood has disappeared the farmers grow their own cultivated fruits.

The New Survey, or western part of the Township, was originally an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed at least in part from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and beaver-meadows. These swampy portions have been cleared up in later years and are now very serviceable in affording early pasturage and hay for wintering livestock. Just north-east of "Toronto" or the "Toronto Line," in what since became known as the "Mulligan Settlement," there was a very productive huckleberry marsh in the "good old days." This is where the Grand River takes its rise, while the Nottawa or Mad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Singhampton (in primitive days "Cedar Twist"). The head waters of the Pine River, of course, are the silvery lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The surface of the eastern part of Melancthon was heavily timbered, being covered with a dense growth of sugar-maple, beech and elm, while on the low, flat lands of the New Survey grew large stretches of cedar and tamarack swamp, intermixed here and there with poplar, white birch and pine. Besides the huckleberry marsh above mentioned, vast areas of red and black raspberries, bilberries and mulberries and red and black currants grew in the various swamps and swales.

The numerous spring creeks and rivers, as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey, and the pretty little sheet of pure, sparkling water just over the 9th line in the New Survey and near the Amaranth border, known in primitive days as "Swamp Lake" (now Gordon's Lake), teemed with the speckled trout, chub, bass and suckers. In the woods roamed the various wild animals—deer, bears, wolves, foxes and wildcats—while along the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller animals greatly prized for their furs—[illegible] minks, martens and muskrats. The swamps, as well as the frequent wide expanse here and there of hardwood bush, were prolific in various kinds of wild birds, including the robin, woodpecker and meadow-lark, also partridges and passenger pigeons.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melancthon have been advanced from time to time. There is a tradition or legend that Allan Robinette and Peter Gager took up a block of land in Melancthon about the year 1825, but upon investigation it seems to be as incredible and improbable as the imaginary "silver mine in Melancthon and Luther swamp," in those forgotten days when the fog or mist slumbered in the gloom of its ancient solitude.

The one authentic story is that Lewis Horning founded the first settlement in Melancthon at the year 1830 which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills. The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821.

Doubtless Mr Horning, like many others, had frequently visited the immense tract of solid woods known as "Queen's Bush" north of Simcoe previous to 1830. The received account of Mr Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton.

Backwoods' Life," written by W. F. Munro, first published in 1869 and republished by the Shelburne Free Press in 1910, describes Mr. Horning's venture in his section as follows: "His idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement. With a few kindred spirits to begin with, inducements should be held out to others to join in the adventure (as such must have been in those days); grist and saw mills were to be put up as soon as practicable, and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt, the village would grow into a county town, perhaps into a city, for with luck, management and a good location the like, or very near it, had happened before; meanwhile, until the produce of their clearings was available for their support, and as often afterwards as they had a mind, they might turn to the hook and line, the rifle and the steel trap, for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the rivers, the beaver had not yet disappeared, the mink, the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams, and still in prodigious numbers the lordly deer—

Arched his neck from glades, and then
Unharmed sought his woods and wilderness again,"

or if more exciting sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked to their coverts in the swamp.

The spot selected by the old trapper for his landing and pioneering experiment was, in his estimation no doubt, well adapted for the purpose. Northward stretched for many miles an expanse of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province. Eastward the country abruptly descended, opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording an inimitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the dull level. To the west vast beaver-meadows, swamps and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams. A prevailing feature of the country southward was the frequent occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes prolific in fish, and future mill sites.

Here then forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements, with a belt of pathless woods between, over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising, did one pioneer, with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, commence to build up an estate.

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

ONE of the first requisites in a new settlement so remote from the frontier counties and civilization as was Horning's Mills in the backwoods is a tavern, especially if the district is fast opening up. Prospective settlers cannot travel about inspecting a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night. Shortly after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers, Joseph Rogers, who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres. After keeping tavern for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and moved away. The new proprietor enlarged the premises and increased the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers.

The first store in Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis, probably just after Mr. Rogers had started the tavern, but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date. The store was a log building on the hillside near "Pelley's Creek." The settlers gathered and not only raised the building, but put on the roof and laid the floor. Mr. Jarvis was a native of London, England, and previous to coming to Horning's Mills had followed the profession of a country school teacher in the older settled townships. Being possessed of considerable business ability he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade in the growing district. He was also Reeve of the township and Local Superintendent of Common Schools. Speaking of Mr. Jarvis, "Backwoods Life" says: "He had been Reeve of the township ever since its recognition as a body corporate, which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth, and was the result mainly of the effort and enterprise of Mr. Jarvis." There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed, but if this important event in Melancthon's history took place "five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth," which is said to have been in 1844, the township must have been incorporated about the time Mr. Horning left the district, which was in 1838.

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1830 to the opening of the

"Toronto Line" in 1848, and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road (about twenty years) Horning's Mills practically enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters, which gave the village a certain prestige in the township. But with the influx of settlers along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concession lines both east and west, the population of the New Survey increased very fast, which resulted in such keen competition with the Old Survey that for the next ten years the Reeve and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the New Survey. This competition later developed into opposition especially at municipal elections.

From the departure of Mr. Horning in 1838 until the advent of Mr. Airth in 1844, there would seem to be a lapse of six years. The probabilities are that Mr. Horning didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon but was still owner, while someone else, possibly some of his men, carried on the business until the arrival of Mr. Airth.

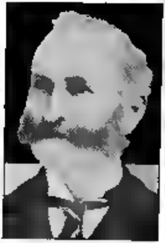
When Mr. Airth purchased the mills and took over most of the activities of the embryo village from Mr. Horning, there was not a grist or saw mill within a radius of thirty miles. Mr. Airth also opened a second general store in "The Hollow" as the place was called in later years. Shortly afterwards yet another little store was started and with three stores, hotel, grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carpenter shops, shoemaker shop, a tannery, a weaver and a carding mill, Common School and Methodist Church, Hornings Mills began to be quite a conspicuous place on the map of Upper Canada. Mr. Airth, like Mr. Jarvis, soon became a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Horning's Mills and the Township of Melancthon. He was first elected a Township Councillor in 1865, Deputy-Reeve in 1870 and Reeve in 1880. He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years. In addition to his multifarious duties, Mr. Airth purchased the village hotel, and, after making extensive improvements, conducted it successfully for a number of years. Council meetings were often held there.

Unlike Honeywood, Rosemont and some other compact villages, Horning's Mills was a rather scattered village—like the Isles of the Georgian Bay—extending the whole five miles down to "Masons Corners" (which some say was the reason that it never became a town), but the main reason was the lack of railway connection. Masonville—practically a suburb of Horning's Mills—was an important centre in the early days, the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years. At one time the place had a general store, hotel, blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop. In the minutes of Melancthon council of those days it is recorded that the "council meeting was held at the hotel of John Mason 13th February 1851. Jas. Jarvis, Esquire, Reeve."

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Horning's Mills became more or less noted for its flour mills—Singhampton or Creemore being the nearest competitors. If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a spool of thread they had to go over to Horning's Mills for it, as there was no store in the New Survey until 1865 when the late Edward Berwick arrived from Toronto and opened a small store at [illegible] Corner on the "Toronto Line" but soon afterward moved the business to Jelly's Corner (Shelburne).

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee, M.P.P. Coming to Melancthon in 1846, he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1862, at the age of twenty-eight, and became Reeve in 1868, retaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1883, representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1886. In 1891 Mr. McGhee re-entered municipal life, being elected to the Reeveship, which office he ably discharged during 1881 1882 and until his death in the early summer of 1883.

Dr. John Barr, Melancthon's pioneer physician, came to Horning's Mills in the year 1866 just after he had graduated from Toronto College of Medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in the growing village. Being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community. He entered the field of politics in 1875 and did more than anyone else to compose the rival factions and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys.


Dr. Barr

The constituency of Dufferin was erected in 1874, and Dr. Barr, Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1875. At the next general election in June, 1879, he stood for re-election and was opposed by Robert McGhee, and although he won the election by a majority of 254 his election was protested and a bye-election called on January 9th, 1880, three Candidates, William Jelly, Thomas Jull and Robert McGhee being placed in the field. William Jelly was elected, the vote being: Jelly 1307, Jull, 776; McGhee, 445. The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15,500.

In the general election of 1883 Robert McGhee was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1886, when F. C. Stewart, of Orangeville, was elected by acclamation.

When the general election was held in 1890, Dr. Barr was again elected, but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Dynes the candidate of the Patrons of Industry. Dr. Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902.

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1903, and Dr. Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected to the House of Commons in 1904, retaining the seat until his death at the Capital City in 1909. Dr. Barr had the distinction of having built the first brick house in Horning's Mills. During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne.

Another enterprising citizen of Horning's Mills was James Hunstable, who conducted the flour mill for many years. He was Reeve of Melancthon in 1883 and 1885.

William August was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey who made his mark in the municipal field having served as councillor from 1876 to 1879 inclusive. He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1882.

W. F. Cowan, of the Old Survey, was councillor in 1888, 1889, 1894, and in 1900, and served Deputy-Reeve in 1891 and 1896.

John Polley was raised and educated in Horning's Mills when the late Dr Norton was teacher of the village school, and also became a school teacher. Mr Polley entered municipal life as Deputy-Reeve in 1886, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1890 inclusive.

Among the prominent merchants of Horning's Mills in the early days was Mr Palmer, who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W L. Roberts, who later moved to the city of [illegible].

As the early history of Horning's Mills is given in the chapters of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey, some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1882-1883 as follows:

W L Roberts, general store; John Reid, general store; Joseph Aiblt, hardware; William McLean, hotel; James Huxtable, flour mill; Dr Reid, physician; Charles Burge, sawmill; J P Weeks, flour mill; John Brown, carding mill; Thomas Wilder, shoemaker; George Reddick, carpenter; James Webster, butcher; Fleming & Lyons, blacksmiths; Emerick Bros, plasterers; Jarvis & Pertle, tailors; George Leitch, carpenter; John McGhee, harness-maker; John Metcalf, baker; George Marshall, shoemaker; James Thomas, carpenter. Population 431.

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

As elsewhere noted, J. W. Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870, but Beachell's hotel, about a mile south and O'Doyle's hotel, a mile and a quarter north as well as the following workshops, were in operation years before "The Bruce" was built, namely: George Young, blacksmith; James Sawden, carpenter and undertaker; John Smith, cooper; James Mitchel, Henry Lewis and Wm. Taylor, shoemakers. James Brown kept the post office on the hillside one hundred rods above the corner and the log school stood across the road, T. F. Fieldship being the teacher. After Mr. Morey and later Mr. Sloan the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village.

In 1874 the late H. H. Walker and Mr. Tuttle, under the firm name of Walker & Tuttle, opened a general store of drygoods, groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, hardware, wines and liquors, and undertaker supplies in the old post office building, long recently vacated by Mr. Brown, and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores.

Mr. Sloan having retired in 1878, Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1885 J. J. Middleton & Sons, general merchants, of Dundalk, opened "The Bruce" with a full line of general merchandise and with E. J. Clare as manager. They did a lively business during the summer months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A. J. Decatur, a Toronto merchant, who, after some two years' experience in a country store, reduced the stock to a minimum, gave his customers the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices, and moved back to the city.

Then, after being vacant for a short time, the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest, but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Dick arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry. Mr. Dick did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey, and employed a large staff of clerks. It was also the paying office for H. L. Breen's grain and hay business. Melancthon's Patron store attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village. O. L.

Fewster opened a hardware store in the old bar-room of the former hotel and he also did a good business. Messrs. Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel, the "Melancthon House," across the street, but during one bitterly cold Saturday night in the month of February, 1893, the massive old building and contents, including the heavy stock in both stores (large supplies of gunpowder and coal oil in the hardware store), were consumed by fire, which marked finis to the old "Brass Building" after a checkered career of about twenty-three years. In the meantime Mr. Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and, with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several webs of expensive cloth), ordered a new supply of goods and continued business until spring, when the Patron store was moved to Shelburne.

Shortly after Mr. Dick's removal to Shelburne, S. Sawden fitted out John Hall's new frame house with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware sundries, which was the only store in the village until a few months later, when Alex. Carlew opened a small general store business, with William Laing as manager, in the roughcast house on the corner where the post office had been kept for so many years and recently vacated by Mr. Brown. Messrs. Carlew and Laing soon worked up a good business and, with increased stock, had to enlarge the building.

In 1898 or '99 Mr. Carlew sold out to R. T. Stone, who conducted the business until the winter of 1907, when he was succeeded again by William Campbell, of Toronto. Mr. Campbell increased the business and further enlarged the store, and in the autumn of 1919 disposed of it to Charles O'Neill, also of Toronto, who eventually took over the post office, which has been continued down to the present time.

In [illegible] lines of business in the village are given:

A. J. Decatur, general store; Michael & John Waters, hotel; James Stephenson, saw and shingle mill; James Sawden, carpenter and undertaker; John Henderson, butcher and livestock; Michael Callaghan, blacksmith; Slack & Pugsley, contractors and builders; John Smith, cooper; James Brown, J.P., postmaster and conveyancer; George Pugsley, implement agent; Thomas Hatton, timber buyer; William Gray, teacher; Rev. [illegible] Strongman and Rev. R. C. Burton, pastors Methodist Church; Rev. P. J. Cassin, pastor R. C. church; H. R. Furman, insurance agent.

Melancthon has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district held the first meeting in the log house of John Thompson, which stood in the centre of the front field on lot 266 N.E. Mr. Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1848 or '50, cleared twenty acres, and built the usual string of log buildings common to the first settlers. In 1868 the late James Sawden sr. purchased the farm from Mr. Thompson and it is still the property of the Sawden family. The lodge was known as L. O. L. No. 666, and the late John Watson sr. (Grandpa Watson) was the first Worshipful Master. Among the first members of the Order were the following: John Watson sr. and jr., Francis, James and Robert Watson, John Thompson, Andrew and Matthew Darragh, William Bell, William Hamilton, Michael Sheriff, William Devlin, William Charters, George Gillespie, James Mitchell, James Corbett, James Slack and George Cummings. When the first lodge became firmly established, they built a log Orange Hall on the corner of lot 304, the site being the gift of Matthew Darragh (later the Barrett homestead). Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Beachell's hotel, "Ferns," or Corbett's hotel, and at Horning's Mills. The late George Cummings and Robert Watson were popular fifers in those days, while George Gillespie, of the Back Line, was drummer for many years.

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young, in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (5th line corner), possibly in the early fifties, when Michael Sheaff, or his successor Abraham Brown, kept the "Wheat Sheaf Inn." Then when J. W. Morey built "The Bruce" in 1870, he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the nucleus of the village was formed. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a season and then moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Hanna built a frame shop on Mr. Sloan's property a few rods north of the four corners, where Melancthon's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Hanna, then by Wm. Hanna, Michael Callighan, Elijah Simmons and others until (unfortunately) it was closed a few years ago.

Melancthon had the privilege of having a local grain market within her borders for over forty years. Started by the late James McCue in the stirring days of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. McCue erected the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. The enterprise was eventually taken over by M. L. Breen and merged with his local hay buying business, thus giving Melancthon a market for both hay and grain. Mr. Breen opened an office and warerooms in Toronto, which served as a distributing centre, and Melancthon soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was later taken over by the Canada Grain Company of Toronto, which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was discontinued recently.

Melancthon's saw and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late James Sloan. In the following summer the machinery was put in by Mr. Peel, a Toronto millwright, and in a short time the mill was in operation sawing the first lumber, George Jeffery, a tall American, being engaged as head sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-five years and gave employment to a number of local men. Thus, with a busy general store, a first class hotel, the familiar ring of the blacksmith's anvil and the shrill sound of the sawmill's whistle morning, noon and evening Melancthon was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate: The history of Melancthon Village, like that of Imperial Rome, may be divided into four epochs or periods: I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and Birth of the Future Village—Beginning with the landing of the first settlers, Durragies, Aitchisons, Hamiltons, Mitchells, McCues and McManamons, who took up from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed "Toronto Line" in 1848-1850. Then in 1852 when James Brown received the deed for lots 288, 289 and 290 N.E., and Charles Hannich about the same time took up lots 290 and 291 S.W. James Mitchell had already settled on lot 291 N.E., thus making settlements on each of the four corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by Mr. Morey in 1869-1870, Melancthon attracted the attention of travellers and settlers throughout a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1876, when Mr. Sloan retired from mercantile life, and having built a large house on the corner, took up his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business, and built a sawmill, combined with shingle and planing mills and also built houses to accommodate his hired men and their families. "The Bruce" was utilized to full capacity, both store and hotel, in different years and by different occupants, and the village now enjoyed a season of expansion and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When, in 1890, the Patrons of Industry, under James Dick, throughout the entire County of Dufferin, decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Melancthon, they virtually electrified the mercantile business, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity. IV—Period of Decline—With the burning of "The Bruce" and Patron stores in 1896, and the later dissolution of the Patron movement, the surrounding woods depleted of their timber for the mills along with other vanished industries, Melancthon began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's Deserted Village of the Emerald Isle.

CORBETTON

The following interesting history of Corbetton was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September, 1926, and is here reproduced:

"The history of the now thriving and picturesque village of Corbetton, so finely situated on the southern tributary of the Grand River, may be traced down to that dim and distant period when travel by automobile or similarly C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were prehistoric days and we have to depend upon tradition for our data of local events and discoveries, when herds of deer and packs of wolves and the vicious black bee were common in the "swampy wild." Modern methods of cooking and living largely on the prepared foods from the grocery store were unknown, but the sturdy pioneers obtained their food from the natural products of field and forest.

It was some time in the late forties that the Toronto Line was opened from Orangeville to Owen Sound, connecting the capital of Upper Canada (Toronto) with Grey's county town (Owen Sound). This great thoroughfare was later known as the 'Toronto & Sydenham Road,' the 'Gravel Road,' and now the Provincial Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbetton. The old log tavern, built and conducted for so many years by the late James Corbett on the Gravel Road, was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's tavern was the meeting place for Melancthon township council for some years and in fact this place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road, between the side road and the creek. For some years the late Elias B. Gray was Reeve and presiding officer.

"But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Narrow Gauge Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J. C. Shook established the first general store, or there may have been a small one started just before Mr. Shook's arrival, which the latter purchased. Then a sawmill, blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly, a Mr. Newman started the first hotel on the site where it stands to-day. Then a Mr. Dennis took it over for a time until the late James Corbett moved from the old premises on the 'Gravel' and took up his residence in the village hotel. But when the sawmill and other industries arose and the village became busy and commenced to grow it was thought that two hotels were required, and the late Patrick Hogg built the hotel south of the railway track. A second general store was also established by the late Mrs. Dean, site which the late Mr. Thompson built and opened the present store now conducted by Mr. [illegible]. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr. Corbett from the 'Gravel' to the village the place was called Corbetton after Mr. Corbett.

"As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the Scott Act, and again later of local option, swept over the land, the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead, Presbyterian first, and immediately after the Methodist. In the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Hogg (named above), Charles Gillespie, Thomas Greaves and others.

"For a number of years Corbetton had three good general stores, as we as a flour and feed store, within her borders.

In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. Bu like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as we as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much s that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recen years."

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Corbetton other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River may we add that the village i at the point where the C.P.R. and the sixty sideroad intersect, about fo miles each from Dundalk and Melancthon Stations. The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village.

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years, the first pioneers being the Logie family who settled and lived on the farm facing the sixty sideroad in a log house situated a few rods east of the river. Here Mr Logie lived for many years and made quite a large clearing on the front of his farm, his nearest neighbors being the Laurence Brown and Milbard families over two miles east or the Andrew Anderson and John Higgins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the Irwin, Martin, William Hubert and Stephenson families moved into the district and yet a little later the land where the future village arose was taken up by the Pettigrew and Boney families. Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell, Corbett, Deakin, McCloud and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a little later there were two sawmills, one in the village and another farther down the line, also a shingle mill. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilizing the vast acres of various kinds of timber. Some of those engaged in the sawmill business at different times were Mr Caslow, Mr Hay, Mr Richardson, Mr Banks and Dryden Bros.

A small hotel was at one time started in the village but only lasted for a short time. A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the general merchants appear the names of Mr Carey, Mr Nicholas, Mr Johnston and, in later years, Mr William Campbell.

About the time the village was founded the late George Boney, the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne, opened a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years. In later life Mr Boney was a Justice of the Peace. Riverview was at different times ably represented in the Melancthon council. James Hay was councillor during 1880 and 1890. T. C. Dryden was Reeve during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and J. R. Clarke was Reeve in 1917 and 1918.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme southwestern corner

of the township, and in the early days was locally known as "The Jog." Previous to the Scott Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years, a general store and post office, a Public school and a Methodist church. The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the four corners of the 2nd line and twenty five sideroad in the Old Survey, Melancthon, in one of the best farming districts in Ontario. The village was founded by the late George Redick, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and from whom the place takes its name. Mr. Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wallwerth and others. In a census of the village taken in 1882 or 1883 appear the following names: John Wheeler, general store and postmaster; Mr. Moore, hotel; Thomas York, contractor and builder; A. Perry, blacksmith.

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place, but with the passing of the Scott Act there were no more licenses granted to hotels within the municipality, and subsequently the village had only a temperance hotel. Had Redickville been favored with railway connection it doubtless would have been an important town many years ago.

SHRIGLEY

Shrigley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northern end of Melancthon township, eight miles from Dundalk and twelve miles from Singhampton. It was settled in 1860, and in the early years was supplied with mail only once a week, on Saturday. George Bailey was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev. J. F. Burkes, and was later taken over by the Mennonites.

DUNDALK

While the village of Dundalk is not within the confines of Dufferin county, but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey, nevertheless it is the general market, especially for livestock, and the nearest place of business for many of the farmers residing in Dufferin, who claim it as their home town, which entitles it to mention in these pages.

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corner, on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station, elsewhere referred to, and which dates back to about 1870.

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Graham, J. J. Middleton and George Middleton. The late John Carson, of Melancthon, also conducted a grocery and liquor store in the early days and did a good business. Mr. Gardiner opened the first hardware store. Dundalk was at first lighted by coal oil lamps, then a few years later it had its own electric plant, and still later was lighted by hydro from Eugenia.

The place soon grew, in a few years, to be an important village of eight stores, four hotels, two banks, sawmill, grist mill, woollen mill, planing mill, four churches, Public and High schools and a weekly newspaper, and has long been the largest village in Proton township.

AUGUSTON

Auguston was a rural post office established in the early days at the 4th line corner, Old Survey, Melancthon. The late William August was postmaster.

In a census taken in 1864 the population of Melancthon township was 1350, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows:

Spring Wheat, 22,8[illegible] bushels; Barley 606 bushels; Oats, 10,530 bushels, Peas, 5,100 bushels Potatoes, 22,375 bushels; Turnips, [illegible] bushels, Hay, 800 tons. Maple Sugar 11,000 lbs., Butter 29,700 lbs. Wool, 1,875 lbs

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat than of any other kind of grain in those early days, practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey. The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage. In the early seventies, Riverview was known to the people of Shelburne and the Gravel Road as "Up at the Grand River" where, in the month of May they drove up their herds of young cattle and left them to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months.

The following is a list, although incomplete, of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1865-6:

William Allen, Robert Allen, Henry Armstrong, Matthew Armstrong, James Adamson, Joseph Anderson, William Airth, Rowley Arnold, George Broderick, John Broderick, John Barkwell, Francis Barry, Henry Bates, Charles Bates, James Campaign, George Cummings, James Cave, George Chartiers, John Curphy, Robert Coutier, John Crow, James Clark, James Campbell, Christopher Dynes, William Dynes, Sylvester Dunn, Edward Endy, John Fenwick, Edward Ferris, William Ferris, Robert Forest, John Fotherby, Henry Fawcett, William Fewster, Noble Graham, Joseph Gowan, John Gillespie, John Glen, James Gossard, Philip House, Robert Hobson, Henry Hindle, William Hudd, James Hawkins, Stephen Hudd, William Hall, Charles Hall, Robert Hamilton, James Hamilton, Alex. Hamilton, Joseph Hood, James Hogg, William Hogg, William Holmes, Thomas Higgins, David Hunter, R. W. Jeffery, Thos. Johnston, Paul Jarvis, William Jolly, Simon Jolly, John Jolly, Andrew Jamieson, George Lorton, Charles Lang, Sam Lawrence, Archd. Lotty, Thomas Mews, Daniel Mackle, John Morrow, Thomas Magill, William Magill, John Magill, George Marshall, Mrs. Mason, James Meekin, John McKinnon, Robert McGhee, Wm. McGhee, John McGhee sr., John McGhee jr., Robt. McCauley, Sam McCauley, George Markley, Alex McKeedry, Wm. Murray, Robert McNabb, John Neely, William Plewes, Elijah Page, Reuben Page, Richard Polley, Samuel Polley, Hugh Polley, Andrew Quinn, George Reddick, Patrick Ryan, Wm. Reid, John Silk, Henry Silk, Joseph Silk, William Silk sr., William Silk jr., Jacob Silk, Richard Small, John Seymour, James Sleightholm, Richard Slack sr., Richard Slack jr., Thomas Slack, James Slack, Jonathan Sproule, Matthew Sandiland, Joseph Thompson, William Tingate, George Timberry, Edward Taggart, James Taggart, William Taggart, William Taylor, David Tanner, Thos. Webster, John Webster, Thos. Wilder, Geo. Woodcock, Wm. Watson, Samuel Wright, John Wilson, Jeremiah Willworth, Elijah Yokom, John Williamson, John Pettigrew.

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey northeast of the T. & S. Road.

John Adams, Wm. August, Robert Bell, John Bell (inn-keeper), William Bell, Joseph Brough Jr., Jos. Barr (inn-keeper), Patrick Breen, Moses Breen, James Brown, John Barrett, Richard Bennett, Michael Boucher, Charles Bodgaro, Robert Gherry, Patrick Connor, James Corbett (inn-keeper), John Culliton, John Crane, Isaac Cootes, James Cootes, Edward Cole, Thos. Doughty, James Foley, Wm. Gibbons, John Gleeson, Louis Gay, John Holleran, Patrick Holleran, William Hughes, Christopher Johnson, William Johnson, Joseph Keating, Martin Keating, Patrick Keating, Paul Kingston, Andrew Longeway, Owen LaVell, James Mitchell, Patrick Massey, John Morrow, Kenneth McAulay, Samuel McDowell, Charles McDowell, Patrick McCue, Michael McCue, Wm. Noble, W. Netherert, Edward Norris, Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Redpath, Thomas Redpath, Wm. Rowbotham, James Sowden (carpenter), Roger Smith, James Stewart, David Stewart (teacher), E. B. Shrigley, R. Shrigley, Johnathan Scott, James Trudgeon, Anthony Trudgeon, James White, Daniel White, John West sr., James West, John West jr., Patrick McManaman, Brian McManaman, Thomas McManaman, Felix McManaman.

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T. & S. Road:

William Andrews, Robert Atkinson, Andrew Anderson, Watson Ballard, Lawrence Breen, William Clarke, Bernard Callaghan, Wm. Crawford, Darby Curran, Mrs. Daly, Wm. Devlin sr., Wm. Devlin jr., Patrick Doyle, Thos. Doyle, James Ferguson, Silas B. Gray, Geo. Gillespie, Anthony Grimes, William Hunt, Samuel Hamilton, David Hodgins, John Hodgins, Ezra Holbert, Wm. Hunking, Thomas Hunking, John Higgins, John Irwin, James Irwin, John Johnston, Michael Keating, Donald Keating, John Keating, Wm. Lewis (shoemaker), Alex. Logie, James Mulholland, Owen Waters, George Young (blacksmith), Samuel Swift, Frederick Miller, John Mills, Michael O'Boyle, Alex Russell, John Smith (cooper), Patrick Shane, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, John Small, Robert Stratt, John Stratt, Joseph Swift, Richard Smith, Michael Shoaf (inn-keeper), James Watson, John Watson, Francis Watson, Robert Watson.

BACK LINE, MELANCTHON

Eighty-five or more years ago four young men, Robert Atkinson, David Bigger, Michael Shoaf and Thomas Doyle, came from the old frontier settlement of Ontario and took up homesteads on what in later years came to be known as the Back Line, Melancthon, but which at that time was a dense wilderness of maple, beech and elm, with here and there a one mile stretch of cedar and tamarack swamp. This well travelled road of to-day was then only a winding trail indicated by a blaze made by the surveyor's axe.

After choosing the lots for their future homes, the four young men returned to Rusnell's Hotel on the Toronto Line for the night. The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson took a short-cut through the dense forest to view their new-found home. They immediately set to work to build their first log house, about five rods in from the path, which later became the Back Line on Lot 220. They worked until nightfall, then made their bed beside a big hemlock tree which had fallen. In taking up land from the Crown, the rule was, if you bought a fifty acre lot, the Government gave you a free grant of the adjoining fifty acres, making a hundred acre farm. Here Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson lived and laboured, suffering all the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life and transformed an erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in the community, which still remains in the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more, John Atkinson being the present owner. Of course the Toronto Line, now Provincial Highway No. 10, had already been settled on both sides, some of the settlers being the well known families: Rusnells, Watsons (on the hill), Dorrahs, Hamiltons, William Bell, James Brown sr. and jr., James Mitchell, Louis and William Hunt, Michael O'Boyle, Brian Malone, the McCues, Keatings, LaValleys, O'Hallorans and McManamans.

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features. When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Rusnell, with their men, first explored this vast woods, as yet unseen by white men with the possible exception of hunters or trappers, they made the unusual discovery on the near lots 287 and 288 of a cavern in the earth's surface about 12 ft. wide, 30 ft. long and 12 ft. deep, with a little lake covering about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The quarry-hole" and "Beaver meadow."

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery, the report of which was quite interesting. The perpendicular walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock, with an incline of irregular stage of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the bottom of the cavern covered with almost four feet of clear, cold water during the spring and early summer. By the month of August, however, the water had disappeared and a half-grown boy could stand erect or walk about on the stone floor of the interior where there seemed to be considerable space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness.

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the lake. Halfway between the cave and the lake they discovered a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth through which the ear could distinguish the sound of water flowing beneath. The water was teeming with speckled trout, both in the bottom of the cave and in the lake. A few years after the survey was made the above lots were taken up by the late Owen Waters and became the Waters homestead, now owned and operated by his grandson, Mr. Daniel Waters.

The land lying on each side of the blazed line having been surveyed into 50 acre lots settlers began to come in and the "path between the trees" soon became a good "bush road." After the settlers previously mentioned came the Watson family from Peel county, the late John and Mrs. Watson et, with their four sons, James, John, Frank and Robert, each of whom took up his own 100 acres, followed also by George Gillespie, Alex. Samson, John Johnson and the Williamson family. John Mills took up a lot on the 280 sideroad one mile further southwest.

In 1860 the Hodgins brothers, John and David, cousins of James Beachell, came from Yorkshire, England, and took up 100 acres each of what is now S. Sec. No. 7 corner, John locating on the N. E. corner and David on the N. W. corner. In 1866 John Small moved up from Darlington township and settled on the S. E. corner, while Frank Gray took up the S. W. corner where a few years later the log school was built and since replaced by the present brick school. The John Stewart family, the Curtan family, and John and Robert Shrult and Ezra Hulbert, John Smith and Samuel Swift moved in later.

Wild animals, large and small, claimed the sheltering woods as their rightful domain, with naught to impede their sweep and sway. The black bear, the wolf and wolverene as well as the stately deer roamed at will through the hardwood bush while the beaver, mink and marten lurked lazily about the beaver meadow or swam the streams. As each settler enlarged his clearing he usually kept a small flock of sheep and often had much difficulty in protecting them from the ravishing wolves. As an instance of the great danger from wolves the late David Hodgins had a large flock and one summer morning at break of day found that twelve of his sheep had been killed by wolves during the previous night.

The air was pregnant with the sweet strains of the feathered songsters as they flew from balsam top to beechen bough, breathing music and melody through the virgin forest, and lingered amid the whispering pines.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1860

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs. Paul Jarvis, Edward Harrison, Alexander Baillie, Charles McDowell and Elias E. Gray met a the hotel of James Corbett, Gravel Road, on January 1st, 1860. Pau Jarvis, Esquire, was chosen Reeve and Kenneth McAulay was appointe Clerk, John Mills, Treasurer, Henry Jarvis, Assessor, Old Survey, and Messrs. Mulholland and McCue Assessors for the New Survey, and Isaac Coots, Au itor. Each of the Councillors received $1.50 per day. Returning Officers re ceived $4.00 each for their services at the previous January elections an Thomas Doyle, who was engaged one day longer, received $6.00.

1861

Same Reeve and Council, elected by acclamation, met at the hotel of Claudius Elias, 10th January 1861. Thomas Johnston succeeded Mr. Vert as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings. Council adjourned to meet 12th February at the hotel of John Mason, Mansville.

1862

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell, Reeve; Councillors, Edward Harrison, Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen, and John Culliton—January 20th 1862. The same Clerk, Kenneth McAulay, and the same Treasurer, John Mills, reappointed. Thomas Doyle and J. W. M[illegible]w were appointed Auditors. Henry Hewett was appointed Assessor for the N Survey, salary $10, and James Mulholland Assessor for the Old Survey, salary $9, let by tender. Tavern licenses were set by the newly elected Council at $25.

1863

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock noon, January 19th 1863. Reeve, Charles McDowell; Councillors, Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen, John Culliton and James Sleek. Kenn McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $25. Henry Hewett, Assessor fo New Survey, salary $16, and Richard Arnold Assessor for Old Survey, sal ary $12. John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $40. The next council meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Rodick, 2nd Line Old Survey.

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 251 Gravel Road, now Province Highway No. 10 (Corbetton Corner). Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb. 23rd to consider applications for tavern licenses. The following hotelkeepers were granted licenses: Abram Brown, Joseph Rays, Claudius Elston, James Corbett and George Rodick. Louis Gant was paid $1.00 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall.

1864

Council met in the Town Hall. Reeve, Chas. McDowell. Councillors Lawrence Breen, Robert McGhee, John Culliton and James Slack. Kenneth McAulay and John Mills were reappointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively. Richard Slack Jr. and William Henders were appointed Auditors for 1864.

1865

Council met at James Corbett's Hotel, Monday, January 16th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, Lawrence Breen, Chas. McDowell, John Culliton and James Slack. Kenneth McAulay and John Mills re-appointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively, the salary of each being reduced $5. Henry Hewitt was appointed Assessor for the New Survey and Rowley Arnold for the Old Survey. John West was paid $1.00 for the use of his house at the previous election.

1866

Council met at the Town Hall, January 15th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, Lawrence Breen, James Slack, John Culliton and Michael Oldfield. Clerk, Treasurer and Assessors re-appointed. Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Henry Jarvis. The following taverns were subject to inspection: James May, Maybourne; John Mason (Masonville); James Currie (Camilla); Wm. Airth (Horning's Mills); Samuel Lawrence (Old Survey); James Corbett, Abram Brown, Wm. Jelly, Francis O'Boyle, the last four on the Toronto Line (T. & S. Road).

1867

Council met at James Corbett's tavern, Jan. 21st. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Lawrence Breen, Michael Oldfield and Simon Jelly. Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $30. Richard Slack Jr. and Joseph Keating, Tavern Inspectors at a fee of $4 each.

The following Deputy-Returning Officers received $5 each for room and services at the recent Municipal election in their Divisions: No. 1, Henry Jarvis; No. 2, James May; No. 3, Henry Hewitt; No. 4, John Stewart (Back Line); No. 5, Richard Slack Jr. (5th Line).

1868

Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Lawrence Breen, Simon Jelly and William Airth. The same Deputy Returning Officers appointed as in the previous year and at the same fee of $4 each. Moved by James Slack and seconded by Wm. Airth, that Council sign a petition, forwarded by E. W. Lauder, Member for South Grey to Parliament. William Devlin and George Marshall were appointed Auditors. John West Sr. received $1.50 for use of room at election. Henry Fawcett and John Ludlow were appointed Tavern Inspectors.

1869

Council met at Airth's Hotel, Jan. 18th, Robert McGhee Reeve. Councillors, James Black, Lawrence Brown, Simon Jelly and Michael Oldfield. Same Clerk and Treasurer re-appointed. Michael [illegible] received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall. Rutherford & Co., printers, Owen Sound, received $20 for printing minutes of the Council.

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 17th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Black, Simon Jelly, Robert Atkinson and James Brown. This year the municipal officers were appointed by tender. The trustees of S. Sec. No. 7 being unable to pay their teacher's salary were granted a loan of $2[illegible] from April to January at six per cent interest.

1871

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 16th, Reeve, Robert McGhee, Councillors, James Black, Robert Atkinson, Henry Hewitt and Robert Marshall. The following received tavern licenses for the year 1871: William Jelly, Shelburne; James May, Maybourne; J. W. Morey, Melancthon; James Corbett, Gravel Road.

The ninth council meeting for the year 1871 was held at Morey's Hotel, Melancthon, July 8th, when a petition was prepared and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, asking that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the "Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road." At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 toward the erection of a Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot [illegible], S. W. (Melancthon).

1872

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 15th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Black, Henry Hewitt, Robert Marshall and Thomas Robson. Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $80. John Mills, Treasurer, at a salary of $55. Wm. August and Thos. Doyle were appointed Auditors. The council meeting of Feb. 19th was held at the Hotel of James Sloan (T. G. & B. Hotel).

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 20th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Black, Henry Hewitt, Thomas Robson and William Jelly. The following Officers were appointed: Kenneth McAulay, Clerk, salary $80; Treasurer, John Mills, salary $60; Assessor, James Brown, salary $35. Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Berwick.

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 19th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. The township was now entitled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Black was chosen. Councillors, Henry Hewitt, Thos. Robson and Henry Fawcett. The former township officers were re-appointed. Hotel licenses were granted to the following: James Sloan, Melancthon; James May, Maybourne; George Redick, Redickville; Joseph Black, Shelburne.

At council meeting held at James Sloan's Hotel, Melancthon, a resolution was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1874, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times, the Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser. At the April council meeting, also held at James Sloan's Hotel, a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee, seconded by Thos. Robson, to build a Town Hall at or near the 200 sideroad, convenient to the Gravel Road, size 30 ft. by 40 ft. and 14 ft. high, to be built of brick. At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $800 to commence the building of the Town Hall, the site being on a one acre lot purchased from F. H. Close, a wholesale merchant of Toronto, on lot 231, 1st con., S.W. T & S. Road (at present owned and occupied by the Sanderson family). The contract for the building was let by tender and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey, the price being $1285, the job to be completed by 27th of October, 1874.

1875

In the year 1875 an entirely new Council was elected, which met at James Sloan's Hotel, the veteran Reeve, Robert McGhee, being succeeded by William Airth of Horning's Mills, and James Slack, Deputy-Reeve, by William Jelly of Shelburne. The new Councillors were Thomas Boyle, Thomas Johnston and William August. The following Township officers were appointed: Clerk, James Brown, salary $80; Treasurer, John Mills, salary $85; Auditors, William Leitch and Edward Berwick, salary of each being $10; Tavern Inspector, Robert John Whitten, salary $10; Assessor, Richard Slack Jr., salary $80. Kenneth McAulay, having been Township Clerk for almost twenty years, resigned, and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall, Jan. 17th. Reeve, Robert McGhee; Deputy-Reeve, William Jelly; Councillors, Thomas Boyle, William August and Andrew Ostrander. The following Township officers were appointed: Clerk, James Brown, salary $100; Treasurer, John Mills, salary $75; Assessor, Richard Slack, salary $80; Auditors, R. H. Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10; Kenneth McAulay, Tavern Inspector, salary $10.

1877

Council, re-elected by acclamation, met in the Town Hall Jan. 15th. Owen LaVell, having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forgave him his taxes of $26.60.

Robert McGhee, Reeve; Henry Howell, Deputy-Reeve; Councillors, William August, Andrew Ostrander and James Corbett; James Brown, Clerk; John Mills, Treasurer; and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary $6.

1879

Council met Jan. 20th. Reeve, Robert McGhee; Deputy-Reeve, William Airth; Councillors, William August, Simon Jelly and James Corbett. The same Township Officers were re-appointed. At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a coffin for Patrick Keating, also $3.50 to pay bill of Dr. Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Michael Sheaff and fifteen others, the said Patrick Keating having died without means. Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provisional Council held at Orangeville, 25th September, for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings.

1880

Council met Jan. 19th. Reeve, William Airth; Deputy-Reeve, William August; Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg.

1881

The new Council met Jan. 17th. Reeve, James Huxtable; Deputy-Reeve, Charles McDowell, Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg. John Mills, having been Treasurer for 25 years, retired 1881. The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J. C. Fox, Orangeville, for $85. Richard Slack, of Melancthon P.O., was appointed Treasurer succeeding Mr. Mills.

1882

Council met Jan. 16th. Reeve, James Huxtable; Deputy-Reeve, Charles McDowell; Councillors, John Hogg, George Bailey and W. F. Gowan.

1883

Council met Jan. 15th. Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, William August; Councillors, W. F. Gowan, R. H. Walker and J. C. Shook.

1884

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, R. H. Walker; Councillors, W. F. Gowan, John Hogg and J. C. Shook.

1885

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, R. H. Walker; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin.

1886

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin.

1887

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin. The following Township Officers were appointed: Clerk, James Brown; Assessor, Robert Mooney; Auditors, Jacob Walker and David Stewart; Caretaker of Town Hall, Samuel Swift.

1888

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and Samuel McDowell.

1889

Reeve, George Bailey; 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, George Scott; Councillors, James Kay and Samuel McDowell.

1890

Reeve, George Bailey; 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell; Councillors, James Kay and W. F. Gowan.

1891

Reeve, Robert McGhee; 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, W. F. Gowan; Councillors, Thomas Nolan and J. W. Hodgson.

1892

Reeve, Robert McGhee; 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, W. F. Gowan; Councillors, Thomas Nolan and Frederick Story. In February of this year the Township Treasurer, Richard Slack, died, and was succeeded by Vickers Eaton, of Horning's Mills.

1893

Reeve, Robert McGhee, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell, 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John S. Allen. At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Hick the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a short time, his store (the "Bruce") having been recently destroyed by fire. In the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe bereavement in the death of the Reeve, Robert McGhee, necessitating the holding of a special election. Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation. There was a keen contest between Thomas Bolan and George McAuley for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve which resulted in the election of Mr. Bolan in June 1890.

1891

Reeve, Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Bolan, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, John S. Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris.

1893

Reeve, Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Bolan 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S. Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and William Stone.

1894

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1895

Reeve, John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolan, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, R. J. Woods Councillors, Wm. Stone and Robert Fawcett.

1896

Reeve John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Bolan, 2nd Deputy Reeve R. J. Woods; Councillors Wm. Stone and Robert Fawcett Auditors, W. L. Roberts and William Gray

1897

In 1897 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore, but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives, hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was eliminated. Therefore the Township Council comprised the following: Reeve, John S. Allen Councillors, R. J. Woods, Wm. Stone Robert Fawcett and John A. Russell.

1899

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation. Michael Waters was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall.

1901

Reeve, Thomas Bolan Councillors, R. J. Woods, Wm. Stone, Wm. McGhee and W. G. Dynes.

1903

Reeve Thomas Bolan Councillors, R. J. Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm. McGhee and W. G. Dynes.

1905

Reeve Thomas Bolan, Councillors, Wm. Stone Wm. McGhee Thomas Oldfield and W. G. Dynes.

1904

Reeve, R. J. Woods; Councillors, Wm. Stone, Wm. McGhee, W. G. Hynes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve, Wm. Stone. Councillors, Wm. McGhee, W. G. Hynes, Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve, Thomas Oldfield, Councillors, Robert Fawcett, J. B. Clarke, T. C. Dryden and James Higgins.

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council, the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted, and the Council for 1907 comprised the following: Reeve, William McGhee; Deputy-Reeve, Robert Fawcett, Councillors, T. C. Dryden, W. G. Hynes and James Higgins.

1908

Reeve, Wm. McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, Robert Fawcett, Councillors, T. C. Dryden, W. G. Hynes and R. J. Cornett.

1909

Reeve, Thomas Oldfield, Deputy-Reeve, T. C. Dryden, Councillors, James R. Clarke, James Higgins and W. B. Silk.

1910

Reeve, Thomas Oldfield, Deputy-Reeve, T. C. Dryden, Councillors, James R. Clarke, R. J. Cornett and James Higgins.

1911

Reeve, Wm. McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, James Higgins, Councillors, R. J. Cornett, George Prentice, W. H. Silk and W. H. Reid.

1912

Reeve, T. C. Dryden, Deputy-Reeve, R. J. Cornett; Councillors, W. H. Silk, George Prentice and W. H. Reid. In this year the veteran Clerk, James Brown, resigned after holding the position for the past 36 years and was succeeded by the present clerk, Mr. T. K. Black.

1913

Reeve, T. C. Dryden, Deputy-Reeve, R. J. Cornett; Councillors, George Prentice, W. B. Silk, and W. E. Reid.

1914

Reeve, T. C. Dryden, Deputy-Reeve, J. R. Clarke; Councillors, W. G. Hynes, R. H. Halbert and R. R. Oldfield.

1915

Reeve, R. J. Cornett; Deputy-Reeve, J. R. Clarke, Councillors, R. H. Halbert, R. R. Oldfield and George Prentice.

1916

Reeve, R. J. Cornett, Deputy-Reeve, J. R. Clarke, Councillors, R. H. Halbert, George Prentice and James Fairbairn.

1917

Reeve, J. R. Clarke. Deputy-Reeve, Geo. Prentice. Councillors, R. E. Oldfield, James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke.

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T. Prentice. Deputy-Reeve, Joseph Duke. Councillors, W. G. Noble, J. A. Russell and Arch. Vance.

1920

Reeve, George Prentice. Deputy-Reeve, Arch. Vance. Councillors, W. G. Noble, J. A. Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm. McGhee. Deputy-Reeve, J. A. Russell. Councillors, R. E. Oldfield, Fred Stuart and A. K. Reeve.

1922

Reeve, Arch. Vance. Deputy-Reeve, W. G. Noble. Councillors, R. E. Oldfield, A. K. Henry and Alex. Elliot.

1923

Reeve, Arch. Vance. Deputy-Reeve, W. G. Noble. Councillors, R. E. Oldfield, Alex. Elliot and J. F. Stuart.

1924

Reeve, W. G. Noble. Deputy-Reeve, R. E. Oldfield. Councillors, Alex. Elliott, J. F. Stuart and W. J. Ferris.

1925

Reeve, W. G. Noble. Deputy-Reeve, R. E. Oldfield. Councillors, Alex. Elliot, W. J. Ferris and J. F. Stuart.

1926

Reeve, J. A. Russell. Deputy-Reeve, W. J. Ferris. Councillors, J. F. Stuart, T. E. Watson and W. S. Medill.

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve, W. J. Ferris. Deputy-Reeve, T. E. Watson. Councillors, W. S. Medill, James Stinson and Vernon Neithercut.

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1930

Reeve, T. E. Watson. Deputy-Reeve, James Stinson. Councillors, Alex. Hunter, Vernon Neithercut and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1932

Reeve, James Simpson, Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Netherout; Councillors, Alex. Hunter, James Oldfield and R. C. Rynex.

1933

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1934

Reeve, Vernon Netherout, Deputy-Reeve, James Oldfield; Councillors, R. C. Rynex, Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson.

1935

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1830 and 1840, but there seems to be no record of township officials other than that Pat Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession, and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council, Melancthon at that time being a part of Simcoe County. James Watson, who settled on lot 264, s.w. (Toronto Line) about 1840 soon became Township Clerk, but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know. Therefore, the Township Clerks were as follows:

1—James Watson
2—Kenneth Macaulay (retired 1878)
3—James Brown (1878—1912)
4—T. K. Slack (1912—1937)

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills (1856—1861)
Richard Slack (1861—1892)
Vickery Bates (1892—)
John S. Allan (18)
James Brokie (18)

EARLY REEVES

There is no mention of anyone other than Mr. Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Beachell, who had recently arrived from Toronto, where he had been employed as a contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway. He purchased the hotel on the "Toronto Line," lot 280 (now John Oliver's Hill) that had been recently built by Mr. Atcheson, but which was considerably extended by Mr. Beachell. At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County. When the County of Grey was formed in 1853 James Beachell was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton, and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr. Beachell was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey. He continued as Reeve until sometime in the year 1854, when James Brown, sr. (grandfather of James Brown, now of Melancthon) according to the minutes, was Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854. James Watson (brother-in-law of James Beachell) was the township Clerk in those days, having lived on lots 264-5, s.w., which he took up from the Crown. He died suddenly at John Bell's hotel where the council was in session. John Bell's hotel stood on the east side of the road just below what afterwards became Gray's Corners. In 1856 Hiram B. Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton, while in 1858 Thomas McKee, of Proton, was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton. In 1857 Melancthon and Proton became separate municipalities, Elias D. Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos. McKee Reeve of Proton. They were each re-elected again in 1858. In 1859 Charles McDowell, of McDowell's Corners (Dundalk), was Reeve of Melancthon, and in 1860 the honors against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse, Paul Jarvis, to the Reeve's chair.

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville, Bramton, Mono Mills and Horning's Mills were surveyed and laid out vi[illegible] small settlements had been formed here and there the neighbouring [illegible] of Caledon Mono Amaranth and Garafraxa

Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after founder the late Orange Lawre who arrived in the district in 184 Mr Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1796. When a young he moved to Canada and settled Halton County He was a captain he militia during the eventful d of Mackenzie's rebellion in 183 When he first came to the woods where in later years arose the own of Orangeville, the place had e forbidding aspect. Miles sh separated sparsely settled communities, the majority of the inhabitants were Indians, and numerous wild animals were to be found. Th winters were colder and the much deeper than Mr Lawrence ha been accustomed to in the front county of Halton

But Mr Lawrence being a ma of energy and with more than average nature ability was not disco aged He purchased the land on w the town now stands from Rober Hughson who had a few years befor settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared, and primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town.

The site chosen by Mr Lawrence for a village which, by a fortunate turn of events, has since become the seat of Dufferin county, happened to be on the border line between the townships of Mono and Garafraxa, and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington. The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below, having in a short distance a fall of 120 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory.

Started at what was then a little hillside, now East Broadway, the hamlet of three or four houses soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred population. The first store was started either by Mr Lawrence or Mr Galbraith. Authorities differ as to which. It is said that the first hotel was in the stone building that still stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street, known as the "Graham Hotel," kept by Mr Graham, although in all probability the first hotel was a log building. Mr Jones opened the first blacksmith shop on the north side of the road and Mr. Robert McKeown was the pioneer shoemaker. He later was appointed a justice of the peace.

Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated and, as a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village, some of whom were prominent business men, candidates for municipal honors were frequently chosen from Orangeville and elected to the council boards of both Mono and Garafraxa. The village was incorporated in 1863 and the first municipal council comprised the following members: Reeve, F. C. Stewart; Councillors, Messrs. W. B. Thompson, Dr. W. S. Stewart, John May and Thos. Jull. The village had a population of 1,200.

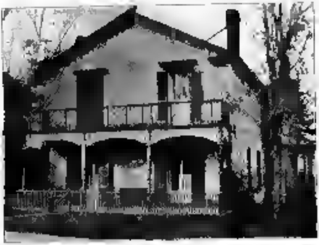
Mrs. Orange Lawrence

Among the business men of the village in 1860—three years before its incorporation—appear the following names:

T. R. Buckham, general store and grain buyer; William Paterson, stoves and tinware; Ingraham & Stevenson, woollen factory; Wm. Armstrong, drugs; Webster Bros., implements; F. C. Stewart, general store; R. W. Brett, fire insurance; W. B. Thompson, general store; G. M. Underhill, jeweller; Francis Irwin, groceries, wines and liquors; W. Campbell & Sons, tanneries, Orangeville and Mono Mills; Jull & Co., wagon and carriage makers; J. B. Rogers, drygoods; [illegible] Wilkes, dentist; William Montgomery, wagon maker; Penfold Hutchinson & Co., steam foundry; David Lindsay, boots and shoes; C. J. Wheelock, Provincial land surveyor; Sepha Dennet, stoves and tinware; Guy Leslie, clerk of the Ninth Division Court; Robert McKeown, shoemaker; F. E. McBain, lunches; John Foley, Sun newspaper; Thomas Davidson, shoemaker. The medical profession was represented by Dr. Joseph Carbert, Dr. W. S. Stewart and Dr. A. W. Gamble; the legal profession by Maitland McCarthy and [illegible] & Scott. The hotels were George Bell, "The Marksman's Home;" J

Kelly West Simcoe Hotel, John Wilder, Commercial Hotel; J. Jones and S. Vanwyck of the Wellington Hotel, East Broadway.

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February, 1861 as follows: Fall wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; spring wheat, 84c to 88c; oats, 18c to 20c; barley 45c to 47c; peas, 40c to 45c; dressed hogs, $4.50 to $5.00; hay, $7.50 to $9.00; butter, 13c to 15c; eggs, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 30c to 35c per bag. Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming, generally in the winter season with sleighs.



Home of Orange Lawrence, founder of Orangeville, situated on First Ave., directly across from present home of Dr. J. W. Leach.

On December 15th, 1861, a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr. Orange Lawrence, in his 68th year. Mr. Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously, was instrumental in establishing the post office, and was himself appointed the first postmaster, holding the position until his death. The great ambition of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice sustained to the end of his earthly career, incorporated, and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized. Mr. Lawrence was the Independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election at the time of his demise.

A popular hostelry of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the south-west corner of East Broadway and Centre Road, Purple Hill, known as Clark's Hotel. According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded. It is also said that on the intervening land between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries in the early days.

In the year 1891 Elgin Myers, Q.C., Crown Attorney for Dufferin, and senior member of the law firm of Myers, Dodd & Clark, with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of annexation of Canada to the United States. Upon being reminded by the Mowat government that the "Public advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a public office in connection with the administration of justice," he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign, at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points. He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1892, and was succeeded as Crown Attorney by W. J. L. McKay, at that time a rising young barrister of Orangeville.

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SHELBURNE

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1864 when the country to the south was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in his memorable "march to the sea." In that year the late Wm. Jelly, the father and founder of Shelburne, came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green, in Amaranth township, and purchased the farm on the Melancthon side of the townline where the Berwick block, the Mansion House, and Wesley church now stand. After making a small clearance Mr. Jelly built a frame hotel on the site of the present Mansion House and the hamlet that soon sprang up was known as "Jelly's Corner."

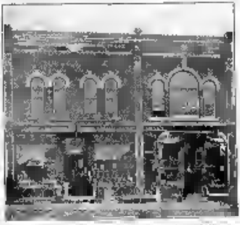
E. W. Brett
former reeve of Shelburne.

The first business places, following the opening of the hotel, were a general store kept by the late Edward Berwick, George Dorsey's blacksmith shop on the present site of McKay's shop, and Henry [illegible]'s shoemaker shop. Mr. Berwick commenced business in the district in 1865, but his first store was at Dundalk, McDowell's Corner, Grave Road, where he opened a small general store but soon settled at Jelly's Corner.

An old Atlas of the County of Grey, dated [illegible], gives the following very interesting sketch of Shelburne in the early years:

"Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon, in Grey, join their borders, and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter, the village of Shelburne is composed of territory acquired partly from each of the townships named. It is on the main line of the T. G. & B. railroad, which provides it with all the modern advantages of communication with the outside world, and to which indeed it is chiefly indebted for its present decidedly thrifty and progressive condition. Before the construction of this road, the village of Shelburne closely resembled mercantile corporations which "exist only in contemplation of the mind," but from the rural hamlet, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary in order to the paramount needs of a rural community—consisting of a small store kept by Edward Berwick, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm. Jelly, the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress, which follows in the wake of railway construction, to be one of the "spiciest" little towns within the County of Grey.

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect therefrom, or the excellent quality of the country surrounding it. It is the latter feature of course, which has been the principal factor (subordinate to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity. But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute, as an aggregate whole, to the rapid strides in advance of its mercantile trade rivals, which Shelburne has of late been making, and among these none are more potent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens, which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings, mostly of red brick which grace its streets and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula.



A. E. Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office

With a population closely approaching 1,000 and institutions of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores, one steam grist mill and two steam sawmills, foundry, tannery, with numerous et cetera usually found in towns of like size, besides a smart weekly newspaper, The Free Press, and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages, Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence and of occupying, ere long, a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

"As before intimated, it formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon townships, the major portion of the village being then on the

Wellington side of the county line. Having advanced sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite in an incorporated village, the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization, and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such contingencies, in 1876, and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following, as part and parcel of the county of Grey.

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer, Shelburne.

The list of municipal officials under whose direction Shelburne assumed the dignities of village government, included the following, viz.: William Jelly, Reeve; John Macbeth, George R. Hanna, James C. Whitten and Ira Belfry, Councillors, with F. G. Dunbar officiating as Clerk.

From a copy of the Shelburne Free Press published in 1879 the following names appear among the advertisers: E. Berwick & Co., general merchants; T. MacAdam & Co., grocers; Corbett Bros., druggists; Wm. Robertson, sawmillers; G. R. Hannah, hardware; Robert Murray, carpenter and builder; T. Powell, shoemaker; Richard H. Smith, pumps; Jeffery Bros., sash and doors, etc.; Duncan Wyndman, livery; Joseph Murphy, builder; Hugh Carson, harnessmaker; Daniel E. Cawley, stove and tin store; E. Needham, jeweller; J. M. Banting, photographer; James Whitten, auctioneer; Thos. J. Coyne, barrister and solicitor; Col. Armstrong, real estate and loans; J. Hemstreet & Co., butchers; F. G. Dunbar, J. P. and conveyancer; Drs. Barr and Norton; The Mansion House, T. Jennings, proprietor; Queen's Hotel, Archibald Irwin, proprietor; Royal Hotel, C. M. Hastings, proprietor; Primrose House, J. Wilson, proprietor. At the same time or shortly afterwards George Rutherford conducted a loan and insurance business. The early blacksmiths in succession were George Henry, Angus Bell, James Hogan, Robert McKay and Graham Patterson. George Watts conducted a wagonmaking shop.

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the "Toronto Line" connecting Hall's Corners with the road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) and to the settlement in the old Survey of Proton the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built, intending settlers from Toronto and the frontier townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on either side of the new road.

The first actual settlements along the newly opened road are said to have been on Beechell's Hill, Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1849. Four pioneers, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton, M. Aicheson and probably James Watson, followed the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as "Beechell's Hill." Here the four men set to work and built the first log tavern in the district on lot 288 N E. Mr Darragh settled on lot 295 N E where the Gravel Road church now stands, Mr Watson on lot 294 S W opposite to Mr Darragh, and Mr Hamilton on lot 292 S W now George Barrett's farm. These lots had been recently taken up from the Crown. Other pioneers, who about the same time followed the blaze still farther until they reached the southeast border of the Old Survey of Proton, were the Noble, McDowell, Agnew, McAuley, Ballard, Stinson, McKee and Silas B. Gray families. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the "Toronto Line" and 260 sideroad, and was for a few years known as McDowell's Corners. Four log taverns, C[illegible] Ekins on the corner, McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road, John Bell's and Robin's taverns still a little further down on the Melancthon side of the road.

Regarding the first post office a native of the neighborhood informs us that Silas B. Gray's house was between 260 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Dundalk" after his native town in Ireland. After Mr Gray James Mulholland was postmaster for a time after which the post office was moved up to James May's hotel on the corner where it remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway, when it was moved over to the village which sprung up around the "railway." A store was later started at the "Corners" by Edward Berwick, who after a brief period moved further down the line to Kelly's Corners. Then the late Henry Graham conducted the store at the Corners for a short time, but soon moved the business over to the village, where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County, unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay where there were good fishing facilities, had to turn their attention to some other means of support. Along the lake shore fishing was often the leading industry, but in an interior county like Dufferin the lot of the early settler was similar to that of the United Empire Loyalist when he first came to Canadian soil—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to build a log shanty and clear a small area in the bush for garden and other spring crops—potatoes, turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late frosts were a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frost was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe, the wooden plough and the "V" drag were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seeding between the stumps in the newly "burned off" fallow. True, the farmer in the bush didn't have to contend with wild mustard, twitch-grass and the various other weeds that menace the average farmer today, and barring the possibility of summer frosts, the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting commenced by cutting the grain with cradle and scythe, followed by the "binders" with hand rakes gathering the swaths into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. If a man cradled three acres a day it was considered a good day's work, the grain being usually a heavy crop on the new land. The "drawing in" was done with oxen and jumper or cart—in later years with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the fanning mill, but as soon as a sufficient number of settlers had located in a district, the old-time horse-power threshing machine superseded the flail. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper, and still later by the self binder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were scarcely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreage came under crop some of the farmers soon had potatoes, grain and hay for sale. They were, however, under a great handicap because of the long distance over very unfavourable roads to the nearest market, Brampton or Stayner, until a few years later when local markets were established at Orangeville and "Currie's" (Camilla). With the coming of the railway, of course, times changed and, owing to the use of so much machinery, the industry of agriculture is more expensive and vastly different nowadays.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts at live stock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep, pigs and even young cattle, while the raising of poultry was practically impossible. With the diminishing woods and larger clearing these wild animals also diminished, making their haunts in the deeper recesses farther back in the slumbering forest.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced, thus affording a means by which the settler could utilize the vast acres of timber which was previously burned in log-heaps. Here again the lack of access to a market for lumber was a handicap, and the products of the mills, whether lumber, lath, or shingles, found a local market. A few sawlogs, cut during the winter, were floated down the Grand River in the spring to Fergus and other points, where there was a ready market, but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up homesteads near the river.

But the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, built in 1872-3 from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and the branch from Orangeville to Teeswater, proved a great boon to the people of Dufferin county, giving them a means of transportation for lumber, cordwood, railway ties, telegraph poles, etc., all along the line. Thus the timbering industry became the chief work, at least in the winter season, of the settlers. The late Mr. W. H. Hunter of The Maples, was one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

From the dawn of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—over one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time, one of the very important industries has been the delightful work of sugar-making in the beautiful springtime, another means of making a livelihood from the products of the primeval forest—nature's gift. The work usually commenced about the second week in March and continued to the first of May, according to how late the snow remained in the woods.

With favourable weather—warm, sunny days and frosty nights—it was the busy season for the whole family, often "boiling down" all night until three o'clock in the morning. They would make enough molasses and sugar for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had considerable for sale, trading it for goods at the nearest store. The syrup being always of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a keen demand for it in the frontier towns and villages. The industry was carried on extensively in all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and is still continued where there is sufficient maple woods. Mr. T. K. Slack, Clerk of Melancthon, and former M.P.P. for Dufferin, has a large and well-kept sugar bush, a modern and improved plant and facilities for boiling, and taps from 300 to 500 trees every spring.

That very necessary branch of agriculture, fruit-growing, of course did not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin. Some of the first settlers, however, were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant small orchards of apple, plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries. In some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds, cherry and plum stones—with the result that seventy years ago at least, a few farmers in Mono, Mulmur and the Old Survey of Melancthon, had good fruit crops of native growth.

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway the settlers in the townships through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses, or walking, which, of course, created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brampton and Toronto, especially in the winter season. Farmers from Sydenham, Holland, Glenelg, Artemesia, Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth, Luther and Mono, could be seen from December to April driving sleighloads of produce from the farm and forest—grain, dressed hogs, beef, poultry and sometimes venison, tubs of butter, maple sugar, hides and skins—to markets at Orangeville, Brampton and Toronto.

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log taverns or stopping-places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other, some of which did a thriving and profitable business. The late William Hall, for instance, between hotel keeping and farming became the wealthiest citizen in the township. Along the road for about thirty miles through what is now the county of Dufferin the hotels in the early days were as follows: Orangeville had several hotels—J. Jones, S. Vanwyck, George Bell, James Kelly, John Witter and others all doing a lively business. On the Prince of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla, stood the large hotel of George Tipping, while at Camilla Corners James Carr's kept a good hotel. At Whittington Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House." But there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington, either by way of Camilla or by Farmington. On the latter road the hotels were the "Perfect House" at Springbrook, the "Coffin House" a little farther west, and Walton's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington. Continuing north from Whittington (or Bowsfield's as it was called in those days) the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp" at the corner of Twenty sideroad. A little further north on the hilltop like an ancient citadel stood "Mount Nebo tavern," kept by Joseph Trueman (late Coleridge).

Previous to 1864 there was no tavern along this line from Trueman's north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn," built in the early house by the late Michael Shoaff and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corner, on another road leading to Orangeville, probably via "Currie's Corner" years before Primrose or Shelburne appeared on the map. This road is supposed to have led north to Horning's Mills, Maple Valley, Singhampton, and on to Collingwood. Subsequent to 1864 William Jelly's hotel, a frame building, stood at Jelly's Corner, on the site of the present Mansion House. On the next hill, a few rods north of Michael Shoaff's "Wheat Sheaf Inn," was Campbell's hotel. Two miles further on was the big log tavern, colloquially known as the "Fenian Hotel," built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Shoaff, William Hughes, James McVeey, John McGregor, Michael Callaghan, the Flanerty family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Halloran's log tavern. O'Halloran came from Cashel, Tipperary County, Ireland, the ancient capital, where Brian Boru and other kings of Munster ruled over southern Ireland.

Two miles north of O'Halloran's, on the north-east side of the road, stood the well-known hotel of James Corbett, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Melancthon in 1855. Having taken up from the Crown 100 acres—50 acres on either side of the road—Mr Corbett built one of the best log hotels on the "Toronto Line" which he conducted continuously for about thirty years. In postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tarana." Twelfth of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as council meetings, were often held at "Tarana."

Still further up the line were Tobin's and John Bell's hotels, only a few rods apart on the northeast side, and McKee's log tavern on the southwest side of the line. At McDowell's Corners was the Dundalk hotel, built, and conducted for some years by Claudius Elkins, and later by James May, Patrick Langley and others whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log building, but was destroyed by fire during the time of Mr. Elkins. Our information is that the corner was then taken over by Mr. May, who built the present large frame structure. Log taverns flourished here and there all the way up to Owen Sound. A Mr Johnston is said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became Dundalk, four or five years before the "Toronto Line" was surveyed. In the late fifties Edward Harrison kept one of the better class hotels at Durham Corners. Mr Harrison was also a member of the township council for several years.

In the late sixties F. G. Close, a Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Melancthon facing on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway from Orangeville to Owen Sound, the time seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at four corners, two of which Mr Close was already the owner and where in all probability there might soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects, Mr Close sent J. W. Morey up to Melancthon to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, an unusually large roughcast building with high walls and spacious rooms, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 291, N.E., originally the farm of James Mitchell, but now the property of James Brown. The store was built in the east end of the hotel, almost enclosing the space from the hotel proper to the line fence between the Mitchell and Sweden farms.

This coup de main on the part of Mr Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Melancthon. The securing of material from the neighbouring woods and from the nearest sawmill as well as the brick, lime, sand and gravel necessary for the erection of the projected buildings created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood, carpenters—George and

Ezra Merkley, Joe Sawden, George Redick and George Young—plasterers, painters and laborers. Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel, with stable, shed and other buildings along with the store built and ready for occupation. Our informant says this was during the summer of 1870, the first stock of goods and liquors arriving from Toronto about harvest time. Mr Morey, who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise, employed considerable help, both in the store and hotel, as he carried on both wholesale and retail business, supplying the lesser taverns of the district with liquors. He carried an average of fifteen barrels of whisky, beer and wines. Mr Morey was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters," sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province.

While "The Bruce," as the hotel and store were called, were known as "Morey's Hotel" and "Morey's Store" at "Morey's Corners," Mr. Close was supposed to have been the real owner of both property and business, and it was certainly a great boom for Melancthon to have both store and hotel of as large a capacity doing such an extensive business in the district. Although the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards, Melancthon immediately had daily mail service and goods could be dropped off the train for the store.

Having founded the business and carried on successfully for about two years, Mr Morey was succeeded by James Sloan, also from Toronto, who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel from Mr. Close and became sole proprietor. Mr. Sloan increased the stock and expanded the business, not only into the distant parts of Melancthon but also into the neighboring townships of Amaranth and Proton. He conducted the business with marked success until the late summer of 1878, during which time "The Bruce" was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels between Toronto and the Georgian Bay, equal to the best in either Orangeville or Owen Sound. A flag pole, fifty feet high, stood on the opposite side of the road and was utilized for 24th of May and 12th of July celebrations, which included horse-racing, foot-racing, jumping, tug-of-war, etc. Council meetings continued to be held at Sloan's hotel until the new Town Hall was built in 1874.

About 1874 the "Long Swamp Tavern" was built by the late Michael Shoaff at "Shoaff's Corner," 280 sideroad. It was a log building and was kept by Mr. Shoaff continuously until his death in 1888.

In April, 1881, James McGoey built the "Wayside Inn," a frame structure with shed and stable on lot 286 S.W., thus making four taverns within a mile and a half, namely Michael Callaghan's and Michael Shoaff's, on opposite corners at 280 sideroad; James McGoey's half a mile south; and John McGregor's tavern, "The Bruce," below Melancthon Corner and post office.

Early in the year 1882 the erstwhile veteran hotelkeeper, the late Robert Bell, whose palmy days were spent at Grahamsville, Peel county, where he was landlord of the village hotel seventy years ago, opened "The Bruce" hotel with a full stock of liquors after it had been closed for a season. After making some material changes in the layout of the rooms, Mr. Bell staged a big ball as the "grand opening" one pleasant night. Being already advanced in years, Mr. Bell retired in about one year's time.

In March, 1883, Felix McManaman, one of Melancthon's earliest pioneers, leased "The Bruce" for one year and, after making some further alterations to the huge building, put in a complete stock of liquors and opened the popular hotel for business in two weeks time.

In the beginning of the year 1884 Mr. McManaman disposed of the business to Waters Bros., Michael and John, who continued until the passing of the Scott Act, which closed all the hotels in the municipality. The last hotel opened on the Gravel Road was the "Melancthon House," kept by Messrs. Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm, now owned by George Barrett. This was during the brief period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity" when James Dick conducted the big Patron Store in the "Bruce Building" in 1892 and 1893.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, "Backwoods Life" says:

"The tavern in Canada, especially in the backwoods, still bears something of its old English signification—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and, as such, is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let no one, therefore, judge rashly of the tavern, or imagine that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down to his meal, or lie down to rest, he will find mine host do the fair thing by him, for he is generally a sturdy honest fellow and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

OUR RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in these townships and beyond had no means of transportation excepting by teaming. For about ten years before the railway of course the means of passenger traffic was by stage.

Application for a charter for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three foot six inch gauge, or greater if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Teeswater, the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections, and the first sod was turned in the first section of the Teeswater branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd, 1869. By May 1st, 1871 the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edmund Wragge, born in Worcestershire, England, 1837. He had extensive engineering experience in England and came to Canada September 1869 and became chief engineer of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing Railways. He was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1875. In 1880-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

HURON-ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792, it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion from across the American border, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto). But here he was met by another danger: attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country: Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie, Dundas Street, connecting York with the west, and Huron-Ontario Street

(Centre Road), connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Mono and Mulmur, were all projected by Simcoe, and go back to quite an early date. Hurontario Street was not, however, really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County" Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., says: When Joseph F. Bowerman and others living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 6th and 7th concessions of that township, along the route which afterward became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for a long distance south into Mulmur and north to Glenhuron or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route, with the deviations around the hills, which they proposed, and Mr. [illegible], one of the representatives from the township, reported a grant of 1000 pounds by the Board of Works for road purposes in Nottawasaga. But, as the required notice had not been given, the Council laid the matter over until the next session.

At the same session of the District Council (October, 1847) Daniel Markle and other residents of Mulmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Mulmur for four miles (10 lots), and the petitioners asked to have it completed to lot 32, i.e. to the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same red tape as their neighbours in Nottawasaga had done. They were politely informed that they possessed "all the requisite power within themselves" and were told to request a District Road Surveyor to examine, survey and report to the Council at some of its future sittings, taking care to give three months' notice of their intended application to the Council in some conspicuous places in their own neighbourhood and in the Barrie Magnet newspaper.

Undaunted by the red tape, the pioneers, both north and south of Lavender, set to work, and Archibald McNabb's report on the road through Mulmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this, viz. in February, 1848. Mr. McNabb was then a District Road Surveyor, and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But some further delay arose over at least part of the route, and it was not until October, 1849, that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Mulmur, thus making the last link between Lake and Lake. (It was completely open from Orangeville to Nottawasaga Bay in 1850, when W. H. Smith wrote his book on Canada, Vol. 1, p. 236.)

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road, known for the first twelve years as "The Toronto Line," was surveyed in 1848, although Proton claims to have had settlers as early as 1844 in the vicinity of the village known as the Old Survey of Proton. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham (Owen Sound), hence its name. A few years previous to the coming of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth (at that time Johnstown) had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road, which ran from Fergus up through Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound, and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837.

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Gibson. Both gentlemen were employed when the townships of Proton, Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed. Previous to the survey made of the T. and S. Road in 1848, there were two different routes leading from Toronto to Orangeville, one by way of the "Sixth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Mono Mills, the other being Hurontario Street by way of Brampton (now No. 10 Highway). Another primitive road from Orangeville zig-zagged through Mono township to Hall's Corners, at the point where the four townships of Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon and Amaranth meet, and on to Fleming's Mills. But apparently there was no direct road leading towards Proton and Artemesia, the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Garafraxa Road by way of Durham and Priceville. When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Owen Sound, a strip on each side of the road was also surveyed three concessions wide into fifty acre lots, incoming settlers receiving one "free grant" lot with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the deed of these lands from the crown to settlers, or in the case of a sale by one settler to another, the original wording in the description of the lots on either side of the T and S. Road is still in use. For instance the deed of the lot where the present Melancthon post office and general store stand would read thus: "Lot 260, First Concession, North East, Toronto and Sydenham Road, Melancthon, County of Dufferin." This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line," and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road," until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No. 10 Highway. It has, however, been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 96 years ago.

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" soon came the early settlement of the townships through which the road ran. Pioneer settlers "trekked" in from the older settled townships and took up land here and there all along both sides of the great thoroughfare. The first settlements were, of course, on the front lots, and gradually extended to the back concessions and beyond. Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprung up.

The late Henry Armstrong is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Inistioge in 1861, and in 1860, the record says, "Beachell's Post Office" was opened by James Beachell on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr. John Oliver, one seven-eighth mile below Melancthon Corner. About the year 1850 the combined townships of Amaranth and Melancthon had only 800 population, but in the years immediately following the construction of the "Toronto Line" population increased very fast in these townships.

These were some of the achievements—amid many hardships—of the plucky pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County and up to Owen Sound, the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay.

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly compiled to the writer by the Department at Ottawa.

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Lamb
Black's Corners	Sept. 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st 1881	William B. Jolly
Laurel	Aug 1st, 1861	James Spence
Waldemar	Jan. 1st 1871	David Jenkins
Whittington	October 1st, 1861	Robert Dunfield

EAST GARAFRAXA

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Marsville	May 1st, 1873	Wm McCormick
Hereward	Nov 1st, 1897	John Allan
Orton	Oct. 1st 1880	Thos. Turner
Reading	Sept. 6th, 1862	James Donaldson
Vanatter	May 1st, 1879	James Vanatter

EAST LUTHER

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Colbeck	Sept. 1st 1880	Wm Colbeck
Monticello	July 1st, 1878	Frank L. Holmes
Keldon	Sep. 1st 1884	William Bryan
Petherton	June 1st, 1881	Robert Hickling
Tarbert	Aug 1st, 1868	M. McMurchy

MONO

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Camilla	Feb. 1st 1869	Hugh Currie
Elba	July 1st 1871	Chas. Smith
[illegible]	June 1st, 1854	T. Martin
Granger	Nov 1st, 1850	Wm Bryan

Hockley	Aug. 1st, 1863	Alex. Lewis
Lorraine	June 1st, 1854	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1869	C. McCutcheon
Mono Centre	July 6th, 1851	William Large
Mono Mills	Oct. 6th 1838	——
Melville Cross	Nov 1st, 1880 (in Caledon)	Henry Scott
Relessey	Nov 1st, 1886	Fleming Clingang
Sheldon	Sept. 1st, 1867	John Alexander
Violet Hill	Oct. 1st, 1878	Francis Robinson

MULMUR

Airlie	July 1st 1865	George B Lee
Banda	June 1st, 1869	
Black Bank	Dec. 1st, 1869	Henry Allen
Lavender	June 1st, 1869	J E Martin
Mansfield	Oct. 1st, 1858	M Colquhoun
Mulmur Corners	July 8th, 1841	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec. 6th 1861	Joseph Gibson
Honeywood	July 1st, 1863	Robert Lawrence
Perm	Aug. 1st 1872	Paul Gallagher
Rosemont	July 1st, 1861	George Cummings
Randwick	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm. Parkhill
Ruskview	July 1st 1868	Robert Reid
Stanton	July 1st, 1867	W H. Beatty

MELANCTHON

Auguston	April 1st 1880	Wm August
Corbetton	July 1st, 1881	James Corbett
Jamesville	April 1st 1878	William Grey
Riverview	Aug 1st, 1881	S. M. Carey
Redickville	July 1st, 1878	George Redick
Shrigley	Jan 1st, 1885	George Bailey
Inistioge	July 6th 1883	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 8th August, 1851

Postmaster	
Orange Lawrence	August 8th, 1851 to December 1861
W. S. Hewat, M.D	June 1st, 1862 to March 1864
Mary Leslie	April 1st, 1864 to March 1885
Edward Leslie	April 1st, 1885
J F Bradley	April 1907
John Park	June 3rd, 1907 to January 27th, 1912
George H. Kershaw	February 1st, 1912 to March 14th 1927
Gordon E. Mayne	June 16th 1927 to date of writing

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September 1865

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st, 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1879
Duncan McVannel	March 16th 1906
J. H. Kennedy	January 12th, 1908

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November 1860, as Luther Name changed 1880

Postmaster	
S Stuckey	November 1st, 1860 to June 7th, 1870
Wm. Dawson	October 1st, 1870 to December 13th 1878
John Gordon	January 1st 1878 to June 1st, 1881
Wm E. Scott	January 1st, 1882 to June 15th, 1903
R. F Taylor	October 1st 1903 to July 29th 1913
Samuel Maxwell	October 1st, 1913 to date of writing

HORNING'S MILLS

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th, 1851
Paul Jarvis	November 1st 1860
William Airth	May 28th, 1866
G. Leslie Airth	February 17th 1880
John F Matthews	October 1st, 1885
Alex. McKinney	June 1st, 1886
W. L. Roberts	October 21st, 1896
James Thomas	August 6th 1905
E. E. Lambert	November 20th 1920

MELANCTHON

Established 6th July 1851

Postmaster	
James Bacchell	July 6th, 1851 to January 1st, 1855
James Brown	January 1st, 1855 to June 13th 1917
Allan Brown	June 13th, 1917 to December 6th 1918
Chas. O'Neill	December 6th 1918 to July 22nd 1924
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd, 1924 to March 10th, 1928
Robert E. Martin	March 10th, 1928 to December 23rd 1930
John H Ritchie	December 23rd 1930 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1856

Postmaster	
Eliza B. Gray	Dec. 1st, 1856 to July 1st 1866
James Mulholland	July 1st 1866 to July 1st, 1870
James May	July 1st, 1870 to August 1st, 1877
J J Middleton	August 1st, 1877 to April 1st 1885
Thomas Hanbury	April 1st, 1885 to June 1888
Mrs. E. Hanbury	June 1st, 1888 to September 18th, 1908
R. G Hanbury	September 18th, 1908 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DUFFERIN County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago. Early in January 1861, John Foley Sr and James Ainslee founded the Orangeville Sun, which was also described on its title page as "The Garafraxa Erin Caledon Albion, Adjala, Mono and Amaranth Advertiser." The Sun was the only newspaper published in the immediate district for several years. It was a large and very creditable newspaper for those early days of no railway connection and difficult means of travel and transportation, being [illegible] page seven column paper about the size of the average rural weekly [illegible] present day.

Although the Sun was always Conservative in policy its title page carried this quotation, "All Extremes are Error and Truth lies Between." Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr Ainslee withdrew from the partnership and Mr Foley conducted the Sun successfully for many years. His son John Foley Jr succeeded his father in the editorial chair and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr Foley in December 1932 after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner.

John Foley Sr

In 1864, Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals, including the late Joseph Patullo, thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr Fisher Moore founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1867. The village and district then had two well edited and up to date newspapers. Mr Moore conducted the Advertiser for many years, and after changing hands two or three times, it was purchased by Messrs William and Robert Wallace

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros, the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong exponent of the Liberal cause in Dufferin county. The "Daily Advertiser" was published every year during the municipal election campaign. Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the Advertiser for some time, occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years. Having accepted a position on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star Mr Wallace disposed of the Advertiser to Mr Kenneth McKay, who, after continuing the business for a short time, accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram, and sold out the Advertiser to Mr A. R. Graff. By this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the Advertiser succumbed in 1908.

John Foley Jr

The third newspaper to be established in the town (it was incorporated as a town in 1873) was the "Dufferin Post" by Messrs. Ketchum & McGuire in 1878. A few years later the Post was taken over by Mungovan Bros., the editorial chair being occupied by the late D. J. Mungovan, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, often receiving comment from the city daily press. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the Advertiser during the municipal campaign (we believe the Post was the originator of the enterprise.) After the death of Mr Mungovan, the Post was continued by Mrs. Mungovan for a time until she disposed of it to Mr Dazeough, who again sold out to Mr. Vance A. Slade. Mr Slade conducted it for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun, and moved the plant to [illegible]

In 1880 Mr Blaney McGuire launched the "Orangeville Banner," making four newspapers, and Orangeville became noted as a newspaper town. Being an expert newspaperman and popular in both town and country Mr McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr A. B. McKitrick, B.A. became editor of the Banner and eventually formed a partnership with Mr McGuire, and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town. Upon the death of Mr McGuire in May 1903 Mr McKitrick became sole proprietor. But Orangeville, like many other Ontario towns, has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town for about nine years only one survives, The Orangeville Banner.

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north and western part of the county were not without their newspapers in the early days. In the year 1875 the Shelburne Free Press, Conservative, was established by the late George Raines. For the first few years however it had only a feeble existence. In 1879 Mr James Cameron who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers purchased the Free Press from Mr Raines and conducted it for five or six years. In 1885 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized, having members in the village and adjacent townships. The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr R. L. Mortimer Principal of Shelburne

Public School, as editor and manager, Mr. Cameron retaining the position of foreman. Under the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper, and with increased circulation and patronage it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province. Mr. Mortimer finally became sole proprietor and retained control until his death in August, 1919.

Shelburne's second newspaper was the "Economist," Liberal, established in 1883 by Mr. W. L. Smith, who conducted his enterprise very successfully for about twenty years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher, Mr. T. F. B. Claridge.

In the spring of 1928 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the dual title of "The Free Press and Economist," and Shelburne, like many other Ontario towns, is now served by only one newspaper.

GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson, a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes, who launched The Star in the last week of December, 1883. It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 9x12 inches and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day, a four page sheet, each 18x24 inches. In a short time the health of Mr. McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to R. H. Morrison, who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr. R. F. Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897, when the late W. L. Craig, latterly of Wingham, assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years. But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing. Shortly after Mr. Taylor took charge the "Tribune" made its debut, and, after a checkered career of about two years, passed out of existence, when Mr. Craig took over the Star. Then a couple of years later the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon, kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years, and when the big fire occurred the owners disposed of the business to Mr. Craig, who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Vidette. On Nov. 1st, 1925, Mr. J. L. Lambborough, formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne, took over the business. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Vidette, with the end of 1933, completed fifty years of existence.

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

J. R. MacIntyre

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Dufferin, it is fitting that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Guide," in 1877, but it only lasted a short time.

In 1882 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, founded the "Herald," and, after conducting it a few years, sold it to Mr Newell. Mr Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr Newell in turn sold the Herald to Mr J B. Spurr of Toronto, who, by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics, attempted to boost the Herald. About 1900, Rev Mr. Hall returned from the State of Iowa, where he had been ordained to the ministry, and again purchased the Herald from Mr Spurr and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher Mr Glendenning, who, after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher, Mr T H Blacklock. About 1902 it was taken over by Mr J R. MacIntyre, a local banker, who, as editor and manager, conducted it very successfully for thirty-one years, until his death in March 1933 and was succeeded by his son Mr Frank MacIntyre the present publisher

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dufferin (or rather in Orangeville and the townships of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1844 when the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was appointed chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, for in that year the late George McManus was appointed Township Superintendent of Schools for Mono.

Previous to 1844 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there according to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher who usually "boarded around" in the section.

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council, one for each Township or union of Townships. Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section, to apportion the Legislative grant, issue cheques on the Township Treasurer payable to teachers, to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates, and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent. They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers' certificates:

Adopted October 3rd, 1856 by Her Majesty's Special Command."

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools by the County Boards, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and moral character.

Third Class Certificates

(1) Candidates are required to be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

(2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners.

(3) To be able to write a plain hand.

(4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend.

(5) To know the elements of English Grammar and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

(6) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe.

(7) To have some knowledge of school organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of these languages for English, whose certificates will be limited accordingly.

Second Class Certificates

(1) Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class, must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

(2) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.

(3) To know fractions, involution, evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic.

(4) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(5) To know common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry; to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passage which may be read.

(6) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography.

First Class Certificates

(1) In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificate, candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying.

(2) Algebra to quadratic equation, and to know the first four Books of Euclid.

(3) To know the outlines of general history.

(4) To be familiar with the elements of botany, zoology and natural philosophy."

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A. D. Fordyce and Mr. Clapp, for Wellington (which included Orangeville, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and East Luther), and Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills, and Mr. Ferguson, of Priceville, for Melancthon township, at that time in the county of Grey.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., in his History of Simcoe County, gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Mono and Mulmur as follows:

Mono

1851 1852—Abraham Martin.
1853-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857 1858—Rev Jacob Vanlinge.
1859-1862—Moses Henshaw
1863-1864—Rev John Corbett.
1864-1866—Rev Alex Henderson.
1866-1868—Rev Richard Cleary
1870-1871—Rev W M. Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little.
1852-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857 1858—Rev Jacob Vanlinge
1859-1860—John Cooper
1861 1866, 1869 and 1870-1871—Rev. Archibald Colquhoun
1867-1868—Rev John McCleary

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen, while in the schools of those days there were far more male than female teachers engaged. Most of the school houses were log buildings.

From the founding of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

angeville has been well supplied with schools. In the late fifties and early sixties some of the teachers mentioned were George Grant and F. E. McBain. As the population increased the attendance at the Common School also increased. About the year 1866 a Grammar School was opened for senior pupils, with Mr. C. A. Dickinson, M.A., as principal, and Orangeville schools became more or less noted for doing what at the present time is called High School work.

N. M. Armstrong, Principal of Orangeville Public School

With the incorporation of the town in 1873, and being chosen as the county seat six years later, came the demand for a High School. A site having been selected the High School building was erected and classes opened in 1880, with the late Alexander Steele, B.A., as head master. The school board was fortunate in securing a principal of the erudition and general culture of Mr. Steele. The average High School principal is an honour graduate in one department, but Mr. Steele was an honour graduate in three departments—English and History, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was principal continuously and without interruption from the opening of the school in 1880 to 1915—thirty-five years—which is certainly a unique and creditable record, during which time the school increased in size and prestige.

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teacher of more than average scholarship, Mr. R. S. Jenkins, M.A., who was classical master in the early nineties. Mr. Jenkins was an honour graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and after his teaching days in Orangeville pursued post-graduate work in both the University of Chicago and the University of Rome.

Horning's Mills had a local reputation for the high status of its school under W. F. Munro and Thomas Norton (later Dr. Norton) and other teachers of the long ago. In connection with "Backwoods Life" published in 1869 by W. F. Munro, teacher at Horning's Mills at that time, R. L. Mortimer, editor of the Shelburne Free Press, added the following paragraph concerning the teachers in Melancthon in 1869:

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the township. The teachers at that time were:

S. Sec. No. 1—T. F. Holtby.
S. Sec. No. 2—W. F. Munro.
S. Sec. No. 3—George Leitch.
S. Sec. No. 4—Miss Brander.
S. Sec. No. 5—Robert Russell.
S. Sec. No. 6—Miss Ludlow.
S. Sec. No. 7—Miss Isabella Brooker.
Separate School—Miss Purtil."

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who taught in S. Sec. No. 8 (Shrigley) at that time. A few years later the late Robert Mooney taught in S. Sec. No. 1 (Hill's School.)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were:

Mono—William Gray (Camilla), George Leighton, and James Armstrong.

Amaranth—Jonathan Vances, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla.) Mr. Gray taught at Farmington, Whittington, Coleridge and Maple Grove. He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No. 7, Back Line, Melancthon. The late Donald McAulay was another pioneer teacher in Melancthon and at Black's Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth. In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was F. D. Henry, who taught for many years at Whitfield.

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years. Neither the exact date nor the name of the first teacher seems to be available. Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the community attended Hill's school, two miles north in Melancthon township, where the late Robert Mooney was teacher. As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged, and a staff of two, and later, three, teachers engaged. In 1879 the late R. L. Mortimer became principal with two or three assistants, one of whom was Miss Hahan, who afterwards taught in S. Sec. No. 7, Melancthon. Mr. Mortimer remained principal until 1888, when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press.

After Mr. Mortimer Mr. N. McEachern was principal for a time and was succeeded in 1897 by the late R. H. McMaster, one of the most efficient teachers of his day. Mr. McMaster held the post until failing health forced him to resign in 1906. Although as yet rated only as a Public School, Mr. McMaster graduated each year a fairly large class of students with 3rd class teachers' certificates. Principals of later years were W. A. Martin, Major Laing, Joseph Clark, B.A., T. E. Langford, M.A., and A. B. Cooper, B.A. [illegible]

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log, and later brick, school, Sec. No. 7, Melancthon, from the time it was built, about 1860, down to 1910—fifty years: Miss Drinker, Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Webster, Mr. Tansley, Hamilton Brown, Mr. Campbell, Miss McKenzie, Miss Hahan, Miss Morrow, William Gray, Miss McCue, William Williams, Miss Dawson, Wellington Myers, Miss Reburn, Miss Snell and Miss Carson.

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 267, S.W. facing the Gravel Road, and was built probably about the year 1868, when the late Charles Beaulah was owner of the 50 acres upon which the building stood, but was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Andrews. In more recent years the late George and Mrs. Shortt purchased the farm and resided there. This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line. Two of the teachers were Mr. Vert and T. F. [illegible].

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1868, and the first teacher was Mr. McArthur. Mr. F. C. Colbeck, B.A., now of Toronto, was teacher when the village was known as "Little Toronto." He subsequently attended Victoria University and, after a brilliant course to graduation, became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute, retaining the position continuously for over thirty years. Mr. Colbeck was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr. R. E. Hamilton, who taught successfully in the village for several years.

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated the school, of course, enlarged, thus affording High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years. One of the prominent principals of over forty years ago was Mr David Smith, who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Garafraxa had her schools, years before Orangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings Toronto. Early settlers who came into the township from the south by way of Elora and took up the land where the future villages of Marsville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district organized the first school section in the township. Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading had two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers' examinations for certificates were held alternately at Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot.

Dufferin county also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature. Alexander MacLachlan, Scottish poet, settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclination being toward literary pursuits. He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability. He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1862. In later life Mr MacLachlan took up his residence in Orangeville, where he died March 20th 1896. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

In all probability the Jesuit missionaries Fathers Brebeuf, Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain, three hundred years ago, were the first to carry the tidings of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Dufferin. In those days the Petun, or Tobacco Indians, inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Boyne Rivers that take their rise in Melancthon and Mulmur townships and it is known that these faithful followers of the Cross spent several years with the Petun people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This of course was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased, but their efforts were not wholly abortive as the Martyrs' Shrine near the town of Midland affords pregnant proof.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Mono, Mulmur and Garafraxa prior to 1830, or about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded, some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1787 with the consecration of Rev. Charles Inglis, M.A., as first Colonial Bishop at Halifax.

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev. Jacob Mountain, M.A., rector of a parish in Buckinghamshire, Eng., was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he landed at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a kiss by Bishop Briand of the Roman Catholic church with the remark, "Your people are in much need of you."

The second bishop of Quebec was Rt. Rev. John Stuart, M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church". In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada, a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston).

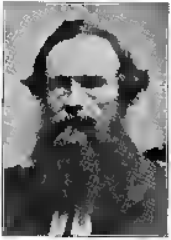
John Strachan, First Bishop of Toronto

The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop. Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland, in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a half grown boy. He managed to attend the local school and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours.

At the age of 21 he came to Canada, first settling at Cataraqui where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall. After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector at Cornwall. He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812, and Archdeacon in 1827. He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839 and during his long episcopacy of 28 years Bishop Strachan frequently visited the various parishes in Simcoe and Grey counties now Dufferin. He died at Toronto in the year 1867.

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto 1839 it seems that the vast territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Stewart, second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Missions with Penetanguishene as a central point.

The Rev. Adam Elliot, Anglican missionary, sent to Mono and Mulmur in July 1836, writes as follows


Rev Adam Elliot

"Having arrived in Mono, I performed Divine Service on Friday, March 29th, at the home of Mr Cobean, who resides on the 7th Concession. The hearers were very numerous and attentive. Many persons attended from the Township of Adjala, which is situated immediately on the east side of Mono. I baptized 13 children on that occasion. In Mono the people are principally Protestants. One half of the inhabitants of Adjala are Roman Catholics. The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous, and are very solicitous for a resident clergyman. The frame church was raised last summer in a central situation but without aid from some source it will be long, I fear, before they can accomplish their undertaking. I was informed by the inhabitants, that the Archdeacon of York first performed the service of our church in Mono, and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period.

From Mono I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 30th. I had no intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion, as I supposed the settlers to be very few but a member of the church, who resides there, came and requested me to preach in that township and baptize the children. About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized.

Having returned to Albion I read prayers and preached on the second occasion. Though the weather was exceedingly fine the congregation was not large as general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants. On that occasion three children were baptized.

As I continued my journey to Caledon I read prayers and preached at the house of Mr Wood on the fourth concession of Chinguacousy, east of Hurontario Street. Above twenty persons were present and one child was baptized.

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and lectured there at the house of Mr Dodds, who resides near the centre of the township. The congregation was large and attentive.

Your obedient servant,
ADAM ELLIOT"

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighbouring townships and where timber was so plentiful these people could soon have built log churches, but they may not have been able to support a resident minister.

Although Dufferin County is comparatively small in area, it is divided among three different dioceses, Toronto, Niagara and Huron, thus creating the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county. In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Horning's Mills or Melancthon (Gravel Road) was the earlier church. There was no church building at Melancthon but services were held in the old Orange Hall, a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall, on the corner of the Barrett homestead, lot 304, N.E. This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne except Jelly's Corners.

One of the first ministers was Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Priceville, who made the trip of twenty miles on a rough road through the woods on horseback. The congregation was fairly large, members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne, and also from the Dundalk district. On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett, Charters, Swift, Stewart, Atkinson, West, Mills, Beachell, Watson, Easton, Andrews, Beckell, Harrison, Berwick, Jelly and Timbury. Doubtless there were other families, whose names are not now available.

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church, but the undertaking was never consummated. In the meantime a hamlet was springing up at Jelly's Corners, where some of the influential members of the congregation resided, and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St. Paul's church, Shelburne.

At quite an early date in the history of Melancthon, the Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A., was rector of St. John's Church, Horning's Mills, Cranmer's Church, Honeywood, and Christ Church, Whitfield. He resided at Horning's Mills for many years. Some of the rectors in later years were Revs. A. C. Miles, F. W. Goodeve, W. J. Eccleston and W. F. Carpenter. These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto.

St. Paul's Church, Shelburne, having developed from the mother church in Melancthon, it is interesting to know about when and by whom the Melancthon church was founded. The story that the Stewart missionary enterprise in Mono and Mulmur in the early thirties spread to Horning's Mills and into the New Survey of Melancthon is not compatible with the facts.

The probabilities are that soon after the opening of the "Toronto Line" in 1848 several families of the Anglican persuasion, Corbetts, Charters, Beachells, Beckels, Stewarts, Atkinsons and others, settled in the district, and that through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland, of Owen Sound, who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they came in from the frontier townships and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line," an Anglican mission was founded about 1856 or 57, which afterwards became the Melancthon parish.

St. Paul's church, Shelburne, with St. James' church, Primrose, and St. Paul's church, Melancthon, with St. James church, Dundalk (the two latter in Dundalk parish) are included in the diocese of Huron. Orangeville, Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara.

The three dioceses, each of which takes in part of Dufferin County, were formed in the following years.

Diocese of Toronto, Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron, Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Cronyn	1857

Diocese of Niagara Bishop Rt Rev T B Fuller 1875

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne. Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1872 during the incumbency of Rev J J Morton. Mr Johnstone resided at Priceville Mr Hill possibly at Horning's Mills preceding Mr Tocque, who, of course lived at Horning's Mills six years. There was a fairly large congregation at Melancthon services being held in the log Orange Hall on Barrack's Hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr and Mrs. Tindbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were.

Rev R W Johnstone	1866
Rev Rowland Hill	1868
Rev Philip Tocque, M A.	1870-1876
Rev J J Morton	1872
Rev George W Racey	1876
Rev James Smyth	1878
Rev William Bevan —	1880
Rev Mark Turnbull	1881
Rev H. G. Moore ——	1884
Rev E. M Shaw —	1888
Rev W A Graham, B.A.	1890
Rev Wm. Hind	1898
Rev C K. Masters, M.A., B D.	1906
Rev E J e Adamson, B A	1907
Rev H F Westgate B.A.	1914
Rev John Morris	1916
Rev W H Hartley	1918
Rev E. P D. Hurford, D.D	1928
Rev G P Parson —	1934

CHAPTER X[illegible] (Part 2)

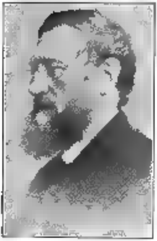
THE first missionary enterprise in Orangeville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Ketchum Sr., who came into the settlement from the vicinity of Mono Mills, and conducted services as a non-denominational lay reader about the year 1837. The Rev John Fletcher was the first Anglican Minister appointed to the field in 1850, and remained until 1856. Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by Rev. John VanLinge who remained from 1856 to 1861 the first log church being located at Purple Hill. In 1861 the Rev Alexander Henderson, M A., who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the "Parish of Orangeville and Mono and parts adjacent." Mr Henderson's incumbency was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1902. He was created a canon about 1886. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice, the latter being built during his unusually long rectorship in Orangeville.

Seneca Ketchum Sr

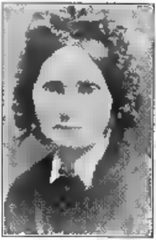
A former citizen has kindly supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church.

1902-1913—Rev. G. A. Rix (now Bishop Rix)
1913-1915—Rev G W Tebbs
1915-1918—Rev Arthur H. Howitt.
1918-1919—Rev F Eley
1919-1923—Rev T H. Stewart.
1923-1928—Rev John W McDonald.
1928 to time of writing—Rev H A West-McMaster

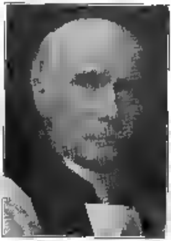
St. Mark's first log church built in 18[illegible]



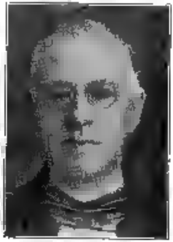
Rev John Fletcher



Jane Fletcher



Rev Alexander Henderson



Rev G A Rix

Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire.

HORNING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Horning's Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Huron, but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1890. St. John's Church Horning's Mills, Christ's Church, Whitfield, and Cranmer's Church, Honeywood, were among the first Anglican churches established in the district.

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev. Philip Tocque, although some of the early settlers claim the parish (mission) was founded several years prior to the coming of Mr. Tocque.

Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A.	1870-1876	Rev. A. H. Powell, B.A.	1911-1912
Rev. Geo. Ledington, L.Th.	1876-1878	Rev. W. F. Carpenter, B.A.	1913-1919
Rev. R. A. Rooney, L.Th.	1878-	Rev. Herbert Naylor, L.Th.	1919-1921
Rev. W. E. Carroll, B.A.	1887	Rev. R. E. Lemon	1921-1924
Rev. J. R. S. Boyd, M.A.	1890-1894	Rev. D. G. Atkinson, L.Th.	1922-1932
Rev. A. C. Miles, B.A.	1894-1898	Rev. A. J. Forte, L.Th.	1932-
Rev. F. W. Goodeve, M.A.	1898-1904	Rev. A. E. Clow	1937-1938
Rev. W. J. Eccleston, L.Th.	1904-1905		

The parish of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, is perhaps the oldest in the district. From an early time the parish included St. Luke's, Rosemont, St. David's, Everett, and Trinity Church, Adjala. The Rev. Adam Elliott, a travelling missionary, visited the neighborhood and held services in a private home as early as 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Darling, who held service in Mr. Little's house in 1842. Following Mr. Darling came Rev. George Bourne in 1848. Then came the Rev. John Fletcher from 1849-1856. The record says Mr. Fletcher built a church at Rosemont in 1849. The following list of clergy names is not complete but is the best available. Succeeding Mr. Fletcher came:

Rev. John McLeary	1863-	Rev. F. J. Lynch	1891-1901
Rev. Thaddeus Walker	1870-	Rev. C. W. Holdsworth, B.A.	1901-1905
Rev. George Nesbitt	1874-	Rev. J. N. Blodgett, M.A.	1905-1912
Rev. E. Sibbald	1881-	Rev. G. L. Grey, B.A.	1912-1934
Rev. C. W. Marsh, M.A.	1882-	Rev. H. A. Cleverden	1934-1937
Rev. [illegible]	1887	Rev. C. W. [illegible]	1937-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history began in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615, and the establishment of a Recollet mission in the Huron country by Father LeCaron. The Jesuits soon followed and were active until the "annee terrible" of 1649, when Fathers Daniel, Brebeuf and Lalemant were massacred by the Iroquois.

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Kingston, the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over both Lower and Upper Canada.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander McDonell, D.D., was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December, 1820, with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River, which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics here and there along the southern frontier. In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and exercised spiritual rule over this large missionary diocese for fourteen years. He died on January 14th, 1840, and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Remigius Gaulin, D.D.

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville, as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Melancthon. From the church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melancthon in the early fifties, services being held in the home of Mr. McCue Sr. As settlers came into the district St. Patrick's church, a large hewed log building, was built on the property of Francis O'Boyle, lot 280, facing the sideroad and just west of the C.P.R. railway. Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to secure the exact date, but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858. This would be during the episcopate of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Charbonnel, second bishop of Toronto. Some of the priests in the church in Adjala at the time, who were probably instrumental in founding the mission in Melancthon, were Fathers Fourret, O Shea and Cynott The latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county A little later came Fathers Ray and Bambrick.

Among the first members of St. Patrick's Church in Melancthon were the names of McCue Brown McManaman, Hogg O'Halloran, Cullitan, LaVelle, Kelling, Curran Waters Boyle Callaghan, Brian Malone Lewis Gani and Francis O Boyle As new settlers took up homesteads both east and west of the "Toronto Line" St. Patrick's soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation.

The old log church, having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 20 years was replaced in 1870 during the pastorate of Father Feeney by the present brick church on the hill on the east side of No. 10 Highway The log church was also utilized as a Separate School building before the school in S. Sec. No. 9 was built. Miss Furlong later Mrs. James McCue, of Melancthon having been one of the early teachers. The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past sixty years:

Fathers J J Feeney F J Cassin, J H Coty D J Maloney Hubey G P Murphy T Gehney the rector at time of writing Father A. P Callaghan

St. Patrick's Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto, but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which, however was created in 1856 just before the Melancthon church was founded the first bishop being the Rt. Rev John Farrell, D.D.

St. Peter's Church, Orangeville belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto, which was first erected as the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt. Rev Michael Power D.D. as first bishop. The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time:

1842-1850—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1850-1860—Rev A. F M Charbonnel
1860 1870—Rev J J Lynch

The see became a Metropolitan in 1870, Bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop. Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1888—Most Rev J J Lynch
1889-1898—Most Rev John Walsh
1899-1910—Most Rev Denis O'Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F P McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev Neil McNeil.

The parish of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Orangeville, was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St. Cornelius Church Caledon, by the late Rev J J Egan, later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was carried on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch.

The Rev Father Jeffcott, a hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1890, when he was succeeded by Rev Father D Morris now Very Rev Dean Morris, of St. Catharines The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris closed his work in the parish about 1893 is as complete as we have been able to obtain.

Rev H J McPhillips.
Rev L. Minehan
Rev Kenneth Morrow
Rev W A. Egan.
Rev J P Sweeney

Rev T S Finnegan.
Rev Joseph Bagnasco D.D
Rev M J Carroll
Rev T J McCabe
Rev F J Caulfield.

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was constituted by Pope Gregory XVI Dec. 17th, 1841. Very Rev. Michael Power, D.D. being the first Bishop. There were 3,000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated, but only one church, St. Paul's, built in 1822. The Bishop bought the block of land on which St. Michael's Cathedral stands and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid. The cathedral was dedicated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal, in September 1848.

List of Bishops

Rt. Rev. Michael Power, D.D., consecrated 1842

Rt. Rev. Armand Marie Comte de Charbonnel, D.D., 1850

Rt. Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., 1860. See became an Archdiocese in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop.

Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop, 1889

Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, D.D., Archbishop, 1899

Most Rev. F. P. McEvay, D.D., Archbishop, 1908.

Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop, 1912.

Most Rev. J. C. McGuigan, D.D., Archbishop, 1934

CHAPTER XXII Part 21

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

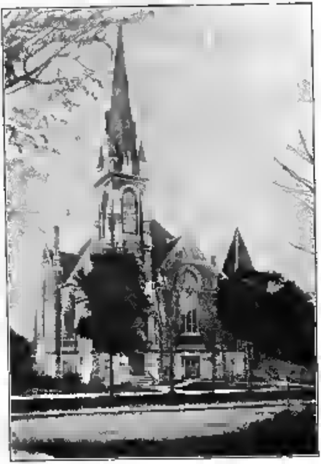
THE first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east, where Mr John Carruthers a school teacher in West Gwillimbury according to his Retrospect of Thirty-Six Years Residence in Canada West was appointed a Catechist and Exhorter by the Presbytery of York now Toronto in connection with the Church of Scotland to visit the destitute settlers in the Western section of Upper Canada. The probabilities are that Mr Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Mulmur, Mono and Garafraxa with a view to establishing missions in these townships. The Rev William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1840, and remained there for over forty years during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A mission was established at an early date at Horning's Mills, but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

Rev W E. McKay

In the early days there were two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville, the Old Kirk of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church. Rev W E. McKay the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period, was pastor of the "Old Kirk." According to the early record Mr McKay who had come from Ireland, was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1856, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1885, a term of twenty-nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb 1st, 1863, speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church:

The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday Feb. 1st. Prof. Burns preached in the morning and the resident minister, Rev A. McFaul, at night. At the Monday night tea meeting, addresses were delivered by Revs Hassard, Smith, Gray Thompson Fraser McKay and Millard. The church is described as a substantial frame roughcast structure 35 by 50 built in gothic style, with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley



St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Orangeville
(now Westminster United Church)

from plans prepared by Mr Dunbar. The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and finishing by J. K. Riddell.

Doubtless the Canada Presbyterian Church was established both in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built. Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr. McFaul was pastor of the church, it is probable that there were other ministers in charge during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in [illegible] to the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th, [illegible], at which time Rev. J. M. McIntyre was pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church. As a result of the union the new St. Andrew's Church was organized and about that time the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway. Rev. Mr. McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Hunter, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Hossack, and Rev. R. W. Dickie, which brings the record down to approximately the year [illegible].

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies, and an early record gives the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century:

1877-18[illegible]—Rev. John R. Gilchrist.

18[illegible]-18[illegible]—Rev. John Straith.

18[illegible]-18[illegible]—Rev. T. J. McClelland.

18[illegible]-18[illegible]—Rev. Dr. C. C. McRobbie.

18[illegible]-1[illegible]—Rev. P. W. Anderson.

1905-1913—Rev. Dr. J. A. McKenzie.

* The above list may not be complete.

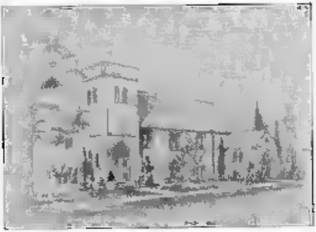
The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 18[illegible], being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College, Toronto. The church was built in [illegible], when the Rev. Alfred Gandier, later Principal Gandier of Knox College, was pastor. Other early pastors were Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. A. Miele and Rev. J. R. Bell.

In the year 18[illegible] the Rev. J. C. Madill, a travelling missionary, conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Laurel, which was held in the Town Hall. About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built. Rev. J. R. Bell received a call to Laurel and Black's Corners' charges in 18[illegible], where he remained for twenty-seven years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Reddon and Rev. A. F. Webster.

Morning's Mills has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time. Several of the sturdy pioneers, who had recently come from their native Perth and Edinburgh, were not neglectful of their responsibility in the sphere of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors. We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians at Morning's Mills, but the Rev. J. A. McDonald, B.A., was there about forty-five years ago. Later the Rev. A. E. Neilly, B.A., and still later the Rev. R. M. Phalen, B.A., were each stationed there for a number of years.

Corbetton and Riverview churches were founded by the Rev. J. C. Madill in the early eighties and Gandier church (Keldon) by Rev. Alfred Gandier about the same time, all three churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev. Mr. Madill. It was said that Corbetton in its infant days, had two stores, two sawmills and two taverns, and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches. Pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Madill were Revs. Bradley Little, W. J. Knox, M.A. (previously Science Master at Orangeville High School): H. Ross and G. W. Ross, B.A. There were some others whose names we cannot recall.

At Grand Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. D. T. McClintock and Rev. D. J. Lane. Rev. Mr. Crozier ministered to the people of Grand Valley and vicinity for many years.



Tweedsmuir Memorial Presbyterian Church, Orangeville, built in 1940 by the continuing Presbyterians, following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was the strongest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada. With the coming of the Empire Loyalists, they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Ancaster and Niagara, being practically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church from across the American border. About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was becoming established in different sections of Upper Canada.

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows: Methodists, 33; Baptist, 18; Church of England 18; Presbyterian and Congregational, 14. The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers, a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers.

The Methodists soon became so strong in Upper Canada that in 1828 they detached themselves from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference. In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the proposition of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston, it was decided to establish "Upper Canada Academy" at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and the necessary funds raised to proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1832. By the summer of 1836 the building was completed, the first classes organized, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev. Matthew Richey, M.A., as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed "Victoria College," with Rev. Dr. Ryerson, as principal, and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the forerunner not only in religious but also in the sphere of higher education.

Possibly ten years or more before the founding of Orangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers in the surrounding townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Caledon and Garafraxa. As to the time, or by whom, the first Methodist mission was started old timers are not quite agreed.

Rev. M. B. Gray

About the year [illegible] we are told that the Rev. Peter Jones, who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr. Jones made the mouth of the Credit (soon afterwards Port Credit) his headquarters, he made frequent trips north through the townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, Mulmur and Nottawasaga, and along the shores of Georgian Bay and it is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at different points in these townships.

Still another early record says that the Rev. John Neelands, a Methodist missionary, was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842, and that he also preached at certain "appointments" in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin.

In the early years there were three branches of the Methodist Church in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists. The Rev. Thomas Dudley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1855 and was followed the next year by the Rev. M. B. Gray, who, after a brief period in Orangeville moved to Amaranth, where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church near the centre of that township. Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev. John Goodman, Rev. James Brgaley, Rev. John Smith and Rev. Richard Hassard.

On Sept. 6th, 1883, representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church, Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. John Goodman, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. W. Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada, with Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville, and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was assented to April 19th, 1884. After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united as the one Methodist Church.

Rev. John Locke

At the time of the union, 1883 and '84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was the Rev. Geo. M. Brown, and that the ministers for the next twenty-five years were the following:

1884-1885—Rev. Robert Cade and Rev. J. Simpson.
1885-1887—Rev. J. G. Laird and Rev. J. Simpson.
1887-1888—Rev. C. B. McIntyre.

The Rev. M. L. Pearson came in July, 1888, and remained for several years, after which appear the names of Rev. W. R. Barker, and later Rev. John Locke. About that time the Rev. William Shannon (superannuated) resided on Mill Street for a number of years.

CHAPTER XXI (Part 4)

SHELBURNE Methodist Church dates back to about the year 1874, the Rev S. B. Dundas being the first pastor, and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows.

1874-1876—Rev S. B. Dundas.
1876-1877—Rev W. H. Jamieson
1877-1878—Rev C W Walsh.
1878-1879—Rev Wm. Bacon.
1879-1881—Rev Henry Thomas.
1881- —Rev. Wm. T Hicks.
1882-1884—Rev J F. Metcalf.
1884-1886—Rev W S Hughes
1887-1889—Rev George Abbs

1889-1892—Rev H. W. McTavish.
1893-1896—Rev. J. J Redditt
1896-1897—Rev Dr. S. G. Stone,
1899-1900—Rev V H. Emory.
1901-1904—Rev. C. W Welch
1905-1907—Rev B. R. Strangways
1908-1911—Rev W A. Potter.
1912-1913—Rev W A. Rodwell.
1913-1918—Dr J T. Caldwell.

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in the neighbourhood of Grand Valley back in the late fifties, when the Rev Joe Hale, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. In those days it was known as the Luther Mission and later as the Luther Circuit. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1876 and '77, Rev John Sanderson, 1878, '79 and '80 Rev William Willmott, 1881, '82 and '83, Rev. Thomas B. Fydall, and Rev. Isaac Walwyn as assistant pastor, with Mr F C. Colbeck, a student, as probationer.

After the union of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1884, the Luther Circuit was changed to Grand Valley Circuit. The Rev Wm. Bielby was pastor in 1884, '85 and '86.

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Melancthon seems to be veiled in obscurity The Horning's Mills Circuit was formed in 1888 with Rev William J Hewitt as minister Previous to that time Horning's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1857. The Osprey mission was in existence as early as 1851 when the Rev William Shannon, who retired to Orangeville about 1880, and who at that time informed the writer that he had been in charge of the mission at Horning's Mills in 1851, twenty years after the settlement had been founded by the late Lewis Horning. Did the early settlers of the Methodist persuasion live in the infant village and district for twenty years without a church or mission in the community? Nay the probabilities are that Methodist missionaries were working there as early as 1840

Proton mission was founded as early as 1851 the missionaries in charge being as follows: 1851 and 52 Rev Joseph Hill 1853 Rev Samuel E. Maudsley 1854, Rev Thomas Culbert, 1855 and '56, Rev John L Kerr

As to whether the Gravel Road Church (Melancthon) was an offshoot from Horning's Mills or from the Proton mission nobody in these modern times seems to know However the original Horning's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1888, and as early as 1868 the Rev Peter Addison was pastor in the old Gravel Road log church that stood in the rear end of the Gravel Road cemetery The original owner of lot 266, N E was the late Andrew Barragh who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time, and upon which they erected a log church and fenced off a cemetery Evidently this was in the early fifties, because it was the burial place of the late James Brown Sr grandfather of James Brown now of Melancthon, the late Mr Brown having died in the year 1856.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr Barragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher Mr and Mrs Barragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the "Toronto Line" was opened

Rev W A Potter former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge, Victoria University Toronto.

through from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848. Among these early worshippers were the names of Harragh, Black, Silk, Hamilton, Thompson, Aitchison, Mitchell, Haldan, Brown, Devlin and Watson. The pastors on the Morning's Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows:

1860-1864—Rev W. J Hewitt.
1864-1867—Rev Wm Norton.
1868-1870—Rev Peter Addison
1871-1873—Rev Thomas Culbert.
1874-1876—Rev John Mahan
1875-1876—Rev Wm Torrence.
1877-1878—Rev James Woodsworth and Rev W H Jamieson
1878-1881—Rev J C. Willmott and Rev George Brown

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs. Willmott and Brown, but Rev John Goodman became pastor in 1887 and remained during 1888 and 1889. The Rev J T Caldwell (later Dr Caldwell) was pastor during 1890 and was succeeded by Rev J R Wilson.

About 1892 the Gravel Road Church separated from the Morning's Mills circuit and became part of the Shelburne circuit, and Rev J F Metcalf of Shelburne became pastor of the Gravel Road Church. His successor was Rev W H Hughes, who continued until the summer of 1896, when the Gravel Road Church again made a change of circuits by seceding from Shelburne and becoming connected with Dundalk circuit. The above mentioned list of ministers first from Morning's Mills and later from Shelburne were pastors of the Gravel Road Church from the beginning (whenever that may have been) down to the year 1896.

The new frame church (roughcast) at the Gravel Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr Culbert or Rev Mr Mahan, about 1873, the late James Bowden and the late George Redick being the contractors for the carpenter work and Messrs. Marshall and Emerick of Morning's Mills, for masonry.

Having become part of the Dundalk circuit the ministers at the Gravel Road appointment were:

1896 and 1897—Rev W A Strongman M.A. Ph.D., LL.D. (Rev. J W Mahood Junior Pastor)

1897 and 1898 —Rev Dr Strongman and Rev. R. C Burton (Junior Pastor) with a large corps of local preachers

In 1898 the Corbetton Circuit was formed comprising the four churches, Corbetton, Gravel Road, Melancthon, Riverview and Jessopville (Pleasant View) with Rev. R. C. Burton as pastor. The pastors on the Corbetton-Melancthon circuit during the next thirty-five years were the following:

Rev R. C Burton
Rev Thomas Legate.
Rev William Bixby
Rev J W Sanderson.
Rev Mr Chittick.
Rev E B Service.
Rev Thomas Scott.
Rev W F Brown
Rev T G McAteer
Rev Chas. Langford.
Rev W J Tribble
Rev Wm Williamson
Rev C C. Dixon
Rev W G. Wakefield.
Rev F G Stainsbury
Rev W E. Carter
Rev G W Pogson

Rev. J. W. Mahood, popular minister of Gravel Road Church 1885-88

In recent years the Gravel Road Church has again become part of Horning's Mills circuit.

The Honeywood circuit has three churches Honeywood, Terra Nova and Redickville. Some of the early ministers were Rev Mr Reid, Rev James Thompson Rev. W. H. Laidlaw Rev. C. C. Fry and Rev. John Coburn.

Although Dundalk is just over the border in the County of Grey at least a partial list of ministers on the Dundalk circuit from the year 1876 is here given:

1876-1877—Rev Calvin Shaw
1878-1879—Rev David Williams
1880-1883—Rev Austin Potter
1883-1885—Rev Thomas Snowden
1885-1888—Rev Dr W A. Strongman and Rev J W Mahood (Jr.), and Rev R. C. Burton (Jr.), 38

The Dundalk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments on the same Sunday Dr. Strongman was succeeded in 1888 by Rev W H Moss and during the years immediately after Mr Moss the following names appear Rev E Cobbledick W F Campbell Rev Thos. Campbell and Rev H. E Wellwood, down to about 1902.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church has been in operation in Orangeville for more than seventy years, the first minister Rev Alex N. Kitchen having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1863 just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village The community was well supplied with churches at the time having three Methodist churches two Presbyterian and one Anglican

After Mr Kitchen, appear the names of Rev E D. Sherman and Rev C. Carroll in the seventies and early eighties

Then in 1889, Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec, but also in the field of higher education the Rev J L. Gilmour M.A. D.D. After a term of several years in Orangeville, during which time the congregation increased in membership, Dr. Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University where he remained until his death.

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville, who succeeded Dr Gilmour:

1892—Rev F Tracey (later Dr. Tracey)

1883—Rev John Roney
1896—Rev S. B. Crosby
[illegible]—Rev J. P. Brown
1908—Rev C. E. Burrell

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Dufferin County over seventy years ago, first in Garafraxa, and later in Luther—in fact it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement, which in after years became the Village of Grand Valley was the Disciple Church. Mr. E. Butchart, former Secretary of the Disciple Church for Ontario, has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships:

"In Garafraxa township, at Marsville, in the year 1860-1868 there was founded a small congregation of 36 members by Samuel Woolner, a resident layman preacher, of considerable preaching ability. George Gear and George Dixon were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings. A frame roughcast house was put up, using materials from the old Erin Centre Church. The congregation grew with the years and in January, 1880 there was dedicated near the site of the original building a fine brick structure. Owing to removals to the West the church later had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued there about 1930 and later the building was sold.

At Grand Valley the Disciple cause was begun in the year 1883. At that time the village was called Little Toronto. The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelists named James Kilgour and Alexander Anderson, of the neighboring county of Wellington, where the Disciple cause was much stronger. The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McLellan. A house was built for worship. James Anderson, a son of the founder, preached for the church for some years. The congregation prospered and the church still exists, owning a handsome brick building, with a resident pastor serving the neighboring Disciple Church at Hillsburgh. For many years Geo. Trough was a mainstay of the church. He died in [illegible]. George Gear was another elder who served until his death in very recent years."

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties, by the late Bishop R. C. Evans and local Elders. Services were, of course, conducted in the homes of local members of the denomination at the beginning, but churches were soon erected in different sections of the county: Garafraxa (later in Grand Valley) and at Masonville and Redickville, in the Old Survey of Melancthon.

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of more than average natural ability, at all times ready and willing to defend the doctrines and dogmas of the church of his adoption irrespective of whom his opponents might be.

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township, especially in the Ventry district and at one time it had more followers in Dundalk and vicinity.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev. J. F. Barkee (of beloved memory) and others during the palmy days of Shelburne's history—possibly about the time the village was incorporated —we haven't the date. An early resident informs us that the denomination commenced first at Horning's Mills "Spring Valley Church" and a few years later at Shelburne. However, be that as it may, the church was well established in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr. Durkee and his successors—Revs. John Shewers, J. Beach, W. A. Erskine, J. B. Backus, R. B. St. Clair and others whose names we cannot recall.

The United Brethren Church is of German origin, and was founded on the American Continent at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1789. Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States, principally in the east and middle-west. The sect was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth Rev. Mr. Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carpenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose. With Shelburne as headquarters, he founded churches at Melancthon, Back Line, Shrigley and Maple Grove, and while the building of the churches and church sheds was in progress Mr. Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The hamlets and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day, hence the large attendance at the churches.

CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

IN the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Melancthon there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., maternal grandfather of T. K. Slack, of Dufferin, the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, also of that shire. Born in 1799 he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, settling at Hamilton for a few years where he worked for Louis Horning, who had recently moved to Melancthon township, but still owned considerable farm land where the city of Hamilton now stands. It is uncertain as to the year in which Mr. and Mrs. Silk moved to the township of Melancthon, but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival it was evidently in 1837—in the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk. Mr. Silk was the son of Wm. Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Mr. and Mrs. Silk with four children moved from Hamilton to Melancthon in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen, the journey taking five days.

When Mr. Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $2.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning but spent his spare time morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm. He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township wholly of wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son, John Silk (1[illegible]) and the first white female child their daughter Mary (the late Mrs. George Broderick).

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley, in the neighboring township of Mulmur, a distance of about fifteen miles "with sweet interchange of hill and valley" along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Appleville, Orangeville or Mono Mills, the distance to either hamlet, as the road ran then, being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar, and Mr. and Mrs. Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon, with the wooden wheels squeaking on the wooden axle, with 400 pounds of sugar along with a few dried skins of deer, foxes and other wild animals, and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to secure supplies for the family household. Upon their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and hides, receiving $40. With this money they purchased a supply of groceries, including a barrel of salt, also some leather with which Mr. Silk made shoes for the children. They had considerable difficulty in making their return journey. Although the warm, sunny days of spring had come, the numerous hills were icy and the oxen being unshod, they had to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll the barrel up and then reload it. In this way it was estimated that they rolled the barrel several miles before they arrived home. They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again.

The theft of the Horning and Vanmeer children by the Indians in 18[illegible] had such a discouraging effect on the few settlers in the township that all but the Silk family returned to the [illegible] and for [illegible] years Mrs. Silk was the only white woman in the township. Of course some of those who left returned a few years later to the new settlement, and some of their grandchildren and great grandchildren are still residents of Horning's Mills or vicinity.

Soon after Mr. Silk arrived in Melancthon he took up and from the Crown and settled on the two hundred acres, Lot No. 9, on the 2nd line, which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township. He passed away in August, 1876, leaving over sixty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Melancthon were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Noble. In the year 1849, as a young man of 22 years of age, Mr. Noble followed the surveyor's blaze from Cumming's Corner, now Shelburne cemetery, ten miles west of the "height of land," now Dundalk, where he selected a homestead of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness. The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver, August 12th, 1912, briefly depicts the interesting story of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Noble as follows: "We are able to give in this number of the Fruit Magazine, Scientific Farmer and Canadian Citizen the story of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, a venerable couple now resident in Vancouver, after lives spent in honest labor in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate. The simple annals of this honest, hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports. They will prove the blessings that accompany a life spent in husbandry among wheat and "the kindly fruits of the earth," more than columns that we could write about wheat fields and fruit farms. There is no need to add to or philosophise on their story—the illustration we give with the accompanying brief explanation tells their own story.

"Sixty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the nest he had built for a home in what was then a wild part of Ontario. For forty years the couple lived in their first home and here a family of twelve children was

born, all but one alive, well and prosperous to-day. Hard work, temperance and "goodliness" have characterized the family. One son has become a minister and, as the Reverend S. G. Noble of Pittsburg Conference of Methodists has achieved a worthy reputation.

Mr. Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and, now in his 84th year, the Old Worthy walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the prowess of a young man.

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree, and about twenty years ago the old home in Ontario was sold to Thomas Robinson, the old couple coming further west, and three years ago they built themselves a home in a charming suburb of Vancouver with their daughter Alice, the only unmarried member of their family to keep them company in the beautiful home now smothered in roses.

Their diamond wedding was an event which created widespread interest, for through their many family connections they have troops of friends. There was a boat picnic to Bowen Island and enough members of the old Oxbow Band were gathered together to supply excellent music all the [illegible]. Guests to the number of two hundred were entertained and the happy old pair were the recipients of presents, letters and messages from near and far.

As the records of such a family are of historic interest, let us here state that Mr. Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were married on March [illegible], 1852 in the Township of Melmur, in the county which is now called Dufferin, Ontario. On the 12th day of July, 1842, Mr. Noble walked with the Rosemont Lodge of Orangemen and on July 12th, 1913, he was hale and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in New Westminster. This seems a unique record and a proof of the sturdiness of the men of the East.

The sons are A. B. Noble, C. E. Noble and Winston Noble, of this city; Robert J. Noble and John Wesley Noble of Oxbow, Sask., and Rev. S. G. Noble, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, McKeesport, U.S.A. The daughters are: Mrs. Wm. Marshall, Toronto; Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask.; Mrs. W. H. Jones, [illegible], Sask.; Mrs. E. J. Conde, Carievale, Sask., and Miss Alice S. Noble, who resides at home with her parents in Vancouver.

And now what is the lesson of the simple annals of this Noble family—if the pun which conveys a truth may be forgiven. The lesson is that this land of golden opportunities and [illegible], hard work can win competence and comfort in old age—competence and comfort for a man's children and children's children. The lesson is that taught long ago by the Psalmist: I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread.

JAMES BEACHELL

During the early 50's of the last century one of the most outstanding men in the western part of the territory then known as the Home District was James Beachell, Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton. It was in April, 1852, that the Reeves of the twelve townships assembled in the unpretentious village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and chose James Beachell as first Warden of the newly organized County of Grey.

Tall and massive in stature, a shrewd executive and a gifted platform speaker, Mr. Beachell soon became a potent force in the councils of the assembled representatives from the various townships of the recently formed county, towering above his fellows like the stately elm amongst the shrubs and cedars. Had it not been for the handicap of his being both reeve and resident of the township most remote from the County Seat he doubtless would have been elected to the halls of Parliament.

The frequent meetings of the County Council in those pioneer days

county two or three months together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling, by canoe, on horseback (those who were fortunate enough to own a horse) or on foot, along winding trails to the County Town, must have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage and capacity for hard work quite unknown to the present generation. Mr. Beachell doubtless had horses but no horse could travel, especially in spring and fall, 55 miles from Melancthon to Owen Sound along a zigzag trail which was nothing more than a mere opening through the woods, no wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen.

James Beachell was a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1810, a son of James and Rebecca Beachell. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting, in which business he was unusually successful. He was married to Ellen, daughter of James Watson, also from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Beachell came to Canada about the year 1848, landing at York, and soon afterwards followed the surveyor's blaze to Melancthon township and settled on the "Toronto Line" (T. & S. Road) when that road was being opened through to Sydenham Village and when the New Survey, at least, was a mere wilderness. He built and operated the first tavern on the "Toronto Line" and opened the first Post Office, which was kept in the tavern. He took up considerable tracts of land, both east and west of this road, as far north as Flesherton.

After spending a number of years erecting buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey, he returned to Toronto and died at Scarboro, near the Don River, in 1867, in his 58th year. Having left no family and dying without a will his fine property was nearly all squandered in litigation. Mr. Beachell will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and representative men.

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Dufferin County and especially of Melancthon Township was James Brown, the former veteran Clerk of Melancthon. Mr. Brown was born in 1839 in the city of Belfast, Ireland, where he attended the renowned National School until he was about twelve years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year.

The family consisting of his parents, one sister and himself emigrated to America in 1851, the voyage on the ocean taking several weeks before the ship reached New York. They lived in New York State for a short time and in 1852 moved by way of Hamilton to Melancthon with horses and wagon.

His father, James Brown Sr., took up from the Crown the three 50 acre lots, Nos. 288, 89 and 90, 1st con. N.E.T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway). They built the second log house in the immediate neighborhood on the hillside lot 288, the first house having been built on the adjoining lot 287 about one year before by the Joseph Keeling family. The Brown residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and was for many years Melancthon post office, James Brown Sr. having a little later taken over the post office, which had until then been kept by James Beachell, Beachell's Hotel.

When his father died in 1856, James Brown Jr. succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster, while only seventeen years of age, retaining the office continuously for about sixty years. In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week. James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback, his route being from Melancthon to Dundalk (the log tavern by the creek), Inistioge, Durham's Corner, Flesher's Corners (Flesherton), Cerastus (Markdale), Johnstown (Chatsworth), thence east through Euphrasia to Sing's Mills (Singhampton), and down through Nottawasaga and Mulmur to Mono Centre, Hall's Corners and back to Melancthon.

A tall, muscular youth with unlimited courage and determination to overcome the frequent difficulties and hardships of pioneer life, he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1869. He was a member of Melancthon Township Council in the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAuley in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law. During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat, about 1882 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager. He passed away in 1918 at the advanced age of 80 years.

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel keepers along the Toronto and Sydenham Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Fiddlers' Green, a what was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster, which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton, the latter then known as Burlington. An old record says that sometimes letters were addressed "Burlington near Ancaster," and that the village had a school as early as 1796.

Mr. Shoaff's maternal grandmother's maiden name was Miss Secord, and contemporary of Laura Secord, famous in the annals of Canadian History. Bereft of his father while yet only about 10 years of age he was adopted by the Shaver family, father and sons, who operated a large farm, and young Michael learned to work on the farm. The family later moved to the Township of Darlington, where they came into possession of a good farm in which Michael became heir when he attained his majority.

In his new environment this promising young man soon became married to Miss Jane Ferguson of the same township, and settled down to farming. The undertaking was of only short duration, however, for upon receiving a tempting offer for a cash sale of the farm he accepted, receiving a lump sum, according to various reports, of from $7,000 to $10,000. There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figures, because even $7,000 would at that time be the maximum value of the best farm in Durham county. However, being a cash sale, the vendor was the recipient of a considerable sum of money. Michael had heard glowing reports of the signal success of James Beachell and "English" Hall, who were engaged in hotel-keeping and speculating in land along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village and passing a place called Horning's Mills, which was some day destined to become a city.

Buoyed up with a passionate desire for adventure together with an exaggerated opinion of his own ability as a speculator he boarded the next boat at the busy little port of Bowmanville for Toronto, where he caught the stage for Brampton, from which point he travelled on foot or as best he could, getting "a lift" here and there to [illegible] (Orangeville) Hall's Tavern and on to Beachell's Tavern and Post Office. His visit to the Beachell hotel was both interesting and profitable. Mr. Beachell was a man of middle-age, Reeve of the Township and Warden of the County and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district, while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life. He imbibed the words of wisdom as they fell from the Beachell lips as did Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel.

Favourably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district, young Shoaff soon moved up to Melancthon, bringing the Ferguson family with him. He took up from the Crown several bush lots on the Back Line including Lot 260, upon which he erected log buildings and where he resided for a few years. He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line, Lot No. 5, N.W. Old Survey, Melancthon, just below the creek at the 5th line corner, where he built the big log hotel, the Wheat Sheaf Inn. The late George Young soon built and operated a log blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the beginning of a village. The log barn and stable stood across the road and open driving sheds stood on both sides of the road.

During the first year or two, or while the proceeds from the Darlington farm lasted, the bar was well supplied with a full line of liquors. New settlers were fast coming into the district each year from the frontier townships and from the British Isles locating on both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic, especially during the winter season when sleighing was good, hotel-keeping was a profitable business, although his house was always open to patrons with or without pay. Michael's popularity now seemed to reach its climax, but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hard, cold fact was so strikingly illustrated that "where popularity and earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, elm with some swamp adorned the road on both sides in those days, but earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, ferns.

Mr. Shoaff engaged workmen to chop and clear the land and for some of them he built another log house and barn on the head hill just below the hotel. He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the second house, after which he took over the Beachell hotel, which he conducted with more or less success for several years. About the year 1872 he moved two and a half miles north to the O'[illegible] hotel at the 300 sideroad corner, which he kept for three years. He built his fourth and last hotel on lot 261, S. W., in 1875 which he conducted during the remainder of his life. Mr. Shoaff was an experienced and indefatigable hunter and always kept his rifle and double-barreled shotgun behind the bar. He was a prominent member of the Orange Order and died in 1888.

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Melancthon Township. Born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, in the year 1841, he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York moved to Melancthon in the spring of 1854.

Grandfather Slack, Richard Sr., took up from the Crown the 100 acres, Lot 9, in the 4th Con., Old Survey, Melancthon, where the family settled and eventually secured adjacent farms for each of the three sons, Thomas, James and Richard, all in the Old Survey. Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back townships of Upper Canada, Richard Jr., now just beginning the adolescent period, of necessity soon became inured to conditions quite different from those of the favoured land of his birth. Possessed of a keen mechanical mind, he early learned to use the carpenter's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and barn framers in the township. Mr. Slack was a very useful man in the community. Long before there was any veterinary surgeons in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always given gratis.

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign. He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church, an accomplished Bible student and well informed upon current topics, both national and international. He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions, and in the early eighties when the veteran township official, the late John Mills, resigned the Treasurership, Mr. Slack was appointed Treasurer of Melancthon and retained the position until his passing in Feb. [illegible], at the comparatively early age of 51 years.

HENRY BATES

Although some mention is made in the Public Archives at Ottawa of grants of land to different parties in Melancthon a few years prior to the coming of Lewis Horning in [illegible], it is conceded that Mr. Horning was the first actual settler in the township. Among the settlers who either came with Mr. Horning or immediately after were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates.

The following extracts from "A Biographical Sketch of Pioneers in Melancthon Township," in Belden's History of Grey County, refer to Mr. Bates: "Henry Bates was of United Empire Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal army during the Revolutionary War and being obliged to flee to Canada, settled on the Niagara frontier. Subsequently Mr. Bates' father settled in Nelson Township, Halton County, and here Henry was born in the year 1811." Continuing, the story says that the family then moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm near the banks of the River St. John, where Henry was engaged in the lumber woods and in helping his father to clear the land. He returned to Upper Canada and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton but soon became associated with Lewis Horning, pioneering in Melancthon Township. He settled on Lot No. 17, 1st Concession Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district. The quotation continues: "Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of building the mills for Mr. Horning. Mr. Bates held a variety of official positions during his residence in Melancthon. He belonged to the old District Council for three years, during part of which time their meetings were held in the house of Mr. Donaldson in Garafraxa. He also held a seat at the council board for a number of years subsequent to the operation of the Municipal Act, and had been a magistrate for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding ones, and now at the allotted three score years and ten, he is awaiting his Master's bidding with the consciousness of a life well spent."

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Amaranth, Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon was William Hall, locally known as "English" Hall. Born in the village of Thirsk, on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, Mr. Hall emigrated to Canada in [illegible], first settling in the Township of Nelson and moved to Amaranth-Melancthon townline, then in the County of Wellington, in [illegible].

When Mr. Hall came to Canada he was very poor, but by the time he moved to Amaranth-Melancthon he had saved $200. With this money he bought a "United Empire Loyalist Right" to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3000 acres, and for many years his annual municipal taxes amounted to more than he had paid for the original 200 acres. He owned land of course in several of the newly organized townships and in later years became an extensive farmer.

Many of the first settlers of limited means experienced much difficulty in making a livelihood from their scanty clearing but Mr Hall didn't wait until the towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He engaged in the popular—and sometimes profitable—business of keeping tavern, having but one of the "better class hotels" at the corners—some say it stood on the Amaranth side, while others claim it was on the Mono side of the town line, the writer doesn't know. However Mr Hall's tavern served as a convenient "stopping house" for hunters, trappers and explorers travelling north on foot through the great interior to the blue waters of the Georgian Bay.

It is said that the Yorkshireman has a character of his own marked by shrewdness, good humour and droll simplicity and Mr Hall possessed a happy combination of these characteristics. He was for many years a worthy member of Melancthon Council and eventually was elevated to the Reeve's chair when the County Council was held at Guelph. He was also Justice of the Peace.

MR. AND MRS GEORGE TIMBURY

Two of the first white people to settle in Melancthon Township were Mr and Mrs. George Timbury. Mr Timbury was a native of Wiltshire, England, born in 1812, while Mrs. Timbury was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1810. They both came to Canada when they were quite young, settling first in Scarboro township, where they were married in 1845.

They moved to this section in 1847 and took up from the Crown the 100 acres on the 2nd line just east of Shelburne which in later years became known as the "Timbury Homestead." They later lived at "Timbury Corner" one mile north of Shelburne.

When Mr and Mrs Timbury settled in the township their nearest—and only—neighbors were the William Hall family and the Silk family. There were a few families also at the Horning Settlement, but the township was mainly inhabited by remnants of scattered bands of Indians known as the Peace or Tobacco tribe.

When the first Anglican missionary came to the district the services were held in the Timbury home. They were instrumental in founding St Paul's church, Shelburne, Mr Timbury securing the bell, on which his name is engraved. They retired in 1878 residing in Shelburne until they passed away, Mrs Timbury in 1884 and Mr Timbury in 1897.

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Survey, Melancthon, having settled there while only a half grown boy. Born in County Galway, Ireland, the family emigrated to America about the year 1849, settling first in the Township of Adjala, Simcoe County.

They moved to Melancthon in 1851, his father, the late Patrick McCue, having taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 279 and 280 N. E. T. and S. Road, where the family finally settled, and now owned and occupied by M. J. McCue. When Mr. McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots 279 and 280 in the 3rd Con. N. E. T. and S. Road, one mile northeast of his former home, which he chopped and cleared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood.

Mr. McCue became the owner of several good farms, was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred livestock and one of the most successful farmers in the township.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an instance of his sound judgment he was often called in arbitrations. In politics he was a Liberal. Retiring from farming, he took up residence in Dundalk, where he passed away a few years ago.

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson, for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man, settling first in the Township of [illegible], Simcoe County. When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 Mr. Ferguson moved to the Township of Artemesia, settling near the Saugeen River, where a few years later was founded the picturesque village of Priceville.

His farm was one of the first to be chopped and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville. He was also a Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 30 years until, in [illegible], he resigned on account of failing health.

Mr. Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate and in 1878 he was presented with a [illegible] gold watch by the Teachers' Association assembled in Flesherton. In 1880 when the schools of Melancthon and Shelburne were added to the County of Dufferin Mr. Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver-headed ebony cane suitably inscribed, as a mark of respect from the teachers of Melancthon and Shelburne.

Mr. Ferguson retired to Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900. He was in his 78th year and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church.

GRANNY BECKEL

The so-called learned professions —Law, Medicine and the Ministry— are not usually represented in a pioneer settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify their coming. Of course, a Christian missionary often ministers to the Indian tribes many years prior to the advent of the first settlers, but not so in the case of the lawyer or the physician.

The pioneer settlers of Melancthon Township were fortunate in having one of their number residing in the district, locally known as "Granny" Beckel, who ably filled the role of "woman doctor" during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr. Barr to Horning's Mills in 1880.

The late Mrs. Beckel was a native of Devonshire, England, having been born in 1808 at the borough town of Tavistock, by the River Tamar which divides the historic counties of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr. Beckel in the early twenties of the last century.

Those were the memorable days of the Hanoverian Kings, when the southern counties of England had scarcely recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous age known as the Feudal System. Being blessed with a large family of growing boys and girls the Beckels were naturally desirous of providing for their future and upon hearing glowing reports of the wonderful possibilities in British North America (Upper Canada) they embarked on a sailing vessel from the port of Plymouth about the year 1840, and after six weeks on the Atlantic they landed at Quebec. Later arriving at the little lake port of Bowmanville and finally settled in the Township of Darlington where, for the next 15 years they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Canada West, the "land of peace and plenty."

In the year 1856 they moved to Melancthon Township (the same year as did the late James Corbett) and lived for a few years on Lot 275, N. E. T. & S. Road, the "Toronto Line," now the Alfred Porter farm. They eventually settled on the Back Line, Melancthon, where Grandpa Beckel shortly afterwards passed away.

A few years later Mrs. Beckel was married to the late John Hodgins, recently from Yorkshire, England, who owned and occupied the corner hundred acres opposite the Back Line School (Sec. No. 7) and after several years of successful farming disposed of the property to the late Alexander Hogg, and retired on a small acreage two miles southwest near the Town Line border where they both died, Mrs. Hodgins in 1880 and Mr. Hodgins in 1882.

As above noted, Granny Beckel was the only doctor in the district north of Orangeville until the arrival of Dr. Barr. Her popular medicines were mostly herbs of the woods and fields similar to those used by the Indian Medicine Men, catnip or peppermint tea and balsam gum (liquid form) being in demand, also plenty of fresh air and sunshine. She could adjust a dislocated joint or set a broken limb, and whether she worked two hours or two weeks on a case her fee was only $2.00. But often in midwinter without fee or reward, she travelled along winding by-ways through the woods in deep snow and zero weather, to minister to the sick and suffering. Most of the first settlers in the New Survey had recently come from England, Ireland or Scotland, some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support. In such cases Mrs. Beckel not only responded immediately to the call to the bedside of the sick or dying, but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies gratuitously supplied from her own meagre means.

Mrs. Hodgins— "Granny" Beckel

Endowed by nature with herculean physique and more than average prowess and sagacity, Mrs. Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a dominant part in the pioneer life of Melancthon "when wild in woods the noble savage years. Inured to hardships she had no sense of fear, rather enjoying than fearing danger—even the menace of wolves and other wild animals, so numerous in the dense woods in those early days, failed to daunt her Spartan spirit. From her innate courage and capacity for physical endurance, her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather flattering sobriquet "Modern [illegible]."

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination, the following story is related by those who knew her better than did the writer.

When the Beckel family moved from the Toronto Line to the Back Line they had seven cows that supplied milk and butter for the family but had no pigs to consume the surplus buttermilk. Hearing of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer living in the Old Survey near Mussonville, who was noted for breeding and raising black Berkshire pigs, Mrs. Beckel walked over to Mr. Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 125 pounds and disputing a few minutes about the price, Mr. Hood asked her how she would get the pig home as she had no conveyance, to which she replied, "I'll carry it." Mr. Hood said, "If you carry that pig I'll make you a present of it." They caught the pig, tied its front legs and also its hind legs, and Mrs. Beckel carried the pig over her shoulders fully five miles to the Back Line over a rough road zigzagging through the woods, crossing the creeks by walking carefully upon a fallen tree, there being as yet only one bridge over Curphey's Creek. The pig grew to a large brood sow, from which Mrs. Beckel raised three litters of young pigs.

"Granny" Beckel had the distinction of having lived under four English sovereigns, including the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Melancthon in the pioneer days was James Corbett, the father and founder of the village of Corbetton. Born in Ireland not far from the banks of the River Boyne in [illegible], he early became identified with the Orange Order, in the tenets of which in later years he became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties, he emigrated to Canada and settled on the "Toronto Line," New Survey, Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown Lots 258, 1st Con. N. E., and 259, 1st Con. S. W. T. & S. Road, a total of 400 acres in [illegible]. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log hotel a few rods north of what is now Main Street, Corbetton, which was known as one of the best hotels between Orangeville and Owen Sound. The Toronto Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's tavern soon became a centre of hostelry, being conveniently situated a few miles south of Durham Corner, so as to receive the ever-increasing patronage of the steady influx of settlers, not only along the Owen Sound Road, but also those east and west on the Durham Road. In the winter season, these settlers teamed what little grain grown in a small clearing they might have for sale, along with other produce from farm and forest, such as butter, dressed hogs or venison, skins of wild and domestic animals, etc., to Orangeville or Brampton markets.

Although James Corbett was so well and favorably known to the travelling public, the signal success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and affability of the distinguished hostess, Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored rich, but also the penniless pedestrian was always her welcome guest. Indians who from the remote corners of the township occasionally wended their weary way to her door, suffering from cold and hunger, and were the grateful recipients of her benign hospitality.

Hotelkeeping in a new and growing settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a man's job, but Mr. Corbett also carried on farming, clearing the land and growing crops, and having a day's threshing every fall much the same as did his neighbours. If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men to do it, thus creating employment in the new settlement for those in need of such and assisted with the work himself when he could. The 50 acres south-west of the Toronto Line, through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Grand River, was in those early days a vast beaver meadow, half covered with water in early spring and was an ideal hunting ground in all seasons of the year.

Mr. Corbett was a very useful man in the community. He was one of the leaders in establishing L. O. L. No. 908, Melancthon, and also in founding the Anglican Church, both institutions being located on Darragh's Hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession. The village of Corbetton was named after him and he was the first Postmaster, while yet in the old log tavern, before the village was founded. Then with the coming of the C.P.R. station and the commencement of the village, he and Mrs. Corbett took over the village hotel, which had been opened by Mr. [illegible], and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his demise in the late nineties.

EDWARD HARRISON

[illegible] settlers contributing most to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon, were the English and Irish. Edward Harrison, locally known as "English" Harrison, being prominent among the former. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison came from Yorkshire, England, and probably settled in Melancthon in the early [illegible], having taken up the [illegible] acres, lots 277 and 278, [illegible] T. and S. Road, now the property of the R. J. [illegible] family.

Mr. Harrison kept the Durham Corner Hotel for a number of years. The hotel, one of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days, was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road, about two and a half miles south of Flesherton. Like most of the taverns of that time it had an open fireplace in the guest room, but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern. Mr. Harrison kept a span of horses and often drove to Durham, about twelve miles west, for supplies of liquors and groceries. He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular. A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corner Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound, which was in 1848, by an early pioneer, Joseph Leflard, who conducted it for several years.

Mr. Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties. Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities.

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE pioneer period the New Survey of Melancthon had within its borders what was locally known as the "Carpenters' Coterie," including George Young, George Markley, Jacob Silk, Mr. Pyne Sr. and others, who were handy men and could do a job of rough carpenter work. They often took the contract of building and closing in a log house, but when sash for the windows or panelled doors were required they invariably called on James Sawden the English carpenter who had served his apprenticeship of seven years from when he was 14 to 21 years of age with the Braithwaite Company in the commercial port of Hull on the Humber, Yorkshire, England.

James Sawden, Sr.

Mr. Sawden came to Canada about [illegible] first settling in Toronto where he formed a partnership with George Buggin as carpenters and contractors. Mr. Buggin was also from Yorkshire and in later years became the Rev. George Buggin having discarded the carpenter's bench for the minister's pulpit. In the year 1896 Rev. Buggin was chairman of the Markdale district of the Methodist church. After his superannuation he resided in Toronto, where he died in 1908. Some of the workmanship of Sawden & Buggin may still be seen on some of the older buildings on York and Elizabeth Streets, Toronto. About the year [illegible] they dissolved partnership, Mr. Buggin entered upon a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, in preparation for the ministry while Mr. Sawden moved to Melancthon and purchased the 50 acres, lot No. 292

N.E., T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway) from Mr. John Thompson. Here he carried on an extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1906.

He did considerable work in the "Connaught settlement" in Melancthon. He built most of their houses, made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials in the big hewed log R. C. church (St. Lawrence) which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and its name changed to St. Patrick, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1906.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURPHEY

The late Captain John Curphey was a familiar figure in Melancthon during the early days. At the time of his death in 1908, the following account of his career published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced:

"Captain John Curphey, who resides on Lot 6, Con. 4, O.S., is a Manxman, having been born in the Isle of Man in 1830. When sixteen years old he went sailing, being engaged in the coasting trade two years. He next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia, Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, wine and onions for St. John's, Newfoundland. Seven years of Mr. Curphey's life were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria. At the close of the Russian war he came out on an Allan Liner to Montreal, left her and came to Toronto, where he sailed for two summers. From Toronto he went to Boston, where he had charge of a farm for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Melancthon in 1859, and two years afterwards he married Mary Jane Gillespie, of the Back Line, daughter of the late George Gillespie, one of the early settlers of that part. Nearly every summer finds Mr. Curphey on the lakes at his favorite calling and, notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation, the only accident met with was a broken rib at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his boarding house when on land. Doubtless there are few sailors who can truthfully relate the same experience."

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of several families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and founded a miniature colony in the New Survey of Melancthon. They were mostly from County Mayo, although a few were natives of the northern county of Donegal. The first to arrive naturally took up homesteads along the Toronto Line within the seven miles stretch between what in later days became Melancthon village and Mayhourne.

Lawrence and Patrick Breen, Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1855, Patrick settling on lots 256 and 257, 2nd Con., S.W., and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River, over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern menace of spring floods like people of the present time do who happen to live on the banks of the Grand. As yet unscathed by the woodman's axe the stately trees with their spreading branches overhanging the river prevented the snow and ice from melting in early spring—"when winter lingering, chills the lap of May." Thus the land retained its moisture, permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the usual bursting from its icy fastness of the river proper.

After spending about seven years in an abortive effort to hew out homes for themselves in what was practically a wilderness, some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops, especially spring wheat and potatoes, were almost ruined each year by "summer frosts. Patrick Breen and Owen Waters decided to try their fortune a little farther down the Toronto Line, the former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 287, 2nd con., S.W., where they both raised large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Hodgins, who had recently come out from Yorkshire, England, had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres lots 289 and 290, 2nd con. S.W. in 1857 and also coveted the adjoining 50 acres lot 288. But the Waters family also desired this lot which with their own would make a very desirable farm of 150 acres. Covetousness bred suspicion and jealousy which developed into a bitter antagonism between otherwise free and friendly neighbors. The Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey had been removed in 1860 from Sydenham village, Owen Sound, to the village of Durham, and settlers taking up land in Melancthon had to travel on foot thirty miles to Durham to secure their title.

David Hodgins, then a big, powerful man in his middle thirties, was determined to bring this now fervid feud to a climax by starting out on foot to Durham after the title to the coveted 50 acres—as he thought—unknown to his neighbors. But Mrs. Waters, being aware of his intended coup d'etat, left at the first flush of dawn, arriving at Durham several hours before David and secured the title deed to the 50 acres. She walked the entire journey to Durham and return, sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM JELLY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County (and also of the former Grey County) was the late William Jelly, founder and father of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1835, near Brockville, in the County of Leeds, the son of the late John Jelly Sr., who emigrated to Canada from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820.

At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then in the County of Wellington and engaged in farming, having located a United Empire Loyalist claim. In the autumn of 1864 he moved to the site of the present village of Shelburne, where he soon came into possession of considerable wild lands. He erected the first hotel, a frame building, where the present Mansion House stands on the Melancthon side of the county line, then in the County of Grey, when there was but one house within the confines of the present village.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it received from the construction of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He sat in the Melancthon township council for several years, first as councillor and later as Deputy-Reeve, and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and retained the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1879. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field: Dr. Barr, the sitting member, Robert McGhee of Horning's Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous contests in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 437 over Dr. Barr and 760 over Robert McGhee. In religion Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church, Shelburne. He passed away in October 1900.

ANDREW JELLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Shelburne and north Amaranth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jelly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jelly was born near Brockville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1879, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an immense woods with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Town Hall, then in Amaranth township, Wellington County, Dufferin County not having as yet been created. The Mansion House, just across the street built and kept by the late William Jelly, was in those days within the borders of Grey County.

Andrew Jelly

Mr. Jelly nobly performed his part in clearing the erstwhile vast acres of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the town site was laid out, Andrew Street was named after him. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Earl, sister of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of James Hall of Weston, Mrs. W. McKeown and Mrs. Robt. Moore, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jelly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek, in Hastings County, for some [illegible] township for several years. Soon after moving to Shelburne Mrs. Jelly died leaving Mr. Jelly with eight small children. In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Boyland, recently from County Tyrone, Ireland, and to this marriage were born three children. A man of large physique, strong and active, with a happy disposition, Mr. Jelly lived to the advanced age of 77 and passed away in 1901. He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative.

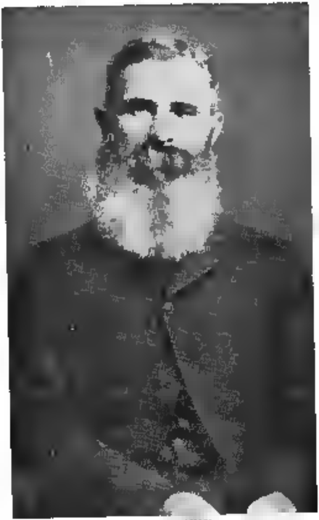
COLWELL GRAHAM

Mulmur township was settled by the descendants of the origins Celtic stock mostly from the north of Ireland, amongst whom were the Graham brothers, the late Colwell Graham of Primrose, and Henry Graham, for some years a prosperous general merchant of Banda.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh and Colwell came to Canada when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1851.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr. Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,



COLWELL GRAHAM

serving his township as councillor and later as reeve for thirty years. As the Mulmur representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Dufferin County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shelburne a few years before passing in 1892 at the age of sixty-two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHANT

DURING what was known as the "Epoch of Colonization" in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1849-50 two well-known pioneers of Melancthon, the late William and Mrs. Ghant came from Toronto to Hall's Corners and on to Banghart's tavern walking much of the way. Choosing as their homestead the 50 acres lot No. 260, 1st con. S.W.T. & S. Road, they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a patch of potatoes. The foundation logs and dugout cellar of this primitive dwelling still noticeable in recent years and almost on the site of the frame tavern, the "Dufferin Inn" built of rough hemlock lumber by James McGoey thirty years later.

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghants moved four miles farther back from the Toronto Line and settled on a bush lot near what in later years became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and cleared another farm, erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghant family of five boys and three girls were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family Mr. Ghant took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons. S.W. which in recent years was known as the Ferrier property. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable beech and maple and some swamp and the Ghants father and sons chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers, raising abundant crops of oats, peas and barley. The maple syrup and sugar season lasted through the months of March and April and the Ghants usually tapped an average of 300 trees.

William Ghant Sr. was a tall powerful man and during his long career in Melancthon he never owned a horse but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son, Wm. Ghant Jr. owned a good span of bay trotting horses. The youngest son Thomas Ghant could play both the fife and fiddle and was often engaged as fifer for L.O.L. No. 300 Melancthon, on the 12th of July.

Mr. Ghant often related thrilling stories of those "Slavery Days" in the Sunny South before the immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his race. Over fifty years ago the Grants disposed of their large property in Melancthon and moved to Lion's Head.

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western Ontario usually emigrated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and took possession of the land, but A. B. Noble, of Vancouver, B.C., is a native born pioneer of Melancthon, having been born at Dundalk (Gravel Road) in the year [illegible], eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs. Noble. He attended what in the early days was U. Sec. No. 1 ([illegible]), presided over by the veteran school master the late Robert Russell. Upon completing the Common School course under Mr. Russell he continued his education at Horning's Mills (Grammar School grade) under the tuition of the late Dr. Norton.

A. B. Noble

Young Mr. Noble had a desire for the teaching profession, but finally decided on a business career and learning the hardware business in Orangeville, he purchased the Shelburne hardware store from the late Mr. Driver and embarked in business for himself. Here he met with phenomenal success and was soon forced to enlarge his store. He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years. A few years before he disposed of his business in Shelburne he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street, which stands as a living monument to his energy and enterprise. An active member of the former Methodist church, he was one of the chief [illegible] in building the present Shelburne Wesley church.

About 40 years ago Mr. Noble disposed of his business interests in Shelburne and purchased a large hardware business in the city of St. Catharines which he carried on for a time, but later retired from business and took up his residence in the city of Vancouver, B.C.

LOUIS GRANT

Prior to the formation of the County of Grey in 1852, a few adventurous spirits, among whom was the late Louis Grant, wended their way along the newly blazed Toronto Line from Hall's Corners to Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) in quest of land upon which each might erect a house and home. Of course Edward Noble, Watson Ballard and two or three others had already penetrated into what Pope calls "these deep solitudes" of the backwoods and had formed the nucleus of a settlement around what a little later became known as McDowell's Corner.

Born in the Southern States and coming north as far as Buffalo, Mr. Grant followed the vocation of a sailor on the Great Lakes, sailing, as he often told the writer, "from Buffalo to Chicago," continuously for twelve years. While still a young man he came to Toronto and for a few years was in the employ of the late Sir W. P. Howland at the famous Lambton Flour Mills on the Humber.

Desirous of taking up a farm of his own he came to the New Survey of Melancthon and settled first on a lot in the 2nd con. N. E., just above the 270 sideroad. Although Mr. Ghent owned and occupied farms in different sections of the township, both east and west of the old Gravel Road, he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to chop and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for logging and burning off in the late spring in time for crops the same year, usually oats, peas and possibly spring wheat, potatoes and turnips. He would also [illegible] a field of five or more acres, doing the work with his own hands and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghent raised a family of three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Ghent passed away in 1872, and Mr. Ghent, having lived over four score years, died about forty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Melancthon.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher of Shrigley, was not only a popular member of the teaching profession, but was also distinguished in literary circles, having been a prominent contributor to the local press, notably the Shelburne Free Press and the Dundalk Herald under the nom de plumes, "Toby Spratt" in the former and "[illegible]" in the latter ever since the Herald had been founded by the late Rev. Theophilus Hall in 1882. The following quotation is from the Shelburne Free Press at the time of Mr. Stewart's death in April, 1906: "The late David Stewart was born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, December 11th, 1842. He received a good education in the parish school of that village. Being left an orphan while still very young he had to shift for himself as best he could. About the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the grocery and liquor trade in the city of Dundee. He remained at that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1859. For about a year he resided with his brother James Stewart, now of Maple Valley, and took a hand at everything connected with farm life. In October 1860 he entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously since that date, nearly 36 years. During his long professional life as a teacher he only taught in two school sections. He made his debut as a teacher in School Section No. 1 on the South Line of Osprey, where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to Shrigley, where he had purchased a farm, and has been continuously employed as a teacher in that section ever since. As a teacher he was very successful and many of his pupils now occupy distinguished positions. He had always taken a very active part in the Dufferin Teachers' Association and was elected president on several occasions and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial a number of times. Mr. Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the Mowat Government. The deceased was a man of sterling worth, honest, upright and outspoken—and respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this section.

"He had been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started, twenty years ago, and is known to all our readers under the name of "Toby Spratt.""

EDWARD BERWICK

The history of Dufferin county would not be complete without mention of the familiar name of Edward Berwick, the Merchant Prince of Dufferin and district years before the birth of the county. Mr. Berwick first saw the light of day in the superb city of Belfast on the River Lagan, Ireland, where he attended the famous National Schools, receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. His advent to Melancthon township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in 1865. He first opened a small store at Dundalk (Mayborough) but in a short time moved twelve miles south to the infant hamlet of Jelly's Corner (now Shelburne). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Shelburne post office. At that time the backwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riley and the partnership then formed continued down the years until the passing of Mr. Riley about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large rough-cast store where the Royal Bank now stands. Here for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the increase in size and population and the subsequent incorporation of the village, E. Berwick & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Owen Sound.

In the early days Mr. Berwick was the efficient auditor of Melancthon township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Orange Hall on Horning's Hill, Melancthon, before St. Paul's church, Shelburne, was founded. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the memorable days of 1861 the foremost topic engaging the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War. Not that Canadians had any part in the war but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Melancthon was then the southern appendage of Grey County, Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills, being Reeve of the township and W. K. Flesher, the father of Flesherton, warden of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm and forest.

Mr. Jarvis, a native of the West End of London, was a cultured and conspicuous little gentleman of varied attainments. He had learned the tailor's trade in London and after emigrating to Canada had taught in the Common School of the frontier townships, about sixty miles distant from Melancthon.

He built the first store on the hillside near Pelly's Creek and was general merchant in Horning's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at different times, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, New Survey, Melancthon.

Born in Warwickshire, England, near the big city of Birmingham, Mr. Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a "rail-layer" in the construction of new lines of railway.

He moved to Melancthon during the pioneer period and purchased the 100 acres, lots 275 and 276, S.W. on the Toronto Line, from the late Brian Malone who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a primitive log house. Mr. Swift chopped down the stately trees, cleared the land, erected modern buildings, and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away during the early eighties.

DR. THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Dufferin County the late Dr. Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Born in Montreal, the son of the Rev. William Norton, he spent his childhood days in that city. His father being a pioneer Methodist minister he of necessity had to move from one field of his work to another and in 1865, '66 and '67 was pastor of the church at Horning's Mills. Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended school taught by one of the best teachers in the county of Grey, the late W. F. Munro. With the exception of Orangeville, Horning's Mills was the only school within the area that later became Dufferin County where certain High School branches were taught, and "Tommy" Norton, as he was called, having finished the Common School course, continued with the advanced work, including Algebra, Geometry and Land-surveying under the able tuition of Mr. Munro with the view of becoming a teacher. He was so well and favourably known to the Horning's Mills school board of trustees that the chairman, Mr. McGhee Sr., assured him that if he succeeded in passing the examination for a 3rd Class certificate, or if not, could secure a permit to teach from Mr. Ferguson the Inspector, they would engage him as teacher.

Dr. Thomas Norton

While yet in the adolescent age this studious boy walked (they had to walk in those days) the sixty-five miles to Owen Sound where he wrote on the teachers examination, which lasted for three days. The system of conducting examinations in those days required that all candidates, regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing, had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day, papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day, and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day. Of course they were only County Board certificates. Candidates, who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home. But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on Second Grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on.

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day.

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Norton returned home, not with a Third Class certificate or a permit from Inspector Ferguson, but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Horning's Mills school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days, with the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman.

Graduating with M.D. from McGill, he returned to Melancthon and formed a partnership with the late Dr Barr, the firm name being "Drs. Barr & Norton, Horning's Mills and Shelburne" (note Horning's Mills is mentioned first). Both doctors had a very large and strenuous practice. During the early eighties Dr. Johnston was a member of the firm for a few years, supplying at both Horning's Mills and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Horning's Mills. Then, a little later, Dr. Rooney, recently graduated from Trinity College, became a junior member of the firm, which was then known as "Drs. Barr, Norton & Rooney". Most of the time Dr. Rooney was associated with Dr. Norton in the Shelburne office.

After an extensive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years, Dr. Barr disposed of the Horning's Mills end of the business and moved into Shelburne, where the triple firm of doctors carried on until the later nineties, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and each continued his profession separately.

In 1903 Dr. Norton took into partnership Dr. A. T. Steele, of Orangeville, who had graduated about one year previously, the firm name being Drs. Norton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr. Norton, who had for some time been in failing health, passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M.D.

JAMES HENRY M.D., son of Thomas Henry M.D., was born on the 13th of September 1843, and died at Orangeville on October 20th, 1916. He practised his profession at the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years. At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School [illegible] and graduated from the University of Toronto as M.B. in 18[illegible] M.D. in 1864. After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children, six boys and two daughters. He had an extensive practice. Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years. Representative of the Brock and Saugeen division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 30 years and president for two years. Was chief surgeon on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce [illegible] of the C. P. Railway for 40 years. Was a member of the Militia of Canada for a number of years being chief surgeon to the 36th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics.

Dr. James Henry

Dr. James Henry at the time of his death was coroner for the Counties of York, Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1883

Dr. Thomas Herbert Henry a graduate of the University of Toronto, his son, who received his M.B. degree in 1889 practised with his father in Orangeville until his death, June 28th, 1905.

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Shelburne and district. Mr Jelly came to Melancthon about the time of the American Civil War. He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Shelburne now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township. In the early years Mr Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Melancthon township council. He was an active member of the Orange Order, a member of the Anglican church, and in politics a life-long Conservative.

THOMAS J. WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Melancthon was Thomas J. Watson, who lived on Lot 284, S. W. T. & S. Road, on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church. Mr. Watson was the second child and only son of James and Jane Watson, of the city of Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1826. He was educated for a civil engineer and followed that profession for some years in England.

He emigrated to Canada in 1849 and took up a temporary residence in Melancthon. He remained in Melancthon, however, for only two years, after which he lived in Quebec, New Hamburg, Ont., and Shakespeare, Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford, and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 18 years he returned to Melancthon and resumed control of the 150 acres, Lots 283, 284 and 285, S.W., at that time known as "Watson's Hill," Gravel Road. Here he and Mrs. Watson, with six sons and two daughters, resided until his death in 1875, but Mrs. Watson and the family remained on "Watson's Hill" for some years after Mr. Watson's demise.

REV. A. P. ADDISON

The Rev. A. P. Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey of Melancthon, having founded the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate at Horning's Mills, probably in the year 1869. A tall, muscular man, and able to use the broad-axe, he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor. Mr. Addison was a native of Westmorelandshire, England, and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age. He took a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1858. He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference, being pastor on the Horning's Mills circuit during 1868-1871.

After spending thirty-three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1892 and took up residence in Toronto, but often preached in different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1925, aged 94 years.

His daughter, Dr. Margaret E. T. Addison, B.A., LL.D., became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, for a number of years.

Dr. Margaret E. E. Addison, B.A., LL.D., was Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Horning's Mills

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practise his profession in Dufferin County was Dr. John Armstrong, of Rosemont.

Having graduated from Victoria College, Cobourg, with the degree of M.D. in 1867 he settled in the village of Rosemont, which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County. Dr. Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an extensive practice in the neighbouring townships of Mulmur, Mono, Adjala and Tecumseth for many years. The nearest doctors to Rosemont in those days were either Dr. Hart at Horning's Mills or the doctors at Orangeville.

P. B. HENRY

Whitfield was one of the first settlements in Mulmur township and the late Parsons B. Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers.

Born in the United (Middle) States, Mr. Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott, where the harbours on the St. Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today since the waterways were the chief routes of trade and travel. He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School.

Having attained to man's estate young Mr. Henry had an urge to take up a bush farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada. Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the rapidly rising village of Horning's Mills might some day become a large town he made his way to Mulmur township, then in Simcoe county, and settled on a farm at Whitfield.

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield, Mr. Henry early qualified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood, when the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun was local Superintendent of Schools for Mulmur township and prospective teachers had to walk to Bondhead to attend the teachers' examinations. In later years Mr. Henry conducted a general store and post office at Whitfield and also did an extensive conveyancing business. Retiring from active business in the late nineties he purchased the John Wray property of a dozen acres at Melancthon Station where he spent the evening of his life and passed away in 1908, having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER

Few farmers are privileged to wield the influence and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William M. Hunter Sr. of East Garafraxa. Mr. Hunter was a Canadian, born in Garafraxa, and lived there during his whole lifetime. His fine farm and residence "The Maples," consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville.

During the early days of the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the chief industry among the farmers was the chopping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season, Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound. He was also an extensive breeder of purebred live stock, especially Shorthorn cattle.

Mr Hunter was a leading Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour, according to the minutes, of swearing in Mr F. C. Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 15th, 1879.

In religion Mr Hunter was a Presbyterian. He passed away in 1906, aged 74 years.

William H. Hunter, Sr.

JOHN PARK

John Park

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park, for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville.

Mr Park was born in the seaside town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1846. The family came to Canada in 1858 and settled first in East Garafraxa township. About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther, settling on a bush farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years. He later purchased lot 21, con. 7, East Luther, where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs, he was induced to enter public life at the early age of 28 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1874. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr. Park had to drive thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther. He was one of the first to realize that the interests of his township were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and became an ardent advocate of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve of East Luther when the bill annexing the township to Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C.P.R. was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr. McIntyre, the first grain buyer to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr Park was elected warden of Dufferin in 1888 and his Grand Valley friends evidenced their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty- six years and reached a climax with his election to the warden's chair

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena, he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Dr Barr Conservative. Mr Park waged a strenuous campaign, but in a strong Conservative riding he suffered defeat.

In June, 1897 he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville, having received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1924 in his 88th year

GEORGE BAILEY

Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young couple who were in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County and especially in the Township of Melancthon. Mr and Mrs. George Bailey. First settling in Toronto for a few years, during which time Mr. Bailey was engaged as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway, having previously held a similar position in England, they moved to the County of Grey and purchased a farm, lot 26, con 10 N.E., New Survey Melancthon. Here they carved out and built up one of the best homesteads in the township.

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 60's Mr Bailey was appointed postmaster, the post office being kept in his own house. He retained the office during his lifetime. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Mr Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession

Mr Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three-cornered campaign of 1890 when the late Dr Barr (Conservative), George Bailey (Liberal) and Dr Caviller (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field, the result of the election being as follows: Dr Barr 1333; Mr Bailey 903 and Dr Caviller 831. Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold. Mr Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1915.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern

Dr James McWilliams

part of Dufferin County was the late Dr James McWilliams, of Dundalk. Born in Waterloo County in 1853, he was educated in the public school, Galt high school and Trinity University Toronto, from which institution he graduated in 1876 receiving the gold medal in medicine.

Immediately after graduation Dr McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the border of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties. He had the distinction of having practised his profession in the same village longer than is usual for most medical practitioners — continuously for 45 years. He and Mrs McWilliams moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1934 at the ripe age of 81 years.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason. Born in the Township of King, County of York, he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the teaching profession.

In 1880 the general store of Foy & Mason was established in Shelburne, and ever since then the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business life of Shelburne. After several years of very successful business, Mr Foy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto and the firm name became Chas Mason & Co. Later J A Milne, the local banker became a partner and the name became Mason, Milne & Co. In a few years Mr Milne withdrew from the business and the name again reverted to Mason & Co, until 1904, when Mr Mason disposed of the business to N Fisher & Co after which Mr Mason conducted a private bank in the village.

For several years Mr Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee, being Chairman of the School Board. He also held several other important offices in the village. He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace. In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the United Church. He died in 1934 in his 84th year.

REV PHILIP TOCQUE

Three score and ten years ago the Rev Philip Tocque came from the diocese of Nova Scotia, where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously and was admitted to the diocese of Toronto. At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt. Rev A. N Bethune who had succeeded Bishop Strachan the year before. Mr Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Horning's Mills in 1870, at that time a part of Grey County and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev Mr Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1813, where he received his primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, with the degree of M.A. in 1853, having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1852.

During those memorable years when Rev. Mr. Tocque was rector of St. John's Church, Horning's Mills, the congregation didn't merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years, but his parishioners resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Melancthon and in the neighboring township of Mulmur.

A mission had probably been established at Whitfield as a result of the efforts of such early missionaries as Revs. Adam Elliott, John Fletcher and others who were then in charge of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, a few years before Mr. Tocque came to Horning's Mills, but the present Christ Church, Whitfield, was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1874.

Rev. Philip Tocque

The jubilee of the church was held on September 28th, 1924 when Rev. T. E. Lemon was rector and Rev. Canon Brain, of Toronto, was special preacher for the occasion. Among those present at the jubilee services were Miss Mary Tocque, then the only surviving daughter of Rev. Mr. Tocque, and also three of his sisters, Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. George McNabb and Mrs. Mason Rutledge, all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 50 years before. A remarkable feature of the service was the fact that Mrs. Rutledge officiated at the organ in 1874 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1924. Mr. George Leitch, who had built the church and who had incidentally made his first window sash for the church, was also present at the re-opening.

Rev. Mr. Tocque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current topics. He also wrote the History of Newfoundland. He died in Toronto in 1899 at the ripe age of 85 years.

JACOB P. WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Shelburne and Melancthon, having been Village Treasurer for a number of years and Township Auditor for Melancthon about half a century ago. He was also a good Accountant and Conveyancer.

Mr. Walker was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1840, near the "Meeting of the Waters" and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendalough and Seven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems "Sweet Vale of Avoca" and "By That Lake Whose Gloomy Shore". Mr. Walker was a descendant of the late Rev. George Walker, Acting Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689.

In 1860 Mr. Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time when he returned to the Old Country. In the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic. He came to Toronto, but, owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever, his physician advised him to go to the country. He came to the village of Shelburne, Dufferin county, where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of E. Berwick & Co. He was married to Miss Sarah Timbury in 1872. He and Mrs. Walker moved to Saskatoon, Sask., in 1905, where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1921. He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1938.

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray, the veteran teacher of Melancthon. For a teacher to have taught in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors is a unique experience. Such was the case in Mr. Gray's long record as a teacher.

Mr. Gray was born in the mountainous township of Caledon. With limited facilities for acquiring an education in those primitive days, Mr. Gray, like many other pioneer students, had many difficulties to overcome. He often related the story to the writer. He attended the log school in the district and, unlike the average farmer's son, who, when he entered the old second book, "dropped out of school," Mr. Gray continued the Common School course to completion, which qualified him to write for third class teacher's certificate. "The Master" in some of these Common Schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Grammar School rank.

When the next teachers' examination was held at Brampton young Mr. Gray competed for a third class County Board certificate and was successful. He secured his first school in or near Alton and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age. His next school was at Camilla, which at that time was in the County of Simcoe. After a few years spent in teaching he took a course of training at the old Normal School, Toronto, where, in addition to the practical training, students received higher instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates.

He taught at Farmington, Banfield's (Whittington), Coleridge, Maple Grove and S. Sec. No. 7, Melancthon, his last school, in which he taught continuously for eleven years.

Mr. Gray was auditor of Melancthon Township upon different occasions, was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Charter member of L. O. L. No. 969, Melancthon. He was a member of the Anglican church. He passed away in 1912.

H. H. WALKER

During the half century, approximately from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War, the late H. H. Walker was a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin, and especially of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Walker was a native of the city of Belfast, the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland. In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to pursue his education further than a working knowledge of the three R's received in the first three grades of the National Schools. Cities like Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry, however, had Secondary Schools, where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lower and Middle Schools of Ontario, and Mr. Walker, having been raised in Belfast, had the advantage of attending such a school.

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto, but was soon transferred to Melancthon and was given charge of an embryo general store at Dundalk (Maybourne) which he conducted in the sitting room of the Maybourne Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success, the store, which was owned and controlled by a Toronto firm, was moved to Jelly's Corner, twelve miles south, where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Berwick was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business.

About that time the late William Morey came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the Bruce Block in which he opened the "Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel" and a large general store and Mr Walker was engaged as manager, retaining the position until some time after the business was taken over by the late James Sloan. A little later in partnership with Mr Tuthill he established a general store in the old log building just north of Melancthon corner, where the late James Brown had kept the post office, thus Melancthon had two general stores within her borders.

Mr Walker was also engaged in farming for some time on the Back Line, at which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs, having been elected upon different occasions as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve. He was later Township Auditor for a number of years.

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a fearless and facile pen. Mr Walker was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell, Shelburne's oldest citizen.

Mr Bell was born in the Township of Erin, but moved to Stayner while yet quite a young man and where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which in those days was a more remunerative calling than it is to-day. He opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street, Shelburne, then known as the 3rd line, a few years after Mr Berwick established Shelburne's first general store in 18[illegible], and carried on the business very successfully until he retired a few years ago.

In his younger days Mr Bell was an entertaining bass singer and was for many years leader of the choir in St. Paul's church. At the advanced age of 85 years he and Mrs Bell are enjoying the evening of life and reside on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY J P

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the prosperous village of Shelburne.

Mr Doney was born in Cornwall, England, and after emigration to Canada came to what was then known as "Jelly's Corners," and opened the first blacksmith shop on the site of McKay's shop of today. He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years, after which he sold out to James Hogan, and when Wilson Bros. established the Shelburne Foundry they retained Mr Doney as foreman.

He later took up a farm where the village of Riverview now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted along with the farm.

Mr Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney. He died at Riverview several years ago, was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative.

MR. F. C. COLBECK

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario, to whom Dufferin county, and especially East Luther Township, has some claim, is Mr. F. C. Colbeck, M.A., formerly principal of Humberside Collegiate Institute, West Toronto.

Mr. Colbeck was born in the city of Brantford, but spent his boyhood days in Luther, where he attended Public School in the Colbeck settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Ontario. He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township, his first school being in 1878 at Grand Valley, which at that time was only a small hamlet.

Matriculating with honors in classics and mathematics he entered Victoria University, Cobourg. After a brilliant university course he graduated from Victoria with B.A. degree, securing the medal awarded for special work in classics in 1886. Completing the Normal course of training for high school teacher he was classical master at both Ridgetown and Peterboro Collegiates, and in 1890 he became Principal of Dundas High School.

Desirous of entering a wider field with greater possibilities for the future in his chosen profession, he took over the principalship of the High School in the then thriving town of Toronto Junction, which had about 5,000 population in 1894.

The High School at "The Junction," as the town was called in those days, was erected about two years before Mr. Colbeck took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants. Retaining the principalship continuously for thirty-one years, he resigned in 1925, when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers.

Mr. Colbeck was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities, examiner in methods of teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of High School Principals' Association. He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities. Mr. Colbeck resides in Toronto.

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Melancthon in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle, of the Grave Road. Born in Cornwall, England, Mr. Rundle came to Canada while still a young man and settled first in Toronto. The family resided in the city and suburbs for a number of years, after which they moved to Melancthon and purchased the 100 acres on the northeast corner of Grave Road and 5th side-road, now the property of Mr. R. J. Woods.

The present commodious residence of Mr. Woods was erected by Mr. Rundle, which at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood. He also planted the orchard and evergreen grove which had been the attraction of travellers along this main thoroughfare for more than 40 years. Mr. Rundle was not only one of the leading farmers in the district, he was also a buyer and shipper of livestock, being one of the best livestock judges in the county.

A sane and sincere believer in the eternal truths of the Christian religion, he was the real founder of the Corbetton Methodist Church 50 years ago and was one of its most active workers and generous supporters. When Mr. Rundle retired from farming he and Mrs. Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 75 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1912.

CHAPTER XXIX

S. M. CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S. M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the post office.

Mr Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove, Wentworth County where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and he decided to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview

S M Carey

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner in the future village he built a general store and dwelling and donated the land for a Methodist church. He took a leading part in establishing the church and building up the village in general in the fast growing community the late Rev Dr Strongman and Rev J W Mahood of Dundalk, being associate pastors After carrying on the store for a few years Mr Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Corbetton from the late J H Shook and moved to Corbetton where with better railway facilities he increased the trade.

He later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to Mr Nicholas for three years and moved to the United States He returned, however to Corbetton and at the expiration of the lease took over the store enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years. In 1917 he sold out to Mr Nolan and moved to Toronto, where he passed away in 1933 at the age of 81 years

ALEXANDER STEELE, M.A.

Few people if any, ever did more for the cause of education in Orangeville or Dufferin County than did the late Alexander Steele, the former Principal of Orangeville High School. Mr. Steele had a brilliant career.

Born at Port Stanley in Elgin County, he attended the public school and continued his studies for matriculation to Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1876 with three honour departments, English, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in six languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr. Steele commenced his teaching career. He was never an assistant teacher, but was principal from the beginning, one year at Mitchell High School, and one year at Aylmer High School after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville.

Through failing health he reluctantly resigned from Orangeville High School about 1918. He passed away in Montreal in 1926.

Alexander Steele, M.A.

R. H. McMaster

R. H. McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons not only in the spheres of agriculture and business, but they are to be found in the realms of law, medicine, theology and the teaching profession.

The late R. H. McMaster was born in Mono, near Orangeville in the year 1845. He received his primary education at the local public school and at Orangeville High School where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate. After teaching for a few years in the Public Schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered Collingwood Collegiate Institute to qualify for a higher grade of certificate. Upon the completion of a brilliant course at the Collegiate he attended Toronto Normal School for his professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life.

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr. McMaster taught the Beech Valley School, Mulmur Township, very successfully for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher, because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates. While he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the later eighties, the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr. McMaster applied for the position. One of the stipulations was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects, and Mr. McMaster having these qualifications was engaged.

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years, comprising the Primary course of two years, followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course, the three courses, Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers' certificates Third Class, Second Class and First Class, respectively.

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing so fast that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff, quite a number of the students being from Shelburne and vicinity, and the general feeling in Shelburne was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school, at least covering the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates. Mr. McMaster upon assuming the principalship, proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School students preparing for Third Class Teachers' certificates, and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the Departmental Examination for Third Class certificates.

One of Mr. McMaster's outstanding characteristics was thoroughness in his work, and students prepared by him either for entrance or for Teachers' certificates, seldom failed in their examination. He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years. He passed away in 190[illegible]

HUGH FALCONER

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipal officials in the early days. He was born in Scotland.

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr. Falconer shortly before he passed away in December last, he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th, 1880 as a visitor and prospector but happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday. He recalls that some of the visitors came into the village in wagons drawn by oxen. All the games were held on Main Street, including the "fat men's race," the competitors being William Jelly, Jeremiah Brundridge, Archibald Auld and Robert McKay.

Mr. Falconer opened a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties. He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Drury Government. He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville.

He finally retired and moved to Mount Dennis where he passed away just before the New Year. In politics he was a Liberal.

HON. W. L. WALSH

Hon. W. L. Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County. Born at Simcoe, Norfolk County, in 1857, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers, Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years. He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1891-92.

Disposing of his law practice in Orangeville, he went to Dawson City and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C. He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta, retaining the position until his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Alberta. Retiring in 1936 he and Mrs. Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C., until his demise in January 1938 at the ripe age of 80 years.

Blaney McGuire

BLANEY McGUIRE

A sketch of Orangeville journalists and printers would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late B. McGuire, founder of The Orangeville Banner.

Mr. McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville, where he attended the local schools and learned the printing trade. He was connected with the old Orangeville Gazette and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post.

In [illegible] he established The Orangeville Banner and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in the town. The late Mr. McGuire was a member of the Orange Order and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away in 1921.

HON. DR. T. S. SPROULE

Dr. Thomas Simpson Sproule was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey. Born in the Township of King, County of York, in 1843, he moved with his parents while still a small boy to the Township of Osprey where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life. He was educated in the local Common School of those days, continuing the Grammar School course and prepared himself for Matriculation to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, after which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1868, and commenced a very successful practice of medicine, which continued for many years in the village of Markdale.

Dr. Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career, having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years. He also served for a time in the County Council. He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which then included Melancthon and part of Shelburne) in 1878, when Sir

Hon. Dr. T. S. Sproule

John A. Macdonald was premier and of whom he soon became an intimate friend. He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America, succeeding Hon. N. C. Wallace, and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World.

He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1915 when he was called to the Senate. He passed away a few years later at Knaresboro Hall, his fine home in Markdale.

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of our Ontario was the Dufferin Advertiser, William Wallace being the editor and publisher.

Mr. Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in [illegible] a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork, the great [illegible] emporium of Ireland. He came with his parents to Canada while only a small boy, settling first at Kingston. The family moved to Orangeville about 1876 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools. He learned the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor.

William Wallace

In [illegible] he and his brother, R. J. Wallace, purchased the Dufferin Advertiser from J. F. Kennedy, the partnership continuing until 1897, during which time the Advertiser, which had been in existence for twenty years, was enlarged in volume and reached its zenith of prosperity. At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen. The partnership dissolved in [illegible], but Mr. Wallace carried on the business until 1898, when he disposed of the plant to Messrs. Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Toronto Daily Star. He was municipal editor of the Star 1900-1902, after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907, General Manager 1907-1916. He was then appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confederation Life Association, in which capacity he continued until [illegible], when he became Supervisor of Field Service, retaining that position until he retired a short time ago. In religion Mr Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY K.C

Walter Douglas Henry K.C third son of Dr James Henry of Orangeville was born at Orangeville on the 20th of November, 1874. He was educated in the Public and High Schools at Orangeville under Principal Steele. He received his matriculation in 1890 and entered Trinity University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 19 years. He broke away from the medical line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898. He practised his profession at Ottawa for three years in partnership with R. B. Burbidge son of Mr Justice Burbidge of the Court of Exchequer. Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twelve years, and then entered partnership with the Honorable I. B. Lucas at Markdale. He was created K. C. in 1908 and appointed Crown Attorney in 1931. This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Durham. He is an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey. He is married, but has no family.

HON I. B. LUCAS

Hon. I. B. Lucas

The Hon. I. B. Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages. A native of Lambton county he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1888 and commenced the practice of law with the late W. H. Wright later Judge Wright as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale and soon had a very large clientele not only throughout the county of Grey but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of themselves. He was, in later years, the senior member of the law firm of Lucas Henry & Henry.

Mr Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1898-1919. He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney-General 1914-1919. He was created a K.C. in 1908. In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England. He resides in Toronto.

REV DR. J. T. CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as Dr J. T. Caldwell. Born in the Township of Chinguacousy Peel County in the year 1869 Dr Caldwell received his primary education at the and Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Carter Fergusson, M.A. was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B.A. degree in 1883 and M.A. in 1884. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1887. In order to better fit himself for the work of Minister he entered Montreal Theological College, where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B.D. Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Bloomington, Illinois, that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

Dr. Caldwell's first appointment was as junior minister at Kleinburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Scarboro, Maple, Hornby's Mills (in 1891), Pickering, Midland, Mimico, Owen Sound, Flesherton, Shelburne (1914-1917), Don Mills (Toronto circuit), Alton, Schomberg and Burk's Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Scott, M.L.A., of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

Dr. Caldwell's charges were all in the Toronto conference although he had pressing invitations from Burlington in the Hamilton Conference and from Strathroy in London Conference. He was superannuated in 1923 and resides in Toronto.

ROBERT J. WALLACE

Robert J. Wallace

Robert J. Wallace, the erstwhile popular Reeve of the suburban village of Swansea, was born in 1871 in the Hibernian Isle, County Cork, near the mouth of the buoyant Bandon.

In 1873 his parents emigrated to America and lived for about three years at Kingston, but eventually moved to Orangeville in 1876, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing the printer's profession, he served his apprenticeship, first in the office of the Dufferin Post and later on the Advertiser and in 1890 he and his brother William Wallace purchased the Advertiser, the firm name being Wallace Bros. and Mr. R. J. Wallace becoming foreman and associate editor.

About the year 1895 Mr. Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald which he conducted for about seventeen years very successfully. He also served acceptably on the town council and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911.

In 1912 or 13 Mr. Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business. He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1926 was elected Reeve of the village of Swansea. He was re-elected each succeeding year for ten years, certainly a rare and distinguished record. In politics Mr. Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J. R. BELL

Rev J R. Bell

The late Rev J R. Bell was the popular pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years. Born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, in 185[illegible] he came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age settling in Wellington county.

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of [illegible] on the Grand River. He entered the mercantile business and owned a general store, but resumed his studies at Fergus High School, secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years. He took his theological course at Knox College, Toronto, graduating in 1882. Most of his active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Black's Corners. He was superannuated in 1919 and took up his residence in Toronto. He passed away in 1928.

GEORGE W. VANCE

During the twenty years 1893-1913 the late G. W. Vance was a prominent and potent force in the business, social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County.

Mr Vance was born in 1856 in the village of Millbrook, Durham County where he attended Public and High schools. After matriculating he entered upon the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Curry, Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto. He later read law first in the office of J. A. V. Preston, Grand Valley and later again in the office of the late W. L. Walsh, Orangeville.

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1883 he opened a law office in Shelburne where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He served with distinction at the Shelburne Council Board first as Councillor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901. He was created a K. C. in 1908.

Upon the death of Judge Ardagh, at Barrie, he was appointed Senior Division Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913. He was a popular member of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away in 1929.

R. J. MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late R. J. Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post.

Born in the Township of North Easthope, in the County of Perth, he attended the Public School and Stratford High School. Matriculating to St Michael's College, Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law. He chose the latter, and becoming Articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J. P. MacMillan, Orangeville, the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin.

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his trenchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County journalism to "its acme of human greatness." His rich vocabulary gave him powers of description that—when the occasion arose—he could be as genial and gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe or as is sometimes the case when it becomes an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause, he had a ready fund of stinging satire that he freely applied—as the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and tongs" method

The Dufferin Post enjoyed a large circulation and was for many years a potent force in Dufferin County. Mr. Mungovan was a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1907 at the age of [illegible] years.

W. J. BELL.

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, formerly of Laurel, was born at Fergus in 1876. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1935.

FREDERICK H. SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1917—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County, was Frederick H. Silk, the astute and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.

Frederick H. Silk

Mr. Silk was born in the progressive town of Ingersoll, on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools, graduating with a teacher's certificate. He also graduated from the Shaw Business College, Chatham. After teaching for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Halstead's Private Bank at Shelburne, which in a comparatively short time developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

After the Halstead Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years, it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the latter, continuing until 1917 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association, a position he filled with marked distinction. He served at different times on both the town council and the school board. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1908 and was well versed in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1929.

THOMAS F. BROWN

Among Shelburne's enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F. Brown. Born in Simcoe County, he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy. He opened Brown's Drug Store in Shelburne about the year 1889, continuing in business ever since.

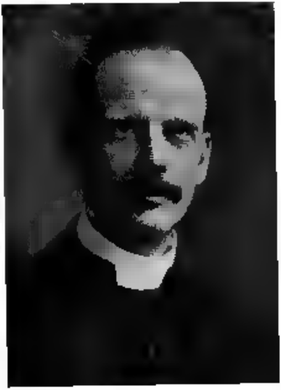
Mr. Brown has had a long and useful municipal record. He was for ten years a member of the School Board, two years Chairman. Councillor in 1897, '98, '99 and 1900 and Reeve on different occasions since. In politics he is a Liberal.

THOMAS H. BELL

Thomas H. Bell of Toronto, a son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, is a former Dufferin County boy, having been born at Mono and brought up at Laurel. He received his education at Laurel Public School, Orangeville High School and at London Normal School. He taught school at Black's Corners, Priceville and at Port Burwell.

He entered provincial politics in 1929 having been elected for the Toronto riding of Bellwoods, the vote being 5,060 for Mr. Bell, Conservative, to 1,334 for the Liberal candidate. Mr. Bell retired from politics in 1934. He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto.

CHAPTER XXXI



Dr Alfred Gandier

REV. DR. ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melancthon, Luther and Proton have pleasant recollections of the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, former Principal of Knox College, Toronto. In the summer of 1881, while he was pursuing the Arts course at Queen's University, Kingston, he was sent to Black's Corners as a student-minister and from there he established the mission on the Grand River at Keldon, which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gandier was born in Frontenac county, near Kingston, in the year 1861. He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University, Kingston (B.A.), and at the University of Edinburgh (B.D.). He received the degree of D.D. from both Knox College, Toronto, and Montreal Theological College, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto.

During the nineteen years, 1890-1908, he held three different pastorates, Brampton, Halifax and Toronto. He was Principal of Knox College, Toronto, for nineteen years, 1908-1927; Principal Union Theological College, 1927-1928; Principal Emmanuel College, 1928-1932, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1912-1925, and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1923. He served two summers, 1881 and 1882, at Black's Corners and Keldon and was quite popular. He died in 1932.

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson, who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the infant village in 1868. Mr. Carson was a native of Dufferin county having been born in Mono in the year 1847, a son of the late Hugh and Mrs. Carson, Sr., early settlers of that township, but who originally came from County Armagh, Ireland.

Mr. Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne, was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was instrumental in the building of Knox Church, of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1913. In politics he was a Conservative.

CHARLES R. McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C. R. McKeown, K.C. Born in Orangeville in 1866 he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University, B.A. 1890. He studied law in the office of Hon. W. L. Walsh, Orangeville, formerly Lieut. Governor of Alberta. He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1894 and immediately opened an office in his native town where he practised law. He was created a K.C. in 1907

Mr McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and, after serving as Councillor he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1906 and again in 1907; became President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, W Master L.O.L. No. 437 and Harris Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Orangeville, Past Z Isaac Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. [illegible] W. Lewis at the bye-election July 24th, 1907. Re-elected at the general election in 1908 and again elected in 1911 1914 and 1923. In 1927 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until [illegible].

Mr. McKeown had law offices in both Orangeville and Toronto. In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church.

Charles R. McKeown

ROBERT J. WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County for about half a century is Robert J. Woods. Born in [illegible] at Barrie, Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Carrick, Bruce County, where he attended the local school and grew to manhood. He carried on farming and served on the council board of Carrick.

Having purchased the John Rundle farm on what is now No. 10 Highway he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve.

Mr Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the bye-election of 1907 and again in the general election of 1908, but suffered defeat in each case. In 1921 however he was elected for Dufferin to the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House. Being a gifted platform speaker he took a leading part in the debates, his speeches being published verbatim in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers. Mr Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1937 and now resides near Guelph.

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921 Dufferin and Grey ridings (including Melancthon in the former, Proton in the latter) were numerically strong in both Houses, Dr [illegible] M Leeson and T. Slack in the Legislature (now F. R. Oliver), and Miss Agnes Macphail and R. J. Woods in the House of Commons. R. J. Halbert, formerly of Melancthon, was also a member of the Ottawa House at that time.

F. S. M. O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F. S. M. O'Flynn. The writer knew him intimately and, if he mistakes not, he began his career at Horning's Mills where he learned the milling business.

A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Sheppard, of the famous Fenton Mills of Primrose, and the firm carried on an extensive milling business for a number of years, supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages.

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the flour and feed store on Main Street, Shelburne, from William Richardson and in a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village. After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand, Mr. O'Flynn, seeing that he must have larger quarters, built the present O'Flynn Block, taking his son, T. J. O'Flynn, Shelburne's present popular Reeve, into the business, formed the former well-known firm of O'Flynn & Son, which continued until Mr. O'Flynn passed away about twenty years ago. In politics, Mr. O'Flynn was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian.

R. L. MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County, especially in the field of journalism during the early days, was Robert Lee Mortimer. Born on the farm of Honeywood, in Melancthon township, in the year 1861, he was educated at Honeywood Public School, completing the entire course (5th Form in those days) which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate, but at the conclusion of the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate. After teaching school for some time in Simcoe County he attended Rockwood Academy, Collingwood Collegiate Institute and Ottawa Normal School, graduating with a permanent Provincial Certificate. He again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown, Phelpston and other places and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1879. He held this position for five and one-half years, but finding his natural bent to incline toward journalism, he relinquished the position in 1885 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co. The Free Press having been founded in 1873 by George Raines and taken over by James Cameron in 1879, Mr. Cameron retained the foremanship of the paper for many years, even after Mr. Mortimer became the sole proprietor in 1895, and under their management the Free Press increased in circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County.

R. L. Mortimer

REV. E. J. ADAMS

The Rev. E. J. Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township, having been stationed at Laurel during the four years, 1901-1904.

Born in Darlington Township, County of Durham, in 1860, Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Lambton County, where as a boy he attended the Public School. Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church he took a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in [illegible]-95 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College, Toronto.

Mr. Adams was associate minister with the late Rev. W. H. Madden at Laurel during [illegible]. His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during [illegible]. He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years, 1901-04. Mr. Adams was stationed on different circuits in Western Ontario, including Collingwood in [illegible], during which time he was President of Toronto Conference. He was superannuated in [illegible] and resides in Toronto.

A. D. McKITRICK

Of the imposing array of Orangeville journalists to sail the sea of journalism from the late John Foley Sr., who founded The Sun, A. D. McKitrick, late editor and publisher of The Banner was the last surviving captain of the sole surviving ship. Some of the Orangeville editors were indigenous Canadians of other parts than Dufferin county, while others again came from beyond the sounding sea. Mr. McKitrick however, was born and reared in our midst and was a fellow student with the writer at Orangeville High School under the late Principal Steele.

After a brilliant course at Toronto University he graduated with degree of B.A. in [illegible] with honors in the department of Political Economy preparatory to entering the profession of law but, finding his natural bent toward journalism, he assumed the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr. McGuire, who founded the paper in [illegible].

Mr. McKitrick had experience in municipal circles, having been mayor of Orangeville in [illegible]. He was a member of the United Church.

A. D. McKitrick

R. H. HALBERT

Mr. Robert H. Halbert, of Uxbridge, is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario, but was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties.

Born in [illegible] in the Township of Mulmur which at that time was in Simcoe County, Mr. Halbert has had a somewhat eventful and enterprising career. After living in Toronto, out West and in Shelburne, he moved to Melancthon Township, having purchased the 100 acres Lots Nos. 9 and 10, 6th Con., Old Survey just east of Melancthon Station where he carried on farming very successfully for several years, during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council.

Being one of the prominent farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers' Party he was chosen candidate for the House of Commons by the U.F.O. in the bye-election in North Ontario, December 1919, although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time. He was elected and then took up his residence in Uxbridge. He was re-elected in the general election in 1926. Mr. Hulbert is a member of the United Church.

REV. DR. THOMAS H. COTTON

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Cotton, rector of St. Aidan's Anglican church, Toronto, was one of the many Mono boys who became distinguished in the field of education and in the church.

Graduating from Orangeville High School he entered the faculty of Arts University of Toronto, and received B.A. 1900 and M.A. 1905. He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1901. Continuing his studies at Wycliffe in post graduate work he received B.D. 1911, and D.D., 1917 in course. Dr. Cotton was ordained as deacon in 1902 and priest in 1903. After serving for a few years, first as assistant and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College, occupying the chair of Apologetics and Hebrew until 1910, when he became rector of St. Aidan's.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Cotton

PROFESSOR J. A. LEIGHTON

Professor J. A. Leighton, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is one of the numerous graduates of Orangeville High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad. Born in Caledon Township in the year 1870, the son of James Leighton, he was educated at Orangeville High School, the Trinity University, Toronto, winning the Governor-General's gold medal (B.A., 1891), Graduate Scholar and Fellow, Cornell University (1891-94, Ph.D., 1894), studied theology at Episcopal Theological College, Cambridge, Mass., taking B.D. degree in 1896, post-graduate work at Harvard, 1896-98, Tubingen, Erlangen and Berlin Universities, 1896-97 Hobart College (LL.D., 1913). Dr. Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chaplain at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., 1897-1910, and since then has been Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books: "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1901); "Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day" (1907); "The Field of Philosophy" (four editions 1918 to 1930); "Man and the Cosmos" (1922); "Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1924); "The Individual and the Social Order" (1926); "Individuality and Education" (1928); "Social Philosophies in Conflict" (1937). He was also a contributor to "Contemporary American Philosophy" (1932), "Contemporary Idealism in America" (1932), "Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

1921. Philosophical Essays in Honor of J. E. Creighton (1917). He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Committee on Functions of Faculties in University Government and Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association 1927-28. Dr. Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah, etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society of humanistic scholars and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

W. M. KANNAWIN

W. M. Kannawin, a former Shelburne boy, now Rev. Dr. Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was popular in literary and social activities at Orangeville High School during his student days in 1891 and '92. Born and brought up at Georgetown, where he attended public and high schools, he secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.

Dr. W. M. Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Shelburne in the late eighties he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts Queen's University Kingston and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in classics in 1890. He was ordained to the ministry in [illegible] just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he secured the B.D. degree in [illegible]. He held pastorates at Woodville and other places east of Toronto and later in Toronto and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honoured him with the degree of D.D. in 1929.

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D. SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates, many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust in various parts of the world. Among them is O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville in 1878, son of Jeremiah Skelton, an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a school principal, he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School, Queen's University (M.A. 1900) and University of Chicago (Ph.D. 1908). From 1901 to 1904 he was engaged in magazine work and in graduate studies in the University of Chicago. In 1907 he was appointed lecturer in political science, Queen's University, and in 1908, Sir John A. Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science. From 1919 to 1925 he was also dean of the faculty of arts. In 1923 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical adviser to the Canadian delegation. This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of "Socialism: A Critical Analysis" (1910), "Economic History of Canada Since Confederation" (1913), "The Railroad Builders" (1916), "The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1916), "Life and Times of Sir A. T. Galt" (1920), "Our Northern Neighbor" (1920), "Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1921).

"Governments have come and governments have gone while Dr. Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary, serving loyally premiers of different political opinion. Reliance was placed upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by Mr. Bennett as well as Mr. King. In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world, Dr. Skelton has given service of the greatest value. His wide knowledge of international questions, his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications."—Toronto Star

Dr O E Skelton

REV G E. BRACKEN

The Rev G E. Bracken, rector of the Church of the Advent, Toronto, is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono 1882.

Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18, Mono, and at Orangeville High School, where he graduated as a Public School teacher. After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts, Toronto University, from which institution he graduated with degree of B.A. (1912) and M.A. (1913). He took his theological course at Wycliffe College, Toronto, and was ordained in 1912. His first charge was as assistant minister at St. Ann's church Toronto

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of B D in 1922 Mr. Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent continuously for about sixteen years

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

Dr George Clingan

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr. Clingan, at time of writing Col. George Clingan, M.D., M P P., of Virden, Manitoba. Born in Orangeville Ont in [illegible], he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Horning's Mills, succeeding the late Dr. Barr He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice. In 1938 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association.

Dr Clingan has had quite an important military career, commencing in [illegible] with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons (the oldest mounted unit in the West) headquarters at Brandon which he took to England. He was later sent to France as O. C. No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital, near Boulogne where he served until the armistice, returning to Canada in January 1919, to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature.

DR. F. W LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr. Frederick W Lewis, who at that time was in possession of a large medical practice in Orangeville and vicinity

Born in 1855, Dr Lewis was educated in the Public School, Athens High School and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Ontario. He took an active interest in municipal and parliamentary affairs and was a platform speaker and debater of more than average ability

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election in 1896. When the late Dr. Barr the veteran Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature, resigned his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1904, Dr Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election in 1906. He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of Dufferin County having been born in the good, old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects, including bookkeeping. He served at the council board for several years, both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve.

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin, and when the convention was called to choose a candidate for the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Bynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member the late Dr. Barr. Mr. Bynes was elected by 2,466 to 1,8[illegible], a majority of [illegible]. Mr. J. L. Haycock, member for Frontenac, was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House. In the election of 1898, however, Dr. Barr was again elected with 2,[illegible] votes as against 2,091 for Mr. Bynes, a majority of 542.

Mr. Bynes was President of the Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in [illegible]. He passed away in 1935 at Victoria, B.C., at the age of [illegible] years.

THOMAS C. BRYDEN

Thomas C. Bryden

The name of Thomas C. Bryden stands out prominently among the Reeves of Melancthon. Mr. Bryden was born in the township of North Dumfries, near Galt, in the year 1875, where he attended the old stone school. He entered upon his apprenticeship as a machinist in the Cowan Foundry, Galt, when he was about sixteen years of age.

Moving to Melancthon township in 1897 he purchased the sawmill at Riverview where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Mr. Bryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1906. He was re-elected in 1907 and 1908 and in 1909 he was elected Deputy-Reeve and re-elected in 1910. He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1912, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was re-elected in 1913 and 1914, at which time he was also chosen Warden of the county.

Mr. Bryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian. A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1917 against the late John Best, Conservative. Of course Mr. Bryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin the vote being [illegible] to [illegible]. When he disposed of the sawmill at Riverview he moved to Shelburne where he was engaged in the automobile business for a short time after which he moved to Toronto in [illegible].

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

William A. Wansbrough

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Dufferin County in his early thirties. Born on the 7th line of Amaranth, near what—in by-gone days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River, he was a son of the late Robert and Mrs. Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School, after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington. He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the successful farmers of Amaranth Township.

Mr. Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years at the township council board, first as Councillor, then as Deputy-Reeve, and finally as Reeve. He was Warden of Dufferin in 1902. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Candidate for the Ontario Legislature against the late Dr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative, in 1905. He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1934, in his 80th year. He was a member of the United Church.

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV E. E. SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev E. E. Service who was pastor on the Corbetton circuit in 1903 and 1904.

Born, educated and ordained in the United States, Mr Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario. Appointed to Corbetton circuit in the summer of 1903 he erected a large canvas tent beside the church in which he conducted a series of evangelistic services. He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself.

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an oratory of compelling eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally made an abrupt break from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous. He was also a talented bass singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Corbetton circuit.

Clergymen of such exquisite talents do not as a rule remain long on a rural circuit and after two years at Corbetton and a short time on a northern circuit Mr. Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit and later to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell.

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County.

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Reburn, early settlers of Mulmur he was born at Whitfield. As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors nominated him for township councillor. He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy-Reeve, then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the exalted position of Warden of Dufferin County.

A staunch Conservative he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1919 was selected to contest Dufferin against T. K. Slack, U.F.O. candidate in the General Election for the Ontario Legislature. He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by reason of the clean campaign he conducted. Mr Reburn was a strong Orangeman and an active member of the Anglican Church. He passed away in 1937 in his 79th year.

Rev A W Downer

REV A. W DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev A. W Downer B.A. an Anglican clergyman

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1884 He received his education in the local Public School Cookstown High School Toronto University (B.A.) and at Wycliffe College Mr Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen's York Rangers. He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1937 redeeming the seat from the sitting Liberal member He resides in Duntroon

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckworth M.P.P for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt, is a native of Dufferin County born in the Township of Garafraxa in the year 1884.

Mr Duckworth followed the vocation of a farmer for a few years in Luther Township but moved to Toronto in 1906 where he conducted a wholesale produce business successfully for a number of years He served as alderman for several years and in 1934 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1937 He is a member of the Orange Order I.O.O.F and Native Sons of Canada. He and Mrs Duckworth attended the Coronation in London and had a trip through Europe He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Conservative, and resides on Brock Avenue Toronto.

Samuel T. Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of Dufferin County who has made good in the far off Canadian West is Samuel T. Newton, of Winnipeg.

Born in Mono Township Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was active in sports, especially in football.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty five years ago, has been in the service of the Department of Education of Manitoba for some years and is at present Director of Technical Education for Manitoba.

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member in the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Wellington North which includes the south-western part of the former Conservative stronghold of Dufferin, is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr. McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro, educated in the local school and is one of the prosperous farmers in the township. He was a member of the municipal council from 1933 to 1937 and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1937 as a Liberal candidate succeeding the late Dr. G. A. McQuibban, a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House. His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages. Mr. McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Moorefield, Ontario.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON. EARL ROWE, M.P.

CONSPICUOUS in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon. William Earl Rowe, M.P., the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe.

Hon. Earl Rowe, M.P.

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, Mr. Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at business college, Toronto. He was elected township councillor in 1915 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923. He was elected as Conservative member for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1923. He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination for the House of Commons in 1925 and was elected. He was re-elected in the General Elections in 1926 and 1930. On August 30th, 1935, he was chosen as member of the Bennett cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd, 1936, he was chosen Leader of the Opposition in Ontario, but still retained his seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a livestock breeder. He is a member of the United Church. Address, Newton Robinson, Ontario.

FREDERICK G. McBRIEN

One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County, who has attained distinction in recent years is Frederick G. McBrien, K.C., of Toronto.

Mr. McBrien was born in Mono Township in the year 1887. He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall, graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1922 and was created K.C. in 1934. He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education.

In the general election of 1923 Mr McBrien entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature for Seat B., S.W. Toronto, and re-elected in 1926. In 1929 he was elected for Brockton constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale. He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative.

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County from 1919 to 1934, was Thomas Kerr Slack, representative for Dufferin riding in the Ontario Legislature. Born in Melancthon Township, he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh, Ireland and Elizabeth Silk, Canadian. Grandfather Slack was a captain and pensioner in the British Army. Grandfather Silk was the second settler in Melancthon Township. Mr Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret, daughter of James Brown of Melancthon in May 1905. He has one daughter, Mrs Fred Claridge Jr. of Shelburne. He was born on the old Slack homestead which was taken up from the Crown by his grandfather in 1854 and has lived there continuously until he moved to Orangeville a few years ago. He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Society and U.F.O. (formerly Conservative). He belongs to the United Church.

DR. SAMUEL TAIT WHITE

Dr. S. T. White

One of the most prominent and useful sons of Dufferin County was Samuel Tait White, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Dr White was born in Mulmur Township, son of Mr and Mrs. Robert White. He spent his youth and received his early education in Shelburne. After graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto. He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York, U.S.A., and Edinburgh, Scotland, for post-graduate work.

In 1927 Dr White took up practice in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital. In 1935 he was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He served for a number of years in the choir of Westminster United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees. An enthusiastic sportsman he was a well-known lacrosse player in his youth, a proficient golfer and a veteran curler.

N. B. ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N. B. Allen, the veteran Assessor. He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1890's when the late George Bailey was Reeve. He was later appointed Assessor which post he held for many years. The assessment roll that he submitted to the council was a master-piece in penmanship. As a singer and platform speaker he was above the average. He passed away suddenly at the Corbetton Hotel while performing his duty as Assessor.

WILLIAM MADILL.

In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons took up a homestead from the Crown just east of where the village of Shelburne now stands. The sons were Thomas, John and William Jr. and the daughters were Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. Geo. Charters, Mrs. Thos. Allen and Mrs. Thos. McClelland. The sons were tall strong, stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean prowess.

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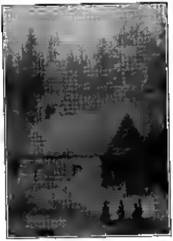

"*Clean upright lives they lived and brave*
And a noble heritage they gave."

Anne Spence Hamilton

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PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Melancthon township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Horning's Mills two of whom were the late Mr George Rodick and Mr George Leitch They consulted Mr T K. Slack then M P P for Dufferin and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the History of Dufferin County Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book to which, after some deliberation he acceded realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be prepared much better in this generation than a generation later

The little interior county in Central Ontario, known as Dufferin has been in existence for approximately sixty years and it has been the endeavor of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the county from the earliest settlements down the decades of time for present and future generations, other than traditional tales or nebulous legend

Possibly few regions in the province command a more diversified landscape than do the townships of Dufferin hills and dales and uplands and lowlands with here and there a few miles of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals, in Mono and Mulmur the wide expanse of rolling lands with here and there an intervening stretch of low and level cedar swamp in Amaranth and Melancthon while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of alluvial soil once clothed and adorned in a wealth of rich forest growth present to the eye a most pleasing vista of the erstwhile domain and covert of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of 'Gary" and Luther

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Grey and Simcoe Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast-line dotted every few miles with important ports but few sections in Ontario have been more highly favored with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible: The late Mr C R McKeown K C Mr T K. Slack, of Orangeville Mr A. E Noble of Vancouver Rev Father E Kelly D Litt Miss O Connor of the Public Library Miss King Librarian Ontario Legislature and the efficient and courteous staff in the reference Library Toronto.

Steve Sawden

AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr. Steve Sawden, author of The Dufferin County History, is an old Dufferin County boy having been born in Melancthon township. He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school. He attended McMaster University, Toronto, Ontario and Oskaloosa College, Iowa, U.S.A., the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clark and ex-Governor Harding of Iowa, graduating with his B.A. degree. He has done considerable newspaper work, first with Dufferin County weeklies then the London Free Press, the former Toronto World, The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star. He is also author of "The Prime Ministers of Canada" and "The Grand River Valley".

Mr. Sawden is now a resident of Toronto.

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness, occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes, descendants of a native race erroneously called Indians, whom Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with two great families of Indians, the Algonquins and the Hurons, the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River, on Manitoulin Island, and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois, a confederacy of "Five Nations," who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a red, or copper-colored skin, long, coarse, straight black hair, black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless, slimly built, but were strong, athletic and enduring. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot, and were so efficient in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often deceived in thinking they were coming in contact with wild animals when really there was nothing more than two or three Indians secluded behind a clump of trees imitating the cries of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and steal upon their game or their foes with catlike tread, and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight in open warfare, but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or waylay him in ambush as he hurried along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush, that is in hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams, and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends, but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies. To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest "brave." No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp. As the scalp was the proof of victory each "brave" wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life. The lock was made by shaving the hair close except on the crown of the head where it was allowed to grow long and was ornamented with feathers. Digging up the hatchet meant preparing for war. Going on the warpath meant waging war. Burying the hatchet meant making peace.

Labor of all sorts was done by the women or "squaws." They planted and pounded the corn, carried the water, dressed the skins and made the clothing and when the band travelled from one place to another they carried the household goods and belongings. Taking care of the children or "papooses" was a simple matter. Till the child was old enough to run about, it was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree or leaned against the trunk or carried on the mother's back. Once able to go alone the boys were taught to shoot with arrows at a mark, to fish and hunt. The girls were taught to weave, make pottery and baskets and do everything they would be expected to do as "squaws" or wives of the "braves."

Such were the inhabitants of the now banner province of Ontario when it was first explored by civilized men.

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCaron, a Recollet missionary with an interpreter ascended the Ottawa River and crossing by way of the Mattawa River reached Lake Nipissing, then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit this region of the Great Lakes. A few years later in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay was enacted the terrible slaughter of the French missionaries. Five Jesuit priests, Fathers Daniel, Lalemant, Brebeuf, Garnier and Chabanel, suffered martyrdom by the Hurons after fifteen years of missionary work from 1634 to 1649.

From the three great families of Indians, Algonquins, Hurons and Iroquois, numerous tribes descended and of these we learn more in later years, their descendants having occupied the hills and valleys that are now within the County of Dufferin. A tribe was a number of Indians speaking the same language and generally spread over a wide area. Each tribe was subdivided into smaller groups living in villages which were often surrounded by stockades or fences for purposes of defence.

Of these three families of Indians the Algonquins were the most numerous, about 90,000 men, women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to this family. The Ojibways or Chippeways, along the shore of Lake Superior and the Miamies, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of the neighboring State of Michigan. From the Huron stock descended the following tribes: Eries, Neutrals and Petuns or Tobacco Nation. Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the "Five Nations," Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras who had lived in North Carolina joined them in 1714 and 1715 and they were then called the "Six Nations." Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks is a noted character in Canadian history. He fought in the cause of the British in 1759 and again in 1763 against the uprising of Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas who is said to have been "one of the ablest of his race, a man who united the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a gen eral. Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War, and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally, at the head of his tribe, he crossed the border into Canada, and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of good land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Falls of Elora, about 700,000 acres. The boundary lines of this "tract of land" did not run in a zig zag manner like the various curves of the river, but were drawn as straight as possible with occasional angles, so as to take in the twelve miles in breadth. In time the Indians thought that a tract of 700,000 acres was too large for their method of farming, and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration.

As the Grand River takes its rise in the Township of Melancthon, which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin, it is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers ascended the stream to its source one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County.

Coming down to more recent years, tradition informs us that when the surveying parties made the first blaze through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County, Huron-Ontario Street (Centre Road) from Port Credit to Collingwood, about 1845, and the Toronto and Sydenham Road between Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1848, they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land, and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Mulmur. Certain of the older citizens of Melancthon still have a vivid recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Back Line and on the rear end of the Thomas Sanderson farm, lot 281, S. W. (Melancthon Station), and also of Tom Sky, the local Indian Chief.

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE history of Dufferin County commences, as it were, in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe, Grey and Wellington, for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1870, the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in these counties. Mono and Mulmur were in Simcoe, Melancthon in Grey and Amaranth, East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington. A brief resume of these older counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin.

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843, but what was known as the "Simcoe District" dates back as early as 1798, when the Act 38, Geo. III, chap. 5, "created some new counties, one of which was Simcoe." In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1821 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and more definite boundaries were made. In relating the events of those early years which resulted in the formation of the county, Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., in his "History of Simcoe County," says: "The next step in the development of the county was the passage of an Act, 7 Wm. IV, chap. 32, (March 4th, 1837) by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District, naming the Townships therein, and gave authority to raise £4,000 for the erection of a jail and court house. The next year, another Act, 1 Vict. (2nd session) chap. 39, gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county, not to exceed 1d. in the pound, until the payment of the £4,000 should be completed. A further Act was passed in 1841 (4 and 5 Vict., chap. 78) to authorize a debt of £3,000 more, in addition to the former loan, as the earlier sum of £4,000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings.

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to declare the County of Simcoe to be a separate and distinct District. After the Court House and Jail had been erected, the Governor-General's Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th, 1843, and Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District. The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following:

James Robert Gowan Judge
Benjamin Walker Smith Sheriff.
Jonathan Lane Clerk of the Court.
William McVity Clerk of the Peace
Moses Hayter Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Government. The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1858 when Henry B. Hopkins was appointed.

In 1874 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act, 36 Vict chap 31 defining the new County of Dufferin by which Mono and Mulmur were detached from Simcoe and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes. In December 1881 Mono and Mulmur came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe whereby the financial questions were to be settled, and early in 1882 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law confirming the agreement. In the final settlement Mono received a little over $1000 from Simcoe County while Mulmur was indebted to Simcoe for nearly $500 plus about $20 400 loans to the H. & N W Railroad Mulmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year

WELLINGTON

The Gazeteer by Irwin & Burnham publishers, Toronto, 1867, gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington

"In 1837 by Act of Parliament the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Amaranth Luther Melancthon and Proton from the county of Simcoe the townships of Guelph Garafraxa Erin Eramosa, Nichol Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and the triangular portion known as King's Bush, now forming the township of Peel Maryborough and Wellesley from the Gore District By the same proclamation the erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized In 1840 the county officials received their commissions, A J Ferguson Judge County Court, George J Grange Sheriff Thomas Saunders, Clerk of the Peace James Hodgetts Inspector of Licenses. A. D Fordyce was appointed Warden in 1841

Thus it will be seen that the three townships Amaranth, Luther and Melancthon now in Dufferin and Proton in Grey were one hundred years ago, part of Simcoe County

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows The town of Guelph the villages of Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville and the townships of Amaranth Arthur Eramosa, Erin Garafraxa, Guelph, Luther Maryborough Minto Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1852, but according to data gathered from various sources it seems that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound, as is generally supposed but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford The first exploring parties came from 'Little York' (Toronto) up to Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay thence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay and along the thickly wooded shore to what was then known as 'Queen's Bush' north of Simcoe This would be about the year 1825 The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham the first site being surveyed in 1837 by Chas Rankin P.L.S It did not become a village however until the early forties, and in 1856 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, although the population was not more than 2,000.

When the County was formed there was no Court House and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County attached to Wellington County the name chosen being in honour of Earl Grey. The first County Council meeting was held in a private house and the following County Officials were chosen: Warden, James Beachell Esquire Reeve of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton Clerk George James Gale Treasurer Thomas Gordon Frederick Wilks, Esquire was the first County Judge, and Mr William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace both being appointed in 1854. George Snider was the first Sheriff.

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 residents from the several townships were more or less attracted to Owen Sound especially County Municipal Officials, and in these days of railway and motor traffic we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer builders of the County had to contend with in their endeavor to reach the County Town. The Reeves and Deputy Reeves of Melancthon and Proton had to attend every meeting of the County Council jurymen selected from these townships had to attend sittings of the County Court, and candidates competing for school teachers certificates had to attend examinations held at Owen Sound. In the winter season these people of course could make the trip of over sixty miles by sleigh (those fortunate enough to own a span of horses) for the road "through the bush" was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those "good old days," and there were log taverns dotted along the road every mile or two where the cold and thirsty travellers could "get warm and refreshments." But in order to reach the County Seat in spring, summer or autumn you had to walk, because of the steep hills on the dry high land and the mud or rough corduroy road through the swamps and swales. The late James Beachell James Brown Robert McGhee and other early Reeves of Melancthon had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the "Toronto Line." In those early days it usually required two days to "walk up" to Owen Sound and two days for the return trip. The four great roads of Grey County at this time were The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound the Durham Road leading east and west from the village of Durham the Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound. Nine or ten years after the County was organized these four roads were gravelled at a cost of $300,000, and the people could then drive to Owen Sound in summer as well as in winter. There were no toll-gates on any of these roads.

Physical Features

The physical features of Dufferin County are of vast importance to the peninsula of Western Ontario. Being the highest plateau immediately west of the Georgian Bay it forms the watershed between the four lakes—Huron, Erie Ontario and Simcoe and those rivers, Saugeen, Grand Credit and Nottawasaga which drain so much of this desirable part of Ontario, take their rise in Dufferin or in adjacent townships.

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above the general level but the county is a lofty table-land which at the northwestern border (Dundalk) is 1700 feet above sea-level about 1200 feet above Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. Dufferin County has been more or less appropriately called the "roof of Ontario."

Although a continuation of the Caledon Mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are merely miniature hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin. Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding ravines through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the buoyant Nottawasaga River

The lakes are few and small in area although two at least are of considerable depth and embosomed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford ideal places for fishing, boating or camping ground

The southwestern part of the county is rolling some places flat, alluvial lands of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth, and is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of live stock Shelburne and Dundalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar spruce balsam tamarac and black and white ash while the high land and ridges in the north-eastern side of the county (in the early days locally known as "the hardwood district") the primeval forest consisted of maple beech birch elm and hemlock with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine The soil of these higher lands or hills was, in some cases, gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated. In point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province.

The flora and fauna indigenous to Western Ontario were common to Dufferin When the earliest explorers the hunters and trappers, first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin they were impressed with the "brilliant hues and lively verdure of the majestic forest," which they beheld in all its pristine purity Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams The larger wild animals of the district comprised the deer bear wolf and lynx, the black bear of course being king of the forest, while in the smaller fur-bearing group were the beaver otter fox racoon muskrat and squirrels In the woods were myriads of feathered creatures including pigeons partridges and the various song birds, while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks swans and other water-fowl

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

FOR about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the reeves and other influential ratepayers in the neighboring townships. Frequent heated discussions took place at public meetings and in the local press (Orangeville, Guelph and Owen Sound newspapers). Caledon in the south, Adjala and Tossorontio in the east, Proton and Osprey and even some of the townships stretching into the counties of Huron and Bruce on the north-west, because of their great distance from their respective county seats, were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in deciding on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages lay claim to the distinction. The annual nomination meetings for municipal elections were especially tumultuous and often characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1862 or 1863, about ten years before the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage, driven by the late William Lewis and the late Robert Bowsfield, was run from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound, which, together with the later coming of the railway, enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd, 1884, quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 31st, 1862, says: "Dr. Hewat presided at a meeting held in Bell's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville. T. R. Buckham acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That it is highly desirable that a new county, to consist of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton (to compose one township) and the east half of Garafraxa, be formed into a new County, said County to be called 'Hurontario County.'"

"A central committee of twelve was formed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolution. The gentlemen named as members of the committee were Messrs J Ketchum Thos. Jull, Thos Jackson, Wm Armstrong T R. Buckham Jas Kelly S. H. McKitrick, Wm. Parsons W S. Hewat D Youmans J Carbert and F C. Stewart

And again The Sun of Sept. 4th 1852 says: "A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie s store in Camilla on Monday Sept 20th for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mono

In the same issue The Sun further says "A meeting of the ratepayers of Luther Proton Egremont Minto Normanby Howick and Carrick was held in Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Palmerston "

This agitation was lively both before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships Mono, Mulmur Melancthon Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County, the county town would of course have to be within the territory comprising the five townships. Orangeville and Shelburne keenly contested the honour and in some respects Horning s Mills had a better claim than either But Orangeville having the largest population of the three villages concerned, of course gave the largest vote which together with the favorable vote of the two most populous townships, carried and Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished Nobleman Lord Dufferin who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878

The new county however could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 15th 1879 the following members being present:

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Evans
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	R S Campbell
Melancthon	Robert McGee	Wm Airth
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Thos Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	F C Stewart	John Green
Shelburne	William Jelly	

Mr F C Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr P M Barker Orangeville was appointed County Clerk.

A second meeting of the Provisional County Council was held 26th of September of this year, to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Buildings

1880

On March 23rd 1880 the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden. The same members were re-elected with the following exception. In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos Hamilton, and Andrew Semple Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston. In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Huxtable and Wm Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William August Mr J C Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

The county buildings, having been erected in 1880 although perhaps only finished in 1881 the County Council could occupy their own quarters this year On January 25th, 1881 the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year excepting that in Melancthon Charles McDowell was Deputy Reeve instead of Wm. August, and in Orangeville Joseph Pattullo was Deputy-Reeve Mr F C Stewart was again elected Warden and J C Reid reappointed Clerk. Mr R T Haun, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer

1882

On January 24th, 1882, the County Council met with the following members present

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	Thos Ferguson
Melancthon	James Huxtable	Charles McDowell
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F C Stewart	J M Skelton
Shelburne	William Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were as follows

Warden	F C. Stewart
Clerk, 1st year	P M Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J C. Reid
Treasurer	R. T Haun
Sheriff	Thos Bowles
Public School Inspector	Nathaniel Gordon
Crown Attorney	J P MacMillan
County Judge	Maitland McCarthy

Some of these it will be seen were only yearly appointments while others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given

COUNTY JUDGES

Maitland McCarthy	1883-1913
W G Fisher	1913-1926
J A. Scellen	1926-1927
J C. Moore	1927-1931
H P Innes, only a few months	April 1931 to Oct 1931
W T Robb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J P McMillan	1883-1890
Elgin Myers, K.C	1891 1892
W J L McKay	1892-1914
J L Island	1914-1925
R. D Evans	1925-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowles	1883 1913
Henry Endacott	1913-1927
T K Slack	1927

P S. INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Gordon	1883-1911
W R Liddy B.A.	1911 1936
A F Hassald B.S.A	1937

COUNTY CLERKS

P M Barker J C. Reid W H. Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS

R T Haun, C R Wheelock, Jas. Henderson

LOCAL REGISTRARS

John McLaren, Col. J. A. V. Preston

EARLY SURVEYORS

Among the early surveyors of the tract of wild land that now is the county of Dufferin and beyond was Charles Rankin, P.L.S., who was sent out from York in the spring of 1833, to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe District" into townships. He chose an admirable site on the west shore of the Georgian Bay, not far from the present town of Thornbury where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the townships. The place became known as "Rankin's Landing." Names of other surveyors mentioned in the record were

John McDonald, P.L.S. — — Goderich
David Gibson, P.L.S. — Toronto
William McPhilips, P.L.S. Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell, P.L.S. — Brantford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Dufferin County since its formation to the year of this writing is as follows.

Provisional County Wardens—

1875 and 1876—F. C. Stewart, Orangeville
1877—W. J. Parkhill, Mulmur
1878—Robert Wilson, Mono
1879—F. C. Stewart, Orangeville
1880—Robert Henderson, East Garafraxa

Senior County Wardens—

1881—F. C. Stewart, Orangeville
1882—Colwell Graham, Mulmur
1883—Robert Wilson, Mono.
1884—John Gillespie, Amaranth
1885—William Jelly, Shelburne.
1886—George Bailey, Melancthon
1887—John Gilchrist, Orangeville
1888—W. H. Hunter, East Garafraxa
1889—Andrew Richardson, East Luther
1890—Robert Gallaugher, Mulmur
1891—Richard Allen, Mono
1892—William Johnston, Amaranth
1893—William Jelly, Shelburne
1894—Samuel McDowell, Melancthon
1895—Harry Gillespie, Orangeville
1896—John Turner, East Garafraxa
1897—R. A. Riley, Shelburne
1898—W. H. Hunter, East Garafraxa
1899—John Park, East Luther
1900—Samuel Ewing, Mono
1901—R. J. Reburn, Mulmur
1902—W. A. Wansbrough, Amaranth
1903—Alex Richardson, Grand Valley
1904—J. L. Island, Orangeville
1905—Paul Gallaugher, Mulmur
1906—Samuel Platt, E. Luther
1907—Jas. Armstrong, Orangeville
1908—Dr. Campbell, Shelburne
1909—W. J. Dynes, Mono
1910—Jas. Smith, Grand Valley
1911—Archie Greer, Mulmur
1912—John A. Cornelius, East Garafraxa
1913—John Bryan, Amaranth
1914—T. C. Dryden, Melancthon
1915—John Reburn, Mulmur
1916—J. A. Marshall, Mono
1917—Hugh Falconer, Shelburne
1918—Alfred Menary, Grand Valley
1919—H. H. Hilborn, E. Luther
1920—C. V. Jeffers, Orangeville
1921—James Brown, East Garafraxa
1922—T. F. Simpson, Amaranth
1923—Archie Vance, Melancthon
1924—James Henderson, Mulmur
1925—T. S. Parkinson, Orangeville
1926—D. E. Dean, Shelburne
1927—W. A. Donaldson, Mono
1928—H. O. Ewing, Amaranth
1929—R. Lane, Grand Valley
1930—R. W. Brett, Shelburne
1931—T. R. Watson, Melancthon
1932—J. E. Thompson, Orangeville

who died April 20th succeeded by Norman Lindsay Mono
1933—E. B Cunningham Mulmur
1934—W E Tovell E Luther
1935—T J O'Flynn Shelburne
1936—Donald Gear Shelburne
1937—Geo Cameron, Orangeville
1938—Harold Marshall Mono.
1939—R. C Dynes Melancthon.

* * * *

Political History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorabl days of Confederation What is now the County of Dufferin was former divided for electoral purposes among the counties of Grey Simcoe and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell Orangeville was in Centre Wel ington Mono township in Cardwell Mulmur township in South Simcoe Th townships of East Garafraxa East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellingto and Melancthon township and the village of Shelburne in East Grey

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons a the General Elections in Cardwell since Confederation

1867—Mr Ferguson.
1872—J H Cameron
1874—J H. Cameron.
1878—Thomas White
1882—Thomas White
1887—Hon Thomas White
1891—R S White
1896—Dr Wm. Stubbs
1900—R. Johnston

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903 Dr John Barr o Shelburne Conservative then member for the Local House being elected t the House of Commons in 1904 Owing to Dr Barr's sudden death at Ottaw in 1905 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Best Conservative of Mulmur who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917 In the general electio of 1921 R J Woods, of the Township of Melancthon Progressive was electe over John Best. The present member Earl Rowe, Conservative was electe in the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925

Dr Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Dr F W Lewis o Orangeville Conservative in 1905, when the Whitney Government wa elected over the Ross Administration. C R. McKeown K C then of Orangeville Conservative succeeded Dr F W Lewis in the bye-election, July 24th 1907 Mr McKeown was also returned in the general elections in 1908 1911, 1914 and 1923

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Hearst Government suffere defeat and the Drury Government was elected Dufferin forsook the conservative fold and elected T K Slack, of Melancthon U F O Mr Slack wa defeated in 1923 but was again elected in 1926 and 1929

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Henry Government the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin is now, known as Dufferin-Simcoe and Wellington-Dufferin (officially North Wellington) The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmur are in Dufferin-Simcoe the sitting member being Rev A W Downer Conservative In North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth Melancthon, East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Grand Valley and the present member is Ross McEwing, Liberal

The following were the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislature from 1875 when Dufferin constituency was created

1875—Dr Barr
1880—William Jelly
1883—Robert McGhee
1886—F C Stewart
1890—Dr Barr
1894—William Dynes
1898—Dr Barr
1905—Dr F W Lewis
1907 (July)—C R. McKeown
1919—T K. Slack.
1923—C R. McKeown
1927—T K. Slack to June 1934.

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Dufferin, its northern boundary being East Luther and Amaranth, while its south-eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin, and on the south-west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle. It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Ryckman, P.L.S., of Hamilton, and named Garafraxa—from sassafras—a small herb that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1826, and among the early settlers appear the following names: Messrs. McKee, Felker, Handley and John Dobson. The township as a whole, however, was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1835 to 1850.

The Garafraxa Road, named for the township, and one of the main thoroughfares in Upper Canada, was surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands, it extended to Mount Forest, Durham, Chatsworth and Owen Sound. When Mr. Rankin's surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest the work had to be temporarily discontinued owing to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840. John McDonald, P.L.S., of Goderich, surveyor for the Canada Company, was engaged to lay out a tier of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41, the lots being taken up by the incoming settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of Wellington County in 1840, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county (District) of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr. James Donaldson was Reeve of the combined townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Garafraxa, Erin and Caledon evidently came in from the vicinity of Oakville, Port Credit and Streetsville, as these (at that time small villages) are frequently mentioned in the early record, Garafraxa being referred to as the "most northerly surveyed township." Port Credit is possibly as old as York itself. The late Col. Thomas Ingersoll is said to have been the first white settler. Streetsville was laid out by Mr. Timothy Street in 1819, and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Brampton is said to have been laid out in 1834 by John Elliott, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries the main stream entering the township at the northern border just a little below the village of Waldemar and running in a westerly direction through the township. The land is generally rolling, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould with a clay subsoil. The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar and pine.

Mr W H Smith in his 'Canada—Past, Present and Future'' gives the following account of Garafraxa (meaning both East and West Garafraxa) in the early years "The first settlement in the township was made in 1826. In 1841 the population of the township was 320 and by 1850 the number had increased to 1660. In 1845 there were 1638 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4250 acres in crop."

The following crop report is given for the year 1849: "Twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of peas, twelve thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar." These were the crop reports of the pioneer days, but Garafraxa was noted for its great production of maple syrup and sugar down the intervening years until the towering maple trees fell a prey to the woodman's axe a few years ago.

An old newspaper clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1864 as follows.

Township Clerk, William McCormick, salary	$100.00
Township Treasurer, Guy Leslie, salary	40.00
Township Assessor, James Clarke, salary	130.00
Township Collector, Edward Boggs, salary	85.00
Tavern Inspector, Henry McGowan, salary	15.00
Township Auditors, Peter Rennie and Andrew Lightbody salaries, each	4.00
Township Councillors, while on duty, each to receive per day	1.50

Prior to the year 1869 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was only the one municipality of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington. After the division of the township in 1869 East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years, and when in 1879 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin.

MARSVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Marsville. Situated on the main road between Orangeville and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre. Not only was Marsville the meeting place for the Township Council, but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there. A census taken in the early nineties gives the following names of those doing business in the village:

William Cooney, general store and postmaster
C. E. Barrett, blacksmith.
Laban Boggs, shoemaker
Charles Baughman, carpenter
Nathaniel Cooper, plasterer
Richard Anthony, Hotel

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days. An

early gazetteer has the following account of the founding of the village: "Reading is a post village in Garafraxa Township, 20 miles from Guelph. The village was first settled in 1846 by Robert Lunford, and a post office established. It was named after Reading, Berkshire, England. James Donaldson was the first postmaster. Besides stores, hotel and other places of business the village has three churches, school, Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by gone days were Hereward, Vanalter (The Maples) and Orton.

■ ■ ■ ■

Mono Township and Villages

There is some uncertainty among local historians as to whether Mono or Garafraxa is the older township. It is safe to assume, however, that Mono is the oldest of the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin. With Mulmur at the north, Adjala on the east, Caledon on the south and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Simcoe as neighboring counties.

Doubtless the first explorers to penetrate the dense woods, which in after years became the prosperous township of Mono, came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line, most probably the latter, and formed a settlement in the south-east corner of Mono, around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. Of course there was little or no survey made as yet of the different townships, either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods. When these two lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only corduroy roads made of round logs with only the limbs cut off and the spaces filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low, swampy stretches while much difficulty was experienced in ascending the high hills.

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga Indians, who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from its mouth to its source, which, of course, is in Mono. The Government gradually acquired these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in. While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the chiefs themselves always had the highest praise for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them.

As in ancient times Babylon and Nineveh vied with each other for priority and supremacy of the Mesopotamian valley with little more evidence to substantiate the claim of either than the debris and dust of centuries, so did Orangeville and Mono Mills, about eighty years ago, assert their respective claims of being the earlier burg.

With similar advantages in location and other respects, these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the point at which the townships of Mono, Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with Amaranth near by, so did Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono, Caledon and Albion (and practically Adjala) converge. Each had its various mills, stores, factories, hotels, trades and professions, churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships.

After several years of more or less lively competition with its sister village, Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently made no special effort for further advancement, while from diverse causes Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an "urban centre."

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Owen Sound to "Cumming's Corner" (Shelburne cemetery), was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville, which happened to be the terminus of the stage-lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound. The teaming traffic along this road was very heavy, especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April, when the sleighing was good, with Orangeville as the main stopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton. With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future.

"Canada Past, Present and Future," describes Mono in the year 1851 as follows: "Mono, situated to the west of Adjala is improving rapidly, the population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms in it. The south, however, is very hilly. The "Hurontario Street" runs through the west of the township, and it is also traversed by a new road (called the Toronto and Sydenham road), which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of [illegible] a little below the township of Sydenham. There is a small settlement called Mono Mills near the south east corner of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three grist and one saw mills, and twenty-six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and improvements."

According to the record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the first survey of Mono was made in 1823, east of the Centre Road by David Gibson, P.L.S. and west by Mr. Black, P.L.S. It is said that the first actual settlement was made by George McMenus on lot 2, con. 3, 1823 and in 1824 Adam Reven settled on lot 3, con. 3 west, followed the next year by Robert Henry from the north of Ireland, who took up lot 15, con. 3 east. Other early settlers were Messrs. Allen, Brady, Lundy, Hutchinson, McCutcheon, McMaster, Montgomery, Perry, Smith, Wright, Turnbull and Williamson.

From 1830 settlers came in so fast that by 1842 there was a population of 1,020. In 1850 a census was taken which made the population 2,276, an increase of more than one hundred per cent in eight years.

George McMenus, Esquire, was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days, being Reeve of the township, Warden of the county, Superintendent of schools, Justice of the Peace and Member of Parliament.

The first log "meeting house" is said to have been built in the township on lot 13, con. 5, about one hundred years ago.

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes. For that year the council for the united townships being Reeve, Mr. Island; Councillors, Messrs. Fletcher, Perry, McFarland and McCutcheon. The next year (1851) Mono council was composed as follows: Reeve, Robert Wilson; Deputy-Reeve, Samuel Ewing; Councillors, James McMaster, Charles Smith and George Parker, Andrew

Henry acted in the dual capacity of Township Clerk and Treasurer.

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Mono for the year 1862: Receipts are $4540.11, and the balance on hand, $135.40. Chief items of expense are: Road work, $1113.00; county taxes, $1956.00; township council, $24.00, township officials, $153.00; school teachers, $673.00; miscellaneous, $324.99. The Auditors were James Kelly and Robert Thompson.

Mono Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years, as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October, 1862, as follows: "The first Exhibition of Mono Agricultural Society on Friday, 10th inst. was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a vacant lot to the rear of the West Simcoe Hotel, grain and roots in Messrs. Gilchrist & Co's. storehouse, and the ladies work in Mr. Hunter's brick building on Broadway. Some of the exhibitors were F. C. Stewart, J. Brett, J. Ellis, J. Leighton, H. Potter, J. Irwin, N. Hughson and J. Harrison, horses; G. Little, G. Leslie, D. R. Galbraith, J. Golden, S. Cruikshank, J. Bralden and S. Montgomery, Cattle; T. Wylie and H. Varcoe, sheep; Mr. Unger, Messrs. McKinick and A. Irwin, implements; F. McCauley, horseshoes; T. Jackson, harness; Robert McKeown, boots and shoes; J. Mitchell, A. Hughston, S. Hall, J. Harshaw grain; W. S. Hewat, G. Leslie and N. Hughson, roots and vegetables; Messrs Leslie and Hughson and Mrs. J. Harrison, butter; Miss Riddell, Mrs. J. Savage, Mrs. G. Leslie, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. R. McKeown, Miss Harshaw, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Ungar, Mrs. S. Cruikshank, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss McGuire, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. J. Fisher, Miss Wilcox, ladies work."

MONO CENTRE

Mono Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township. It is related that the late James Brown, of Melancthon, carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot, making the circuit from Melancthon north to Inistioge, 'Carnabus' (Markdale), thence across to Sing's Mills (Singhampton), Mono Centre, Camilla, Hall's Corner and back to Melancthon, in the early fifties. A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Mono as follows:

"Mono Centre is a stirring village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office, hotel, blacksmith shop, carpenter, etc. Mr. Turnbull is postmaster.

CAMILLA

"Camilla is an attractive village situated on the four corners of Prince of Wales road and No. 15 sideroad. Among the business places are the following: E. J. Coheen, general store and post office; R. G. Canning, sawmill; Wm. Buchanan, shoemaker; James Dancy, blacksmith; R. A. Essery, livestock; W. J. Morrison, hotel; Joseph Reid, livestock. There is a church, school and daily mail from Orangeville, six miles south.

HOCKLEY

John Hackett, general store and post office; Goodere & Jollop, sawmill; Thomas Hackett, boots and shoes; J. B. Lindsay, veterinary surgeon; Robert Moffatt, blacksmith; Pinkney Bros., hotel. The village has a population of 200.

Other important villages are Glen Cross, Blount, Lucille, Elba, Eldan, Granger, Relessey and Sheldon.

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1860 Mr. Horning and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far off woods" with two lumber wagons loaded with provisions, tools and other equipment, each wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, having left their families with relatives in the town. As to just what route they took to reach Melancthon nobody seems to know as it was over one hundred years ago, but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dundas they followed Dundas Street until they reached Etobicoke. Port Credit and Streetsville were already important and thriving villages.

Two main roads west of Yonge Street had been surveyed, running north from Dundas Street through the northern townships to Nottawasaga Bay, but as yet were not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Sixth Line, and open as far as Mono Mills, and the other Hurontario Street (Centre Road) and open as far as Orangeville. It is likely they took the Mono Mills route, by way of Malton, Grahamsville, Stanley Mills, Tullamore and Caledon East, it being the better travelled road. Of course few, if any, of these villages were in existence at that time.

From Mono Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination. They had to bridge the streams and with the loaded wagons had to often take a roundabout way to avoid the frequent hills and gullies, throughout the entire journey of about ten days. Each man worked hard and faithfully all day long cutting the road through the bush, and at nightfall they selected some sheltered place beside a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper, which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or "turn up-root." The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the meagre patches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or crop the beech and maple twigs, a bell being tied on the neck of one ox to keep them near each other during the night. The men slept in the wagons.

Embryo settlements had been started in the south-east corner of Amaranth, and in Mono and Mulmur. From Mono Mills the Horning party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre, thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a north-easterly direction to the Mono-

Mulmur townline and on to the pioneer settlement about where the village of Stanton now stands. Continuing their journey most likely to the Whitley Settlement (now Whitfield) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, the beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANCTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived at their destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary cabin for living quarters while they chopped and cleared a small field for a patch of potatoes, turnips and Indian corn. In two weeks they had about an acre cleared and in crop, closed in by a brush fence to keep out the oxen and a cow which browsed in the woods around—it was impossible to fence out the herds of deer as they would jump the highest fence. The spring seeding finished, they now turned their attention to building a fair sized log house, the roof being made of wide sheets of elm bark and the floor of slabs made by splitting cedar or hemlock logs and trimming off the upper surface with a sharp axe. Each of the men took up a lot for himself and all hands worked together making a small clearing and erecting a shanty or log house on each lot, after which they moved their families (the Lewis Horning, Henry Bates, William Silk and the Vanmear families) from Hamilton up to their newly acquired homes in the virgin forest. Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of the building operations, while Mr. Vanmear was a blacksmith and opened the first blacksmith shop.

BUILDING THE MILLS

Here "Backwoods Life" describes the building of the mills. "By special agreement with Horning the other pioneers were to receive cash or its equivalent, either in labor or material, in return for their assistance at the work of clearing the mill sites, building the dam and cutting the race, involving considerable labour, although from the favorable situation and nature of the ground, it happened to be less than was expected. The part of the stream selected for a site was at the bottom of a series of rapids where the channel for a hundred yards or so became wide and perfectly level, composed, as in the case of the entire basin and bed of the stream so far as it was known, of a species of shaly limestone, from the tilted portions of which it was an easy matter to obtain, with the assistance of the wedge and crowbar, any quantity of material for the foundation. A day or two chopping sufficed to take down all the trees necessary to be removed in order to proceed with the dam and mill race. Immediately above the rapids the stream narrowed to the width of a few feet, and a little further up occurred one of the numerous beaver meadows admirably adapted for holding water, which was needed for original and legitimate function, but having been abandoned and the water-works getting out of repair they were left high and dry for grass to grow on, a god-send to the early settler till he could raise his own timothy. It was here at the narrowest part of the channel that the dam was built. The race, which required to be about a hundred yards in length, was dug out of the face of the hill on the right bank and, owing to the roots and the gravelly nature of the ground, was the hardest work of all. The next operation was to get the frames, both of the grist and saw mills, in readiness for raising. These consisted entirely of cedar, of which an abundance could be had in the swamps. It is a very durable wood and on account of its lightness well adapted for all building purposes, especially when only four or five hands can be had for the raising. In this case the logs were all squared with the axe, the lowest, including the sills, being the heaviest that could be obtained, resting on a foundation of limestone slabs right in the level bed of the river—no fear of freshets carrying the whole thing down stream, for it was only a little

way to the parent lake, and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to cease to afford to each the time really necessary to push forward the clearing of a few acres for crop the following spring. At odd times, when not working for Horning at the mills, they had all been doing a little on their own lots; one had about two acres chopped, the rest about one, which they now set themselves to burn and clear up for fall wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. Their fall and winter chopping would have to lie over till the spring, when, if the season was at all favorable, more clearing up might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BEAR TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison, for none of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always about. Once or twice they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap made of a frame of stout logs, baited with the viscera of a deer, so placed that when pulled at by the bear the top fell down, and poor Bruin was a prisoner without reprieve, unless he were strong enough to break his prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small, however, and the first who came along sent a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular work of the winter" the writer further says "Besides chopping, each on his own lot or in pairs, day about, they cut a road from the mills to the furthest away clearing which they hoped would some day be a concession line along the front of lots they had taken up." Evidently the road mentioned was what afterwards became the 2nd line of Melancthon and the "furthest away clearing" was lot number eight taken up by the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Silk, two members of the Horning party.

The Shelburne Free Press of March 10th 1890 gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk.

"Mrs. Wm. Silk, Melancthon's pioneer mother, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Broderick, Redickville, last Monday after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 93 years. It is more than sixty years since the late Wm. Silk, with his wife and family, came by ox team from Hamilton to Melancthon where Mr. Silk had engaged to work for Lewis Horning, the first settler of Melancthon. Four sons and four daughters survive: Joseph, of Muskoka, Henry, of Shelburne, Jacob and Wm., of Melancthon, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. S. Hudd and Mrs. Geo. Redick, Melancthon.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A lamentable story is interwoven with the early settlement of Melancthon and the village of Horning's Mills. Four children, Jane, Susan and Oliver Vanmear, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Horning, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been kidnapped by the Indians. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and come to the stable. Mr. Horning told one of his men (in the children's hearing) that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar, whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf and thus earn the reward, but they never returned.

Searching parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented by relatives and friends from Hamilton and Wentworth county—and a vigorous search made but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Horning boy tracked the children into the nearby swamp and discovered that they had been intercepted by two Indians who usually lurked about, occasionally calling at the Horning home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children, some maintaining that they had been stolen while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense woods. In the succeeding years Mr. Horning and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters who came in contact with the Indians, and of course heard many stories which upon investigation gave them no definite clue to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue—which however proved to be as fruitless as the others—was that two or three years later a boy who resembled Oliver Vanmear, one of the missing boys, appeared at Merigold's hotel in Toronto township. When the news reached the settlement of Horning's Mills, a member of the Horning family was sent to investigate. Upon meeting the boy, they recognized each other immediately and the fond parents, upon hearing the glad tidings experienced the realization—whether genuine or fancied—that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The boy was taken back to the Horning settlement, but there does not appear to be any record as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Vanmear is said to have had a very defective memory from his birth and therefore while much that he told of his experience since he disappeared in the woods seemed quite probable and served to confirm the general suspicion that the whole four children had been kidnapped by the Indians, still the details of his story were so incoherent as to make it unreliable.

He related how they had followed the cow expecting to find the calf, but had been met by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them and when they objected threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Horning family who appeared to be looking for the children shortly after they had entered the swamp, and that Jane, the elder of the girls, had attempted to shout but was almost choked to death by the Indians and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians, who were all hiding in the almost impenetrable swamp. Shortly after the searching party had lost hope of finding the children and had disbanded an Indian called at the Horning home begging for something to eat and Mrs. Horning gave him some cornmeal and a pumpkin. This circumstance later proved to be a strong element in verifying the supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heartless redskins because when Oliver Vanmear returned from the Merigold hotel to Melancthon he gave a clear account of an Indian bringing some cornmeal and a pumpkin into the Indians' wigwam. His sister Jane had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy, Lewis Horning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married, according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed. It was further revealed that the boy had three scars on his shoulder and that the other children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk, as an everlasting mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe. Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Vanmear boy or his family except that after his return to Melancthon he wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held sway in the vast forest between the Horning settlement and the Georgian Bay

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the now ageing couple Mr and Mrs. Horning and in failing health and discouragement they sold out the mills and considerable of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded to William Airth, and returned to their former town of Hamilton in 1838. After their return to Hamilton, Mrs. Horning lived about nine years and Mr Horning lived almost twenty years, having died in 1857 at the ripe age of 90 years, which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made The Henry Bates family settled on the cleared lot number 17 a little further up the line.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther, on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin, takes its name from Martin Luther, the great religious reformer of sixteenth century fame. It is the smallest township in the county, the land being comparatively level with few hills. The Grand River, flowing down from the north, enters Luther near the border line between Proton and Melancthon, and runs through the township from north to south, forming with its tributaries a natural drainage to the whole township.

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock while on the low, flat land grew wide areas of cedar, balsam, pine and tamarac. In the early days the placid waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks abounded with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1837 by Louis Burwell, P.L.S., of Brantford, and his surveying party, but only part of the township was surveyed at first, and it was not completed until the years 1854-55, by William McPhillips, P.L.S., of Richmond Hill. Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther. For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township until 1860, when the first township council was elected, George Tund, Esq., being the first Reeve. A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther. Then in 1881 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township, and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Landsborough, editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette, we have before us a copy of the Tribune, Grand Valley's second newspaper, published in 1896, which gives a vivid description of the village at that time and is here reproduced:

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley.

"Its name seems to me to be singularly appropriate, bounded as it is by the banks of the murmuring Grand and surrounded on all sides by sloping, undulating hills and swelling uplands, placid like giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored Valley from the keen, hungry winds of the North. Surmounting the hills a scene of ravishing beauty unfolds itself, rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or furrowed crops, distant hills with sombre, greenish sides, clothed in purple mystery. Aye! this country of ours has a beauty of its own, though still unsung by poets—a beauty as of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom. Much more had it that beauty a century ago before the pioneer's axe had rung in our forest giants; the rolling uplands were clothed in primeval forest, beech and maple, elm and cedar; but at this present time, in the autumn, how sadly fair it is with its golden glow and the dying grandeur of its tinted woods, its blood-red sunsets, and its ghastly evening mists, with its busy murmur of reapers and the laden orchards and the calling of the gleaners and the festivals of praise.

"It must be now about forty years ago since the first settlement was made here. The honour of cutting the first tree is disputed by three of our hardiest and most respected pioneers. Mr Richard Joice, Mr Samuel Stuckey and Mr Richard Ponsford all claimed it. These men have long since passed away to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns, but their memory still lives and should be venerated by us who walk smoothly over their great, rough, heroic lives. We can imagine them now in the sad vista of the past, the hardy woodsmen, dimly seen moving in the palpable obscure with their axes glancing amid the strange whisperings and dim shadowy things of the great woods around them; they make a picture such as brush has never painted and pen can never portray.

"It, perhaps, may be fairly said that the year 1870 marked the foundation of the town of Grand Valley. At that time this branch of the C.P.R. was built, and with it Grand Valley received its first impetus towards its present prosperity. That year is also notable for the founding of the first store by the hands of Mr W. R. Scott, whose keen business instincts, sagacity and enterprise have been a chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is today. On the first of April over twenty years ago he launched out in the mercantile business and on that day disposed of the first two pounds of tea ever sold in this locality to the late Mrs McDonald, mother of Messrs Robt and Stewart McDonald and Mrs James Tate.

"In 1874 the portion of the town west of Main Street was surveyed by Manasseh Leeson, a prospector of Orangeville, and for some years afterwards the place bore his name. But perhaps the greatest and most decided boom which lifted Grand Valley out of her past oblivion and insured for her a leading place among the towns in this part of the province was the Chisholm survey, when 127 building lots were sold by public auction by W. R. Scott, the proceeds of the sale amounting to over seven thousand dollars.

"The town is going ahead rapidly and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity, yet were its real progress and facilities for business investments better known, men of money and capital would flock here to share in and keep up the general prosperity. Even in these times of occasional dullness and depression Grand Valley can boast of many proofs of continued success.

"In educational matters Grand Valley takes a high stand. Its Public School is supplied with every convenience, well lighted, well ventilated and presided over by a competent staff of teachers. Mr Campbell, the principal, is widely known throughout the country as a teacher of almost unrivalled abilities, and to him and his able staff of assistants, Mr Mosley and Misses

Reid and Munroe, is due the fact that our educational facilities are of such a high order

"To the business men of Grand Valley to a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years and the year 1896 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history In whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity and the number of residences costly stores together with the new Methodist edifice which have been erected this season are the best proof of the advancement we are making Handsome business blocks adorn the mercantile portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities

"In societies Grand Valley has its full quota and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions, and besides the planing and flour mill specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped sawmill, owned and run by Mr John Philp, who is a keen, shrewd sagacious business man and is held in universal esteem

"As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide reputation among the farming community Much of its popularity in this respect is due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr John McIntyre who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years Mr McIntyre's methods of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed. In the station yard are two large elevators, one owned by Mr McIntyre while the other is under control of a joint stock company"

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1896 appear the following names.

Mr A Richardson general store flour mill and banker The store is under the able management of Mr W A. Tuck. Mr G H. Cooper is the efficient bank manager while Mr George Mutrie is the genial manager of the flour mill

Messrs Marshall & Sampson furniture and undertakers.
William Stuckey planing mill.
Harry Stark dry goods.
Mr Swain Grand Central hotel
J W Gradon, drygoods
Hudson & Latter grocers.
John Loree baker
John McClure, Dominion hotel
Dr A. C. Gaviller physician
Mr Hanna, Commercial hotel.
Dahl Bros drygoods.
Dr Skippen, physician.
Mr Stewart Tate blacksmith.
Mr J B Skelton "The Tribune" newspaper
Mr R. E Hamilton banker
Mr S T Suggitt hardware
Dr Reilley veterinary surgeon.
T H Hamilton auctioneer
J D Watson real estate
J W Rounding, bailiff
Dr Adams, dentist.

Harpers Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
G. J Harris butcher
Groskurth Bros hardware and grocery
D H Morrison "The Star" newspaper

The late Mr John Park, formerly Postmaster at Orangeville who passed away in April 1934 was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther, having been reeve of the township for a number of years and warden of Dufferin his municipal record covering some twenty-six years. He also contested Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Dr Barr M P P

COLBECK

The village of Colbeck In the northern part of the township known in the early days as the "Colbeck Settlement," is one of the oldest settled districts in the township and also one of the best farming sections in the county

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents

Cornelius Billings sawmill,
Miss L Colbeck general store and postmistress.
Joseph Colbeck carpenter
J P Cunningham implements.
Charles Valentine, sawmill
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village almost in the centre of the township with the following places of business:

M McMurchy postmaster
B. Phillips & Son sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and stirring village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Proton and Luther It is distinguished as being the location of Gandier church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Candian scholar and divine Very Reverend Alfred Gandier M.A D D, LL D formerly principal of Knox College Toronto. The church was erected when Dr Gandier was a student minister about fifty years ago.

Other important villages in the township in those days were Monticello Wesley Legall and Peepabaun

As previously noted Luther was attached to Arthur until 1860 at which time Luther township elected its first Council Board and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve When in later years the township was divided into East and West Luther, Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther Then in 1863 when the Township of East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin Mr Samuel Graydon was Reeve. The present Reeve (1934) is Mr W E. Tovell who is also Warden of Dufferin County

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos," described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species of which the flower long retains its color". It is also the imaginary unfading flower of the poets referred to by Milton;

> "Immortal amaranth! a flower which once
> In paradise fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom."

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county, having Melancthon at the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa in the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream, a tributary of the Grand River, rising out of Gordon's Lake in Melancthon just over the northern border of Amaranth. This stream zig-zags its way through the whole twelve miles of the township from north to south, emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar.

Not unlike Luther, Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario least broken by hills, being mostly level, arable land and very fertile. Situated in the north-west corner of the Township was a large huckleberry marsh which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost every year. Some of the pioneers of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food.

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hughson who came into "the bush" about 1832 and took up land in the south-east corner of the township. The record says that Mr. Hughson was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards the following names appear: Charles Gillespie, Walter Conney, Samuel Munroe, John Stopford, Robert Keys, John Rennick, Daniel Savers and Neil McGill. At first the settlement of the township was slow. In 1840 Melancthon and Amaranth together had only a population of 100, but by 1850 they had 500. In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1200. The whole township, however, was mainly settled between 1845 and 1865 at the close of the American Civil War.

But while most of the land had been taken up and settled on the clearings were as yet only small, there being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber, maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar, tamarac and balsam, until the coming of the railway in the early seventies, after which, of course, the timbering industry was at its height, and many of the farms soon had large clearings, which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of live stock. Amaranth enjoys another distinct advantage not shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within her borders, the Owen Sound branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Teeswater branch skirting the southern border, thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various kinds of timber in the different sections of the township.

For approximately twenty years, from the time that the first settlers landed in "the bush," which afterwards became the Township of Amaranth, the territory was part of the Simcoe District. Then in 1841 the township was attached to Wellington county. The late William Hall, of Hall's Corners, was Reeve in the early days as also was the late John Gillespie. A story is told of Mr Hall attending County Council at Guelph. He used to ride on horseback from the Corners to Guelph about forty miles occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket. On one occasion he arrived in Guelph after midnight and was attacked by a would be robber. Mr Hall turned on his nocturnal assailant and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner

About forty-five years ago Amaranth attracted the attention of not only the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties but also those of the remote corners of the globe wherever Toronto Hamilton or London daily papers circulated, by the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric animal which local naturalists of those days termed a mastodon The discovery was made by the late Mr W B. Jelly a former reeve of Amaranth, while ploughing the back field on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green Toronto experts who viewed the bones of the huge skeleton at the time were agreed that the animal when alive must have been about thirty feet in length After the bones were disinterred they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne who had them arranged together so as to appear as nearly as possible as they had been in natural life, and exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just what finally became of the skeleton but from the meagre information available is is probable that an interested American purchased it and took it to Chicago

Before the building of the town hall at Laurel the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels The meeting of March 1861 was held at Wallace's Hotel Farmington comprising the following officers Reeve Charles Gillespie Councillors Messrs. Jelly Golden Crombie and Hamilton David Spence was Clerk and Joseph May Treasurer The Auditors were Jonathan Varcoe and Robert Carson Applications for tavern licenses were made by the following: John Wallace Farmington Joseph Trueman Coleridge and Robert Bowsfield, of the "Whittington House" Whittington.

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared as follows Members of the Council $1 50 per day: Clerk $40 00 Treasurer $5 00 per annum and percentage and $6.00 for each trip to Guelph or Toronto Collector $40 00 Auditors, $2 00 each Tavern Inspector $1 00 per day for each day employed Selectors of Jurors $1.50 per day while employed Surveyor $4.00 per day

The following is a list of the pathmasters for the year 1881: 1st line, N. Hughson, C. Irwin, W. Johnson, John Large, Robert Wilson, David Hall; 2nd line, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spence, John Sawyers, Wm. Hall; 3rd line, Wm. McCabe, J. Ringrose, A. Hughson, Joshua Leader, R. Crombie, J. Trueman; 4th line, N. Dunning, L. Kirby, Thos. Walsh, W. Hamilton, T. Langtree; 5th line, W. Campbell, J. Langtree, S. Dodds, R. Gray; 6th line, J. Buchanan, Thos. West; 7th line, Wm. Allen, Wm. McCurdy, Jos. Logan; 8th line, Jas. Hunter, Wm. Chaney, Wm. Fennell; 9th line, George Myers, Robt. Linn, Thos. Hinton; 10th line, Wm. Sproat; sidelines, Joseph May, J. M. Smith, Miles Megeway. The list of poundkeepers was: John Wallace, Robert Rowsfield, Geo. Stone, John Richardson, Jas. Carlton; fenceviewers were: John Gillespie, David Johnston, Jos. Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fennell and David Jenkins.

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1882 appears as follows: Receipts, $3192.55; balance on hand, $102.42. Expenditures on schools, $1025.00; roads and bridges, $802.40; township expenses, $365.37; disbursements for county, $861.70.

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the corner of the 5th line and No. 10 sideroad, distant from Guelph about forty miles. The village site was laid out in 1863, although early settlers were living in the district many years before. An early citizen has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and gradual rise of the village.

The first storekeeper was a Mr. Morrison and the first postmaster was Rev. M. S. Gray. His son, John Gray, carried the mail once a week from Orangeville. As the village and vicinity increased in population, the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev. M. S. Gray, who organized the building committee and built the church at the corner on lot No. 11 in the summer of 1863. About 1866 another church was founded, the Presbyterian, by Rev. J. C. Madill, and Laurel began to be known as the "village of churches". Mr. Madill being an indefatigable worker, he soon had the Presbyterian church firmly established in Laurel. He was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Bell, who was well and favourably known in the community for many years. Mr. Bell contested Dufferin at the provincial election in 1914.

Dufferin has always been a strong prohibition county, largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev. M. S. Gray of Laurel. In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Dufferin the late Fisher Munro was forced to resign the office of Police Magistrate on account of the strenuous opposition from the liquor interests, and there was much difficulty in securing a successor, which caused considerable despair among some in the temperance ranks. At last the Rev. M. S. Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of Elgin Shoff, a Toronto barrister of those days, and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Dufferin county.

A general census of Amaranth in 1892 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township. In Laurel the following names appear:

Ewing & Archibald, general store; F. McGarvey, hotel; E. B. Cooney, postmaster; A. Armstrong, blacksmith; E. and B. Field, sawmill; Richard Gray, blacksmith; John Hughes, flour mill; Cooney, Johnston, Hamilton & McGowan, cheese factory; Wm. Hughes, carpenter; Miss Gray, music teacher. Population 105. The Township Hall is situated at Laurel.

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile stirring village of Bowling Green is situated on the four corners of the 9th line and No. 10 sideroad Amaranth, on a tributary of the Grand River At one time it was an important trading centre but like many country villages has lost most of its former business and population which in recent years have been absorbed by the larger centres. In the early nineties the following names and businesses were listed

Miss B Edgar postmistress John Banks baker Field Bros sawmill Richard Banks butcher John Carson weaver N F Jelly sawmill Miss Wells, music teacher Thos Durkin livestock David Menary wagon maker James Graham blacksmith Miss Walker music teacher Ed Driver, notary public John Rounding insurance Population 200

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River at the confluence of the east branch and the main stream and in the south-east corner of the township so close to the neighboring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the site was exceptionally well chosen for a future town.

Years ago when there were three general stores hotel and other business places with the mills running full time Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at some time in the not too distant future becoming a town But the sister village of Grand Valley (then Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon outgrew Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the southern end of the county Census taken in 1892 or 1893 gives the names of those doing business in the village as follows:

John Johnston flour mill W F Tolton, sawmill T H McDowell shoe maker James Talbot, wagon maker James McFadgen blacksmith David Jenkins postmaster John Forgrave hotel Wm. Bennington, carpenter John Hendry general store There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population 350

AMARANTH STATION

In 1892 and 1893 the hamlet of Amaranth Station did quite a business as a shipping centre for the surrounding district, although it was only a flag station on the C. P. R. and on the seventh line of Amaranth Township The following names appear in the business list.

Clark & Co. grain buyers G A Grosskurth, manager W Burke general store John Webb live stock dealer Mr Phillips justice of the peace John Lacon postmaster Salem Methodist Church, Rev W H Madden and Rev E J Adams pastors.

Other important villages in the township were: Whittington, half way between Orangeville and Shelburne, where Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House" and postoffice there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Mulmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Mulmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Mono, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Boyne Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Alpine heights and verdant vales in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Mulmur is said to have been made in the year 1823 and the first settlement was around the present village of Stanton. Among the early settlers were the Hands and Walkers, and in the neighborhood of Mansfield were several members of the Gallaugher family. About the centre of the township, where a few years later arose the village of Whitfield, appear the names of Whitley, Lloyd, Graham and Holmes. Up in the north west corner of the township, where the village of Honeywood sprang up, were the names of Tupling, Murdy, Lamont, Merkle and Mortimer. The late Mark Mortimer, J.P., is said to have settled there in 1826.

After the union council in the year 1850 Mulmur elected its own council in the following year of 1851 as follows: Reeve, Paul Gallaugher; Councillors, Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Hand, James Mitchell and John Cooper.

"Canada: Past, Present and Future," by W. H. Smith in 1851 has the following sketch of Mulmur:

"Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality; part of the township, however, is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool and sixteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The Hurontario Street runs through the township."

A census taken in 1861 gives the population as 3,505. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business but we will not vouch for its accuracy

MANSFIELD

Mansfield situated on the sixth line and number ten sideroad is one of the first settlements in the township and also one of the best farming districts Following is a list of the business places in the village H Gilbert general store M Colquhoun drug store and postmaster Thomas and Richard Brett, carpenters Robert Cameron blacksmith John Sawyers shingle mill George Lee carpenter W H Wilson woollen mill William Wallace shoemaker John Abram butcher G Cook, hotel. The village population is 250

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Mulmur near the Melancthon-Nottawasaga border and in one of the best agricultural sections in Ontario The business places listed are as follows John McConachie general store George Lawrence postmaster Alexander Coe wagon maker Joseph Topland blacksmith, Joseph Siddall tailor Robert Lawrence, drug store There are two churches, Anglican and Methodist and a good school

ROSEMONT

The stirring village of Rosemont is situated in the south-east corner of Mulmur on the township line between Mulmur and Mono and has the following places of business.

George Barber general store F C Aman shoemaker Joseph Henderson hotel Robert Allan boots and shoes James Aberdeen blacksmith J F Cumberland, postmaster and harness shop T E Henno general store George McCarthy hotel, Robert Thompson general store Population 250

STANTON

J A. Love general store and postmaster Wm. Atkinson, hotel W H Wilson woollen mill Edward Pearson carriagemaker Joseph Dixon flour mill Thomas Braun, shoemaker W H Beatty hotel Andrew Carthers blacksmith

Other villages listed in the township are Whitfield which has a general store kept by Mr F D Henry who is also postmaster commissioner conveyancer etc. Thomas Mews, blacksmith and Thomas Reburn sawmill The village has a Methodist church, Anglican church and a school Airlie in the north-east part of the township is listed as having a general store hotel post office a blacksmith and a physician, and is in a good farming locality Ruskview has a general store kept by T Farley George Small flour mill G Withill blacksmith and Robert Reid postmaster

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville Brampton and other points The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Edward Henderson, who, in later years, was a well known citizen of Shelburne About 1882 it was conducted for a short time by the late R J Whitten and Wm. Allen now of Whittemore Michigan It has, however been kept for many years by Mr James Dean The late Geo Dodds kept a general store and post office was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace The flour mill known as "Fenton Mills," owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son did a very extensive business in the early years

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill on the townline Kilgorie Terra Nova, Ruskview Randwick, Banda, Black Bank, Ferm and Earnscliffe

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme northern end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Osprey, on the east by Mulmur, at the south by Amaranth and East Luther, and on the west by the level Township of Proton in the County of Grey. Melancthon is the largest of the six townships in the County and is divided into Old and New Surveys, the former comprising the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township, having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1830.

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848—eighteen years after Horning's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north-west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey, made a little later, are also diagonal to the township lines, thus giving Melancthon the rare distinction of being the only township in Upper Canada whose concession lines are not parallel to one or more sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S., being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and in Artemesia.

Osprey and Artemesia were surveyed in 1848 and 1850, as was also the New Survey of Proton, but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before, and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line."

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon, the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the eventful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as "The Brains of the Reformation." Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Tudor times they are neighbors still in the County of Dufferin to-day.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey or eastern side of Melancthon are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur, somewhat rolling and hilly, with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand (which is necessary for building purposes) the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, corn and other cereals. In pioneer days various kinds of wild fruits grew in abundance on the hills and in the shady valleys and now, since much of the wood has disappeared, the farmers grow their own cultivated fruits.

The New Survey or western part of the Township was originally an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed, at least in part, from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and beaver-meadows. These swampy portions have been cleared up in later years and are now very serviceable in affording early pasturage and hay for wintering livestock. Just north-east of "Tarano" or the "Toronto Line," in what since became known as the "Mulligan Settlement," there was a very productive huckleberry marsh in the "good old days." This is where the Grand River takes its rise, while the Nottawa or Mad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Shrigley (in primitive days, "Cedar Twist.") The head waters of the Pine River, of course, are the silvery lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The surface of the eastern part of Melancthon was heavily timbered, being covered with a dense growth of sugar-maple, beech and elm. While on the low flat lands of the New Survey grew large stretches of cedar and tamarack swamp, intermixed here and there with poplar, white birch and pine. Beside the huckleberry marsh above mentioned, vast areas of red and black raspberries, bilberries and cranberries and red and black currants grew in the various swamps and swales.

The numerous spring creeks and rivers, as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey, and the pretty little sheet of pure, sparkling water just over the 5th line in the New Survey, and near the Amaranth border, known in primitive days as "Swamp Lake" (now Gordon's Lake) teemed with fish—speckled trout, chub, bass and suckers. In the woods roamed the various wild animals—deer, bears, wolves, foxes and wildcats—while along the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller animals greatly prized for their furs—beavers, minks, martens and muskrats. The swamps as well as the frequent wide expanse here and there of hardwood bush, were prolific in various kinds of wild birds, including the robin, woodpecker and meadow-lark, also partridges and passenger pigeons.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melancthon, have been advanced from time to time. There is a tradition or legend that Allen Robinette and Peter Sager took up a block of land in Melancthon about the year 1828, but upon investigation it seems to be as incredible and improbable as the imaginary "silver mine in Melancthon and Luther swamp," in those forgotten days when the region still "slumbered in the gloom of its ancient solitude."

The one authentic story is that Lewis Horning founded the first settlement in Melancthon in the year 1830, which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills. The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821.

Doubtless Mr. Horning, like many others, had frequently visited the immense tract of solid woods known as "Queen's Bush," north of Simcoe, previous to 1830. The received account of Mr. Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton.

"Backwoods' Life" written by W. F. Munro, first published in 1869 and republished by the Shelburne Free Press in 1910, describes Mr. Horning's venture in Melancthon as follows: "His idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement. With a few kindred spirits to begin with, inducements should be held out to others to join in the adventure, for such it must have been in those days; grist and saw mill were to be put up as soon as practicable, and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt, the village would grow into a county town, perhaps into a city, for with luck, management and a good location the like, or very near it, had happened before; meanwhile, until the produce of their clearings was available for their support, and as often afterwards as they had a mind, they might turn to the hook and line, the rifle and the steel trap, for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the rivers, the beaver had not yet disappeared, the mink, the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams, and still in prodigious numbers the lordly deer—

"Arched his neck from glades, and then
Unhunted sought his woods and wilderness again."

or if more exciting sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked in their coverts in the swamp.

The spot selected by the old trapper for his hunting and pioneering experiment was, in his estimation no doubt, well adapted for the purpose. Northward streched for many miles an expanse of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province. Eastward the country abruptly descended, opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording an illimitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the dull level. To the west vast beaver-meadows, swales and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams. A prevailing feature of the country southward was the frequent occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes prolific in fish, and future mill sites.

Here, then, forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements, with a belt of pathless woods between, over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising, did our pioneer, with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, commence to build up an estate.

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

ONE of the first requisites in a new settlement so remote from the frontier counties and civilization as was Horning's Mills is the backwoods tavern, especially if the district is fast opening up. Prospective settlers cannot travel about inspecting a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night. Shortly after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers, Joseph Rogers, who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres. After keeping tavern for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and moved away. The new proprietor enlarged the premises and increased the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers.

The first store in Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis, probably just after Mr. Rogers had started the tavern, but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date. The store was a log building on the hillside near "Pelley's Creek." The settlers gathered and not only raised the building, but put on the roof and laid the floor. Mr. Jarvis was a native of London, England, and previous to coming to Horning's Mills had followed the profession of country school teacher in the older settled townships. Being possessed of considerable business ability, he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade in the growing district. He was also Reeve of the township and Local Superintendent of Common Schools. Speaking of Mr. Jarvis, "Backwoods Life" says: "He had been Reeve of the township ever since its recognition as a body corporate, which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth, and was the result mainly of the effort and enterprise of Mr. Jarvis." There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed, but if this important event in Melancthon's history took place "five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth" (which is said to have been in 1844) the township must have been incorporated about the time Mr. Horning left the district, which was in 1838.

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1835 to the opening of the

"Toronto Line" in 1848, and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road (about twenty years) Horning's Mills practically enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters which gave the village a certain prestige in the township. But with the influx of settlers along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concession lines both east and west the population of the New Survey increased very fast which resulted in such keen competition with the Old Survey that for the next ten years the Reeve and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the New Survey. This competition later developed into opposition, especially at municipal elections.

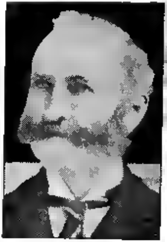
From the departure of Mr Horning in 1838 until the advent of Mr Airth in 1844, there would seem to be a lapse of six years. The probabilities are that Mr Horning didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon, but was still owner, while someone else, possibly some of his sons, carried on the business, until the arrival of Mr Airth.

When Mr Airth purchased the mills and took over most of the activities of the embryo village from Mr Horning, there was not a grist or saw mill within a radius of thirty miles. Mr Airth also opened a second general store in "The Hollow" as the place was called in later years. Shortly afterwards yet another little store was started and with three stores, hotel, grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carpenter shops, shoemaker shop, a tannery, a weaver and a carding mill, Common School and Methodist Church, Horning's Mills began to be quite a conspicuous place on the map of Upper Canada. Mr Airth like Mr Jervis soon became a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Horning's Mills and the Township of Melancthon. He was first elected as Township Councillor in 1868, Deputy Reeve in 1870 and Reeve in 1880. He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years. In addition to his multifarious duties Mr Airth purchased the village hotel, and, after making extensive improvements, conducted it successfully for a number of years. Council meetings were often held there.

Unlike Honeywood, Rosemont and some other compact villages, Horning's Mills was a rather scattered village—like the isles of the Georgian Bay—extending the whole five lots down to "Mason's Corners" (which some say was the reason that it never became a town) but the main reason was the lack of railway connection. Masonville—practically a suburb of Horning's Mills—was an important centre in the early days, the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years. At one time the place had a general store, hotel, blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop. In the minutes of Melancthon council of those days it is recorded that "the council meeting was held at the hotel of John Mason 13th February 1861. Paul Jarvis, Esquire, Reeve."

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Horning's Mills became more or less noted for its flour mills—Singhampton or Creemore being the nearest competitors. If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a spool of thread they had to go over to Horning's Mills for it as there was no store in the New Survey until 1858 when the late Edward Berwick arrived from Toronto and opened a small store at McDowell's Corner on the "Toronto Line," but soon afterward moved the business to Jelly's Corner (Shelburne).

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee, M.P.P. Coming to Melancthon in 1849 he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1862 at the age of twenty-eight, and became Reeve in 1865, retaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1883 representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1886. In 1891 Mr McGhee re-entered municipal life, being elected to the Reeveship, which office he ably discharged during 1891, 1892 and until his death in the early summer of 1893.



Dr. Barr

Dr John Barr, Melancthon's pioneer physician, came to Horning's Mills in the year 1868, just after he had graduated from Toronto College of Medicine and commenced the practice of his profession in the growing village. Being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community. He entered the field of politics in 1875 and did more than anyone else to compose the rival factions and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys.

The constituency of Dufferin was erected in 1874, and Dr Barr, Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1875. At the next general election in June, 1879, he stood for re-election and was opposed by Robert McGhee, and although he won the election by a majority of 254, his election was protested and a bye-election called on January 9th, 1880, three Candidates, William Jelly, Thomas Jull and Robert McGhee being placed in the field. William Jelly was elected, the vote being: Jelly 1207, Jull 775, McGhee 445. The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15,508.

In the general election of 1883 Robert McGhee was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1886, when F. C. Stewart, of Orangeville, was elected by acclamation.

When the general election was held in 1890 Dr Barr was again elected, but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Dynes, the candidate of the Patrons of Industry. Dr Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902.

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1903 and Dr Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected to the House of Commons in 1904, retaining the seat until his death at the Capital City in 1909. Dr Barr had the distinction of having built the first brick house in Horning's Mills. During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne.

Another enterprising citizen of Horning's Mills was James Huxtable, who conducted the flour mill for many years. He was Reeve of Melancthon in 1881 and 1882.

William August was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey, who made his mark in the municipal field, having served as councillor from 1875 to 1879 inclusive. He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1883.

W. F. Cowan, of the Old Survey, was councillor in 1882, 1883, 1884, and in 1885, and second Deputy-Reeve in 1891 and 1892.

John Polley was raised and educated in Horning's Mills when the late Dr Norton was teacher of the village school and also became a school teacher Mr Polley entered municipal life as Deputy-Reeve in 1880, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1890 inclusive

Among the prominent merchants of Horning's Mills in the early days was Mr Palmer who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W L Roberts who later moved to the city of Brantford

As the early history of Horning's Mills is given in the account of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1892-1893 as follows.

W L Roberts general store John Reid general store Joseph Akitt, hardware William McLean, hotel James Huxtable flour mill Dr Reid, physician Charles Burge sawmill J F Weeks flour mill John Brown, carding mill Thomas Wilder shoemaker George Redick, carpenter James Webster butcher Fleming & Lyons blacksmiths Emerick Bros plasterers, Jarvis & Postle tailors George Leitch carpenter John McGhee harness-maker John Metcalf baker George Marshall, shoemaker James Thomas, carpenter Population 400

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

AS elsewhere noted J W Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870 but Beachell's hotel about a mile south, and O Boyle's hotel a mile and a quarter north as well as the following workshops, were in operation years before "The Bruce" was built namely George Young, blacksmith, James Sawden carpenter and undertaker John Smith cooper James Mitchell Henry Lewis and Wm Taylor shoemakers. James Brown kept the post office on the hillside one hundred rods above the corner and the log school stood across the road T F Hoddship being the teacher After Mr Morey and later Mr Sloan the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village

In 1874 the late H M Walker and Mr Tutill under the firm name of Walker & Tutill, opened a general store of drygoods groceries, boots and shoes ready-made clothing, hardware wines and liquors and undertakers supplies in the old post office building (log) recently vacated by Mr Brown and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores.

Mr Sloan having retired in 1879 Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1886, J J Middleton & Sons general merchants, of Dundalk, opened "The Bruce" with a full line of general merchandise and with R J Clare as manager They did a lively business during the summer months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A J Decatur a Toronto merchant who after some two years experience in a country store reduced the stock to a minimum gave his customers the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices and moved back to the city

Then, after being vacant for a short time the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Dick arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry Mr Dick did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey and employed a large staff of clerks It was also the paying office for H. L. Breen's grain and hay business Melancthon's Patron store attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village O L

Fewster opened a hardware store in the old bar-room of the former hotel and he also did a good business Messrs Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel, the "Melancthon House" across the street and during one bitterly cold Saturday night in the month of February 1903 the massive old building and contents including the heavy stock in both stores (large supplies of gunpowder and coal oil in the hardware store) were consumed by fire which marked finis to the old "Bruce Building" after a checkered career of about twenty-three years In the meantime Mr Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and, with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several webs of expensive cloth) ordered a new supply of goods and continued business until spring when the Patron store was moved to Shelburne

Shortly after Mr Dick's removal to Shelburne S Sawden fitted out John Ball's new frame house with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware sundries, which was the only store in the village until a few months later when Alex Carlaw opened a small general store business, with William Laing as manager in the roughcast house on the corner where the post office had been kept for so many years and recently vacated by Mr Browe Messrs Carlaw and Laing soon worked up a good business and with increased stock, had to enlarge the building

In 1898 or 99 Mr Carlaw sold out to R. T Stone who conducted the business until the winter of 1907 when he was succeeded again by William Campbell, of Toronto Mr Campbell increased the business and further enlarged the store and in the autumn of 1913 disposed of it to Charles O'Neill also of Toronto who eventually took over the post office which has been continued down to the present time

In the census taken in 1897 the following names with their respective lines of business in the village are given

A J Decatur general store Michael & John Waters, hotel James Sloan, saw and shingle mill James Sawden, carpenter and undertaker John Sanderson butcher and livestock Michael Callaghan blacksmith Sleek & Pugsley contractors and builders, John Smith, cooper James Brown J P postmaster and conveyancer George Pugsley implement agent Thomas Hatton timber buyer William Grey teacher Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R. C Burton pastors Methodist Church Rev P J Cassin pastor R. C. church H. R German insurance agent

Melancthon has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district held the first meeting in the log house of John Thompson which stood in the centre of the front field on lot 292 N.E. Mr Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1849 or 50 cleared twenty acres and built the usual string of log buildings common to the first settlers. In 1855 the late James Sawden sr purchased the farm from Mr Thompson and it is still the property of the Sawden family The lodge was known as L.O.L. No 909 and the late John Watson sr (Grandpa Watson) was the first Worshipful Master Among the first members of the Order were the following John Watson sr and jr Francis James and Robert Watson, John Thompson Andrew and Matthew Darragh William Bell William Hamilton Michael Shoaff William Davlin William Charters George Gillespie James Mitchell James Corbett James Slack and George Cummings When the first lodge became firmly established they built a log Orange Hall on the corner of lot 284 the site being the gift of Matthew Darragh (later the Barrett homestead) Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Beachell's hotel "Tarano" or Corbett's hotel, and at Horning's Mills. The late George Cummings and Robert Watson were popular fifers in those days while George Gillespie of the Back Line was drummer for many years

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (5th line corner), possibly in the early fifties when Michael Sheaff, or his successor, Abraham Brown, kept the "Wheat Sheaf Inn." Then when J. W. Morey built "The Bruce" in 1870, he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the nucleus of the village was formed. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a season and then moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Hanna built a frame shop on Mr. Sloan's property, a few rods north of the four corners, where Melancthon's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Hanna, then by Wm. Hanna, Michael Callghan, Elijah Simmons and others until (unfortunately) it was closed a few years ago.

Melancthon had the privilege of having a local grain market within her borders for over forty years. Started by the late James McCue in the stirring days of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. McCue erected the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. The enterprise was eventually taken over by H. L. Breen and merged with his local hay buying business, thus giving Melancthon a market for both hay and grain. Mr. Breen opened an office and warerooms in Toronto, which served as a distributing centre, and Melancthon soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was later taken over by the Canada Grain Company, of Toronto, which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was discontinued recently.

Melancthon's saw and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late James Sloan. In the following summer the machinery was put in by Mr. Peel, a Toronto millwright, and in a short time the mill was in operation sawing the first lumber, George DeNinny, a tall American, being engaged as head sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-five years and gave employment to a number of local men. Thus, with a busy general store, a first class hotel, the familiar ring of the blacksmith's anvil and the shrill sound of the sawmill's whistle morning, noon and evening, Melancthon was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate: The history of Melancthon Village, like that of Imperial Rome, may be divided into four epochs or periods. I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and Birth of the Future Village—Beginning with the landing of the first settlers, Darraghs, Atchesons, Hamiltons, Mitchells, McCues and McManamans, who took up from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed "Toronto Line" in 1849-1850. Then in 1852, when James Brown, sr., received the deed for lots 288, 289 and 290 N.E., and Charles Beamish about the same time took up lots 290 and 291 S.W. (James Mitchell had already settled on lot 291 N.E.), thus making settlements on each of the four corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by Mr. Morey in 1869-1870, Melancthon attracted the attention of travellers and settlers throughout a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1876, when Mr. Sloan retired from mercantile life, and having built a large house on the corner, took up his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business and built a sawmill, combined with shingle and planing mills, and also built houses to accommodate his hired men and their families. "The Bruce" was utilized to full capacity, both store and hotel, in different years and by different occupants, and the village now enjoyed a season of expansion and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When, in 1892, the Patrons of Industry, under James Dick, throughout the entire County of Dufferin decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Melancthon, they virtually electrified the mercantile business, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity. IV—Period of Decline—With the burning of "The Bruce" and Patron stores in 1905 and the later dissolution of the Patron movement, the surrounding woods depleted of their timber for the mills along with other vanished industries, Melancthon began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's Deserted Village of the Emerald Isle.

CORBETTON

The following interesting history of Corbetton was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September 1922, and is here reproduced.

"The history of the now thriving and picturesque village of Corbetton, so ideally situated on the southern tributary of the Grand River, may be traced down to that dim and distant period when travel by automobile or stately C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were prehistoric days and we have to depend upon tradition for our data of local events and discoveries when herds of deer and packs of wolves and the vicious black bear were common in the swampy wild. Modern methods of cooking and living largely on the prepared foods from the grocery store were unknown, but the sturdy pioneers obtained their food from the natural products of field and forest.

"It was some time in the late forties that the 'Toronto Line' was opened from Orangeville to Owen Sound, connecting the capital of Upper Canada (Toronto) with Grey's county town (Owen Sound). This great thoroughfare was later known as the 'Toronto & Sydenham Road,' the 'Gravel Road,' and now the Provincial Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbetton. The old log tavern, built and conducted for so many years by the late James Corbett on the Gravel Road, was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's tavern was the meeting place for Melancthon township council for some years, and in fact this place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road, between the sideroad and the marsh. For some years the late Elias B. Gray was Reeve and presiding officer.

"But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Narrow gauge Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J. C. Shook established the first general store (or there may have been a small one started just before Mr. Shook's arrival, which the latter purchased). Then a sawmill, blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly, a Mr. Newman started the first hotel on the site where it stands to-day. Then a Mr. Dennis took it over for a time, until the late James Corbett moved from the old premises on the "gravel" and took up his residence in the village hotel. But when the sawmill and other industries arose and the village became busy and commenced to grow it was thought that two hotels were required, and the late Patrick Hogg built the hotel south of the railway track. A second general store was also established by the late Mrs. Dean, after which the late Mr. Thompson built and opened the present store now conducted by Mr. [illegible]. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr. Corbett from the Gravel to the village the place was called Corbetton after Mr. Corbett.

"As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the Scott Act, and again later of local option, swept over the land, the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead, Presbyterian first, and immediately after the Methodist. In the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Hogg (named above), Charles Gillespie, Thomas [illegible] and others.

"For a number of years Corbetton had three good general stores, as well as a flour and feed store within her borders.

"In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. But like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as well as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much so that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recent years."

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Corbetton, other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River may we add that the village is at the point where the C.P.R. and the sixty sideroad intersect about four miles each from Dundalk and Melancthon Stations The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years, the first pioneers being the Logie family, who settled and lived on the farm facing the sixty sideroad in a log house situated a few rods east of the river. Here Mr Logie lived for many years and made quite a large clearing on the front of his farm, his nearest neighbors being the Laurence Breen and Hilliard families over two miles east, or the Andrew Anderson and John Higgins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the David Martin, William Hulbert and Stephenson families moved into the district, and yet a little later the land where the future village arose was taken up by the Pettigrew and Doney families. Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell, Corbett, Donkin, McCloud and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a little later there were two sawmills, one in the village and another further down the line, also a shingle mill. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilizing the vast acres of various kinds of timber. Some of those engaged in the sawmill business at different times were Mr Carlaw, Mr Hay, Mr Richardson, Mr Banks and Dryden Bros.

A small hotel was at one time started in the village but only lasted for a short time. A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the general merchants appear the names of Mr Carey, Mr Nicholas, Mr Johnston and in later years Mr William Campbell.

About the time the village was founded the late George Doney, the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne, opened a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years. In later life Mr Doney was a Justice of the Peace. Riverview was at different times ably represented in the Melancthon council. James Hay was councillor during 1889 and 1890. T. C. Dryden was Reeve during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and J. R. Clarke was Reeve in 1917 and 1918.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme southwestern corner

of the township, and in the early days was locally known as "The Jog." Previous to the Scott Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years, a general store and post office, a Public school and a Methodist church. The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the four corners of the 2nd line and twenty-five sideroad in the Old Survey, Melancthon, in one of the best farming districts in Ontario. The village was founded by the late George Redick, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and from whom the place takes its name. Mr. Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wallworth and others. In a census of the village taken in 1892 or 1893 appear the following names: John Wheeler, general store and postmaster, Mr. Moore, hotel; Thomas York, contractor and builder, A. Perry, blacksmith.

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place, but with the passing of the Scott Act there were no more licenses granted to hotels within the municipality, and subsequently the village had only a temperance hotel. Had Redickville been favored with railway connection, it doubtless would have been an important town many years ago.

SHRIGLEY

Shrigley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northern end of Melancthon township, eight miles from Dundalk and twelve miles from Singhampton. It was settled in 1865, and in the early years was supplied with mail only once a week, on Saturday. George Bailey was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev. J. F. Durkee, and was later taken over by the Mennonites.

DUNDALK

While the village of Dundalk is not within the confines of Dufferin county, but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey, nevertheless it is the general market, especially for livestock, and the nearest place of business for many of the farmers residing in Dufferin, who claim it as their home town, which entitles it to mention in these pages.

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corner, on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station (elsewhere referred to) and which dates back to about 1870.

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Graham, J. J. Middleton and George Middleton. The late John Connor, of Melancthon, also conducted a grocery and liquor store in the early days and did a good business. Mr. Gardiner opened the first hardware store. Dundalk was at first lighted by coal oil lamps, then a few years later it had its own electric plant, and still later was lighted by hydro from Eugenia.

The place soon grew, in later years, to be an important village of eight stores, four hotels, two banks, sawmill, grist mill, woollen mill, planing mill, four churches, Public and High schools, and a weekly newspaper, and has long been the largest village in Proton township.

AUGUSTON

Auguston was a rural post office, established in the early days at the 4th line corner, Old Survey, Melancthon. The late William August was postmaster.

In a census taken in 1850 the population of Melancthon township was 1350, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows

Spring Wheat 20 000 bushels Barley 685 bushels Oats 10 500 bushels Peas, 5 100 bushels Potatoes 22,275 bushels Turnips, 53,500 bushels Hay 850 tons Maple Sugar 11 000 lbs Butter 25 700 lbs Wool, 1 370 lbs

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat than of any other kind of grain in those early days practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage. In the early seventies, Riverview was known to the people of Shelburne and the Gravel Road as "Up at the Grand River" where in the month of May they drove up their herds of young cattle and left them to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months.

The following is a list although incomplete of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1855-6:

William Allen, Robert Allen Henry Armstrong Matthew Armstrong James Adamson Joseph Anderson, William Airth Rowley Arnold George Broderick, John Brodeick John Barkwell Francis Berry Henry Bates Charles Bates, James Campaign George Cummings, James Cave George Charters, John Carphy Robert Coulter John Clew James Clark James Campbell Christopher Dynes, William Dynes, Sylvester Doan, Edward Enty John Emerick, Edward Ferris William Ferris Robert Forest, John Fothering Henry Fawcett William Fewster, Noble Graham Joseph Gowan John Gillespie John Clen James Gossard Philip House Robert Hobson, Henry Hindle William Hudd James Hawkins, Stephen Hudd William Hall Charles Hall, Robert Hamilton James Hamilton Alex Hamilton Joseph Hood, James Hogg William Hogg, William Haines Thomas Higgins David Hunter R. W Jeffery Thos Johnston Paul Jarvis, William Jelly Simon Jelly John Jelly Andrew Jamieson George Leitch Charles Long Sam Lawrence Archie Lotty Thomas Maws, Daniel Merkle John Morrow Thomas Madill, William Madill John Madill George Marshall Mrs. Mason James Meekin, John McKinnon, Robert McGhee Wm McGhee John McGhee sr John McGhee jr Robt. McCauley Sam McCauley George Meekley Alex McKendry Wm Murray Robert McNabb, John Neely William Plewes Elijah Page Reuben Page Richard Policy Samuel Polley Hugh Polley Andrew Quinn, George Redick Patrick Ryan, Wm Reid John Silk Henry Silk Joseph Silk, William Silk sr William Silk jr Jacob Silk, Richard Small, John Seymour James Sleightholm Richard Slack sr Richard Slack jr Thomas Slack, Jesse Slack, Jonathan Sproule Matthew Sandford Joseph Thompson William Tingate George Tinberry Edward Taggart James Taggart William Taggart William Taylor David Tanner Thos Webster John Webster Thos. Wilden Geo Westicott, Wm Watson, Samuel Wright John Wilson Jeremiah Wellworth Elijah Yokom John Williamson John Pettigrew

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey northeast of the T. & S. Road

John Adams, Wm August Robert Bell, John Bell (inn-keeper) William Bell, Joseph Broughton Jos. Barr (inn-keeper) Patrick Breen Moses Breen James Brown John Barrett Richard Beamish Michael Boucher Charles Badgero Robert Cherry Patrick Connor James Corbett (inn-keeper) John Culliton, John Connor Isaac Cootes James Cootes, Edward Cole Thos. Dought James Foley Wm Gibbons John Gleeson Louis Gant, John Holleran Patrick Holleran William Hughes Christopher Johnson William Johnson Joseph Keating Martin Keating Patrick Keating Paul Kingston Andrew Longoway Owen LaVell James Mitchell Patrick Maloney John Morrow

Kenneth McAuley, Samuel McDowell, Charles McDowell, Patrick McCue, Michael McCue, Wm. Noble, W. Nathercott, Edward Norris, Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Redpath, Thomas Redpath, Wm. Rowbotham, James Sawden (carpenter), Roger Smith, James Stewart, David Stewart (teacher), E. B. Shrigley, R. Shrigley, Johnathan Scott, James Trudgeon, Anthony Trudgeon, James White, Daniel White, John West sr., James West, John West jr., Patrick McManaman, Brian McManaman, Thomas McManaman, Felix McManaman.

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T. & S. Road:

William Andrews, Robert Atkinson, Andrew Anderson, Watson Ballard, Lawrence Breen, William Charters, Bernard Callaghan, Wm. Crawford, Darby Curran, Mrs. Daly, Wm. Devlin sr., Wm. Devlin jr., Patrick Doyle, Thos. Doyle, James Ferguson, Elias B. Gray, Geo. Gillespie, Anthony Grimes, William Gant, Samuel Hamilton, David Hodgins, John Hodgins, Ezra Hulbert, Wm. Husking, Thomas Hunking, John Higgins, John Irwin, James Irwin, John Johnston, Michael Keating, Donald Keating, John Keating, Wm. Lewis (shoemaker), Alex. Logie, James Mulholland, Owen Waters, George Young (blacksmith), Samuel Swift, Frederick Miller, John Mills, Michael O'Boyle, Alex Russell, John Smith (cooper), Patrick Shane, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, John Small, Robert Strutt, John Strutt, Joseph Swift, Richard Smith, Michael Shoaf (inn-keeper), James Watson, John Watson, Francis Watson, Robert Watson.

BACK LINE MELANCTHON

Eighty five or more years ago four young men, Robert Atkinson, David Bigger, Michael Sheaff and Thomas Doyle, came from the old frontier settlement of Ontario and took up homesteads on what in later years came to be known as the Back Line, Melancthon, but which at that time was a dense wilderness of maple, beech and elm, with here and there a one mile stretch of cedar and tamarack swamp. This well travelled road of to-day was then only a winding trail indicated by a blaze made by the surveyor's axe.

After choosing the lots for their future homes, the four young men returned to Beachell's Hotel, on the Toronto Line, for the night. The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson took a near-cut through the dense forest to view their new-found home. They immediately set to work to build their first log house, about five rods in from the path, which later became the Back Line, on Lot 299. They worked until nightfall, then made their bed beside a big hemlock tree which had fallen. In taking up land from the Crown, the rule was, if you bought a fifty-acre lot, the Government gave you a free grant of the adjoining fifty acres, making a hundred acre farm. Here Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson lived and laboured, suffering all the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life, and transformed an erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in the community, which still remains in the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more, John Atkinson being the present owner. Of course the Toronto Line (now Provincial Highway No. 10) had already been settled on both sides, some of the settlers being the well know families, Beachells, Watsons (on the hill), Darrahs, Hamiltons, William Bell, James Brown sr. and jr., James Mitchell, Louis and William Gent, Michael O'Boyle, Brian Malone, the McCues, Keatings, LaValles, O'Hallorans and McManamans.

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features. When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Beachell, with their men, first explored this vast woods, as yet unseen by white man with the possible exception of hunters or trappers, they made the unusual discovery on the near lots 207 and 208 of a cavern in the earth's surface about 12 ft. wide 20 ft. long and 12 ft. deep, with a little lake covering about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The quarry-hole" and "Beaver meadow".

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery, the report of which was quite interesting. The perpendicular walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock with an incline of irregular steps of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the bottom of the cavern covered with almost four feet of clear, cold water during the spring and early summer. By the month of August, however, the water had disappeared and a half-grown boy could stand erect or walk about on the stone floor of the interior where there seemed to be considerable space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness.

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the lake. Halfway between the cave and the lake they discovered a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth through which the ear could distinguish the sound of water flowing beneath. The water was teeming with speckled trout, both in the bottom of the cave and in the lake. A few years after the survey was made the above lots were taken up by the late Owen Waters and became the Waters homestead, now owned and operated by his grandson, Mr. Daniel Waters.

The land facing on each side of the blazed line having been surveyed into 50 acre lots, settlers began to come in and the "path between the trees" soon became a good "bush road". After the settlers previously mentioned came the Watson family from Peel county, the late John and Mrs. Watson sr. with their four sons, James, John, Frank and Robert, each of whom took up his own 100 acres, followed soon by George Gillespie, Alex Russell, John Johnson and the Williamston family. John Mills took up a lot on the 200 sideroad one mile further southwest.

In 1858 the Hodgins brothers, John and David, cousins of James Beachell, came from Yorkshire, England, and took up 100 acres each at what is now S. Sec. No. 7 corner, John locating on the N. E. corner and David on the N.W. corner. In 1863 John Small moved up from Darlington township and settled on the S. E. corner, while Frank Gray took up the S. W. corner where a few years later the log school was built and since replaced by the present brick school. The John Stewart family, the Curran family, and John and Robert Strutt and Ezra Hulbert, John Smith and Samuel Swift moved in later.

Wild animals, large and small, claimed the sheltering woods as their rightful domain, with naught to impede their sweep and sway. The black bear, the wolf and wolverene, as well as the stately deer roamed at will through the hardwood bush, while the beaver, mink and marten lurked lazily about the beaver meadow or swam the streams. As each settler enlarged his clearing he usually kept a small flock of sheep and often had much difficulty in protecting them from the ravishing wolves. As an instance of the great danger from wolves the late David Hodgins had a large flock and one summer morning at break of day found that twelve of his sheep had been killed by wolves during the previous night.

The air was pregnant with the sweet strains of the feathered songsters as they flew from balsam top to beechen bough, breathing music and melody through the virgin forest, and landed amid the whispering pines.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1860

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs Paul Jarvis Edward Harrison Alexander Baillie Charles McDowell and Elias B Gray met at the hotel of James Corbett Gravel Road on January 1st 1860 Paul Jarvis Esquire was chosen Reeve and Kenneth McAulay was appointed Clerk, John Mills, Treasurer Henry Jarvis, Assessor (Old Survey) and Messrs Mulholland and McCue Assessors for the New Survey and Isaac Coots Auditor Each of the Councillors received $1.00 per day Returning Officers received $4.00 each for their services at the previous January elections and Thomas Doyle who was engaged one day longer received $6.00.

1861

Same Reeve and Council elected by acclamation, met at the hotel of Claudius Elkins, 10th January 1861 Thomas Johnston succeeded Mr Vert as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings Council adjourned to meet 13th February at the hotel of John Mason, Masonville

1862

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell Reeve Councillors, Edward Harrison Robert McGhee Lawrence Breen, and John Culliton—January 20th, 1862 The same Clerk Kenneth McAulay and the same Treasurer John Mills, reappointed. Thomas Doyle and J W Morrow were appointed Auditors Henry Hewett was appointed Assessor for the New Survey salary $10, and James Mulholland, Assessor for the Old Survey salary $9 let by tender Tavern licenses were set by the newly elected Council at $20

1863

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock (noon) January 19th 1863. Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen John Culliton and James Slack. Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $66 Henry Hewett, Assessor for New Survey salary $15 and Richard Arnold Assessor for Old Survey sal ary $12 John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $45. The next council meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Redick, 2nd Line Old Survey

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 261 Gravel Road, now Provincial Highway No 10 (Corbetton Corner) Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb. 23rd to consider applications for tavern licenses The following hotelkeepers were granted licenses Abram Brown, Joseph Burr Claud ius Ekins James Corbett and George Redick Lewis Gaul was paid $1.00 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall

1864

Council met in the Town Hall Reeve Chas McDowell, Councillors Lawrence Breen Robert McGhee John Cullition and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills were reappointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively Richard Slack Jr and William Henders were appointed Auditors for 1864.

1865

Council met at James Corbett's Hotel Monday, January 16th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors, Lawrence Breen Chas McDowell John Cullition and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills re-appointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively the salary of each being reduced $5 Henry Hewitt was appointed Assessor for the New Survey and Bowley Arnold for the Old Survey John West was paid $1.00 for the use of his house at the previous election

1866

Council met at the Town Hall January 15th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors Lawrence Breen James Slack, John Cullition and Michael Oldfield Clerk Treasurer and Assessors re-appointed Auditors Thos Doyle and Henry Jarvis. The following taverns were subject to inspection James May (Maybourne) John Mason (Masonville) James Currie (Camilla) Wm Airth (Horning's Mills) Samuel Lawrence (Old Survey) James Corbett Abram Brown Wm Jelly Francis O'Boyle the last four on the "Toronto Line" (T & S. Road)

1867

Council met at James Corbett's tavern Jan 21st. Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Michael Oldfield and Simon Jelly Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $30. Richard Slack Jr and Joseph Keating, Tavern Inspectors at a fee of $4 each.

The following Deputy-Returning Officers received $5 each for room and services at the recent Municipal election in their Divisions No 1 Henry Jarvis No. 2 James May, No. 3 Henry Hewitt, No 4 John Stewart (Back Line) No. 5, Richard Slack Jr (5th Line)

1868

Reeve, Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Simon Jelly and William Airth The same Deputy Returning Officers appointed as in the previous year and at the same fee of $4 each Moved by James Slack and seconded by Wm Airth that Council sign a petition forwarded by E W Lauder Member for South Grey in Parliament William Devlin and George Marshall were appointed Auditors John West Sr received $1.50 for use of rooms at election Henry Fawcett and John Ludlow were appointed Tavern Inspectors.

1869

Council met at Airth's Hotel Jan 18th Robert McGhee, Reeve Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Simon Jelly and Michael Oldfield Same Clerk and Treasurer re-appointed Michael Sheaff received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall Rutherford & Co printers, Owen Sound received $20 for printing minutes of the Council.

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 17th. Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack, Simon Jelly Robert Atkinson and James Brown This year the municipal officers were appointed by tender The trustees of S Sec. No. 7 being unable to pay their teacher's salary were granted a loan of $20 from April to January at six per cent interest.

1871

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan. 16th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors, James Slack Robert Atkinson Henry Hewitt and Robert Marshall The following received tavern licenses for the year 1871 William Jelly Shelburne James May Maybourne J W Morey Melancthon James Corbett Gravel Road

The ninth council meeting for the year 1871 was held at Morey's Hotel Melancthon, July 5th when a petition was prepared and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company asking that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the "Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road." At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 toward the erection of a Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot 200 S. W (Melancthon)

1872

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan 15th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Henry Hewitt Robert Marshall and Thomas Robson, Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $80 John Mills Treasurer at a salary of $44 Wm August and Thos Doyle were appointed Auditors The council meeting of Feb. 16th was held at the Hotel of James Sloan (T G & B Hotel)

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan. 20th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Henry Hewitt Thomas Robson and William Jelly The following Officers were appointed Kenneth McAulay Clerk salary $80 Treasurer John Mills salary $44 Assessor James Brown, salary $25. Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Barwick.

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 19th Reeve Robert McGhee The township was now entitled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Slack was chosen Councillors, Henry Hewitt, Thos. Robson and Henry Fawcett The former township officers were re-appointed Hotel licenses were granted to the following James Sloan Melancthon James May Maybourne George Redick Redickville Joseph Black, Shelburne

At council meeting held at James Sloan's Hotel Melancthon a resolution was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1874, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times the Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser At the April council meeting also held at James Sloan's Hotel, a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee seconded by Thos. Robson to build a Town Hall at or near the 260 sideroad convenient to the Gravel Road, size 26 ft by 45 ft. and 14 ft. high, to be built of brick. At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $600 to commence the building of the Town Hall, the site being on a one acre lot purchased from F G Close, a wholesale merchant of Toronto on lot 291 1st con. S.W. T & S Road (at present owned and occupied by the Sanderson family) The contract for the building was let by tender and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey, the price being $1225, the job to be completed by 27th of October 1874.

1875

In the year 1875 an entirely new Council was elected, which met at James Sloan's Hotel the veteran Reeve Robert McGhee being succeeded by William Airth of Horning's Mills and James Slack Deputy-Reeve by William Jelly of Shelburne The new Councillors were Thomas Doyle Thomas Johnston and William August. The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk James Brown salary $60 Treasurer John Mills salary $65 Auditors William Leitch and Edward Berwick salary of each being $10 Tavern Inspector Robert John Whitten salary $15 Assessor Richard Slack Jr. salary $90 Kenneth McAulay having been Township Clerk for almost twenty year resigned and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall, Jan. 17th. Reeve Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Jelly Councillors Thomas Doyle William August and Andrew Ostrander The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk James Brown salary $100 Treasurer John Mills salary $75 Assessor Richard Slack, salary $90 Auditors H. H Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10; Kenneth McAulay Tavern Inspector salary $20

1877

Council re-elected by acclamation met in the Town Hall Jan 15th Owen LaVall having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forgave him his taxes of $28.50.

Robert McGhee Reeve Henry Hewitt, Deputy-Reeve Councillors, William August, Andrew Ostrander and James Corbett. James Brown Clerk John Mills Treasurer and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary $5.

1879

Council met Jan 28th. Reeve Robert McGhee, Deputy-Reeve William Airth, Councillors William August Simon Jelly and James Corbett. The same Township Officers were re-appointed. At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a coffin for Patrick Keating also $2.50 to pay bill of Dr Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Michael Shoalf and fifteen others the said Patrick Keeling having died without means Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provisional Council held at Orangeville 26th September, for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings

1880

Council met Jan. 19th, Reeve William Airth Deputy-Reeve William August; Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg.

1881

The new Council met Jan 17th. Reeve James Huxtable Deputy-Reeve

Charles McDowell Councillors James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg. John Mills, having been Treasurer for 25 years, retired 1881 The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J C Fox, Orangeville, for $85 Richard Slack, of Melancthon P O was appointed Treasurer, succeeding Mr Mills.

1882

Council met Jan. 16th Reeve James Huxtable Deputy-Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors, John Hogg, George Bailey and W F Gowan.

1883

Council met Jan 15th Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve William August, Councillors W F Gowan H H Walker and J C Shook.

1884

Reeve, George Bailey Deputy-Reeve H H Walker Councillors W F. Gowan John Hogg and J C. Shook

1885

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve H H. Walker Councillors John Hogg George Scott and N B. Allin

1886

Reeve George Bailey: Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors John Hogg, George Scott and B. Allin

1887

Reeve George Bailey Deputy Reeve John Polley Councillors, John Hogg George Scott and N B Allin. The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown Assessor Robert Mooney Auditor Jacob Walker and David Stewart, Caretaker of Town Hall Samuel Swift.

1888

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and Samuel McDowell

1889

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy-Reeve John Polley 2nd Deputy Reeve George Scott, Councillors, James Hay and Samuel McDowell.

1890

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy Reeve John Polley 2nd Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell Councillors, James Hay and W F Gowan.

1891

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan Councillors Thomas Bolen and J W Hodgson

1892

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan Councillors, Thomas Bolen and Frederick Story In February of this year the Township Treasurer Richard Slack, died, and was succeeded by Vickers Bates, of Horning's Mills

1893

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story Councillors Thomas Oldfield and John S. Allen At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Dick the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a short time his store the "Bruce" having been recently destroyed by fire In the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe bereavement in the death of the Reeve Robert McGhee necessitating the holding of a special election Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation There was a keen contest between Thomas Bolen and George McAuley for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve which resulted in the election of Mr Bolen in June 1893

1894

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen 2nd Deputy Reeve John S. Allen Councillors Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris.

1895

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S. Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and William Stone

1896

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1897

Reeve John S Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen 2nd Deputy-Reeve R. J Woods, Councillors, Wm Stone and Robert Fawcett

1898

Reeve, John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen 2nd Deputy Reeve R. J Woods Councillors, Wm. Stone and Robert Fawcett, Auditors W L Roberts and William Gray

1899

In 1899 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives, hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was eliminated Therefore the Township Council comprised the following Reeve John S Allen, Councillors, R. J Woods Wm Stone, Robert Fawcett and John A Russell

1900

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation. Michael Waters was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall.

1901

Reeve Thomas Bolen, Councillors, R. J Woods, Wm. Stone Wm McGhee and W G Dynes

1902

Reeve Thomas Bolen, Councillors, R J Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm McGhee and W G Dynes.

1903

Reeve Thomas Bolen Councillors Wm. Stone Wm McGhee, Thomas Oldfield and W G Dynes.

1904

Reeve R. J Woods Councillors, Wm Stone Wm McGhee W G Dynes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve Wm Stone Councillors, Wm McGhee W G Dynes, Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Councillors Robert Fawcett J R Clarke, T C Dryden and James Higgins.

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted and the Council for 1907 comprized the following. Reeve William McGhee Deputy-Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and James Higgins

1908

Reeve Wm. McGhee Deputy Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and R. J Cornett

1909

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C. Dryden, Councillors James R. Clarke James Higgins and W H Silk.

1910

Reeve, Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C. Dryden Councillors James R. Clarke R. J Cornett and James Higgins

1911

Reeve Wm McGhee Deputy-Reeve, James Higgins, Councillors R. J Cornett, George Prentice W H Silk and W E Reid

1912

Reeve T C. Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett Councillors, W H Silk, George Prentice and W E Reid In this year the veteran Clerk James Brown resigned after holding the position for the past 36 years and was succeeded by the present clerk Mr T K. Slack.

1913

Reeve T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R. J Cornett Councillors, George Prentice W H Silk, and W. E. Reid.

1914

Reeve T C. Dryden Deputy-Reeve, J R. Clarke Councillors W G Dynes, R H Halbert and R B Oldfield.

1915

Reeve, R J Cornett, Deputy-Reeve J R. Clarke Councillors R. H Halbert R B Oldfield and George Prentice

1916

Reeve R. J Cornett Deputy-Reeve, J R Clarke Councillors R H Halbert, George Prentice and James Fairbairn

1917

Reeve J R Clarke Deputy-Reeve Geo. Prentice Councillors, R. B Oldfield James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T Prentice Deputy-Reeve Joseph Duke Councillors W G Noble, J. A Russell and Arch Vance

1920

Reeve George Prentice Deputy-Reeve Arch Vance Councillors W G Noble J A Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm McGhee Deputy-Reeve J A. Russell Councillors, R. B. Oldfield, Fred Stuart and A K. Henry

1922

Reeve Arch. Vance Deputy-Reeve W G Noble Councillors R B Oldfield A K. Henry and Alex. Elliot

1923

Reeve, Arch Vance Deputy-Reeve W G Noble Councillors, R. B. Oldfield, Alex Elliot and J F Stuart.

1924

Reeve W G Noble Deputy-Reeve R. B Oldfield Councillors Alex Elliott, J F Stuart and W J Ferris

1925

Reeve W G Noble Deputy-Reeve R B. Oldfield Councillors, Alex. Elliot W J Ferris and J F Stuart.

1926

Reeve J A Russell Deputy-Reeve W J Ferris Councillors J F Stuart, T E Watson and W B Madill

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve W J Ferris Deputy-Reeve T E Watson Councillors, W B. Madill James Stinson and Vernon Neithercut.

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1930

Reeve T E Watson Deputy-Reeve James Stinson Councillors, Alex Hunter Vernon Neithercut and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1932

Reeve James Stinson, Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Neithercut, Councillors, Alex. Hunter, James Oldfield and R. C. Dynes.

1933

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1934

Reeve Vernon Neithercut, Deputy-Reeve James Oldfield, Councillors, R. C. Dynes, Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson.

1935

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1839 and 1840 but there seems to be no record of township officials other than that Paul Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession, and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council, Melancthon at that time being a part of Simcoe County. James Watson, who settled on lot 294, s.w. (Toronto Line) about 1849 soon became Township Clerk, but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know. Therefore the Township Clerks were as follows:

1—James Watson
2—Kenneth McAulay (retired 1875)
3—James Brown (1875—1912)
4—T. K. Slack (1912—1937)

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills (1856—1881)
Richard Slack (1881—1892)
Vickers Bates (1892—)
John S. Allen (19)
James Denkin (19)

EARLY REEVES

There is no mention of anyone other than Mr. Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Beachell, who had recently arrived from Toronto, where he had been employed as contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway. He purchased the hotel on the "Toronto Line" lot 239 (now John Oliver's Hill) that had been recently built by Mr. Atcheson, but which was considerably extended by Mr. Beachell. At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County. When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 James Beachell was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton, and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr. Beachell was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey. He continued as Reeve until sometime in the year 1854, when James Brown, grandfather of James Brown (now of Melancthon) according to the minutes, was Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854. James Watson, brother-in-law of James Beachell, was the Township Clerk in those days, having lived on lots 294-5, s.w., which he took up from the Crown. He died suddenly at John Bell's hotel where the council was in session. John Bell's hotel stood on the east side of the road just below what afterwards became (May's Corners. In 1855 Elias E. Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton, while in 1856 Thomas McKee, of Proton, was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton. In 1857 Melancthon and Proton became separate municipalities, Elias B. Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos McKee Reeve of Proton. They were each re-elected again in 1858. In 1859 Charles McDowell of McDowell's Corners (Dundalk) was Reeve of Melancthon and in 1860 the honors against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse Paul Jarvis, to the Reeve's chair

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville Brampton, Mono Mills and Hornings Mills were surveyed and laid out as village sites and small settlements had been formed here and there in the neighbouring townships of Caledon, Mono, Amaranth and Garafraxa.

Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after its founder the late Orange Lawrence, who arrived in the district in 1843. Mr Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1795. When a young man he moved to Canada and settled in Halton County. He was a captain in the militia during the eventful days of Mackenzie's rebellion in 1837. When he first came to the 'backwoods' where in later years arose the town of Orangeville the place had a rather forbidding aspect. Miles of bush separated sparsely settled communities, the majority of the inhabitants were Indians, and numerous wild animals were to be found. The winters were colder and the snow much deeper than Mr Lawrence had been accustomed to in the frontier county of Halton.

But Mr Lawrence being a man of energy and with more than average natural ability was not discouraged. He purchased the land on which the town now stands from Robert Hughson who had a few years before settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared and a primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town.

The site chosen by Mr Lawrence for a village which by a fortunate turn of events, has since become the seat of Dufferin county, happened to be on the border line between the townships of Mono and Garafraxa and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below having in a short distance a fall of 120 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory

Started at what was then a little hillside now East Broadway the hamlet of three or four houses soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred population The first store was started either by Mr Lawrence or Mr Galbraith Authorities differ as to which. It is said that the first hotel was in the stone building that still stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street known as the "Graham Hotel," kept by Mr Graham although in all probability the first hotel was a log building Mr Jones opened the first blacksmith shop on the north side of the road and Mr Robert McKeown was the pioneer shoemaker He later was appointed a justice of the peace

Mrs. Orange Lawrence

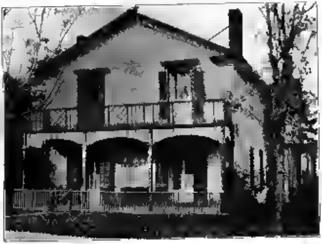
Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated and as a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village some of whom were prominent business men, candidates for municipal honors were frequently chosen from Orangeville and elected to the council boards of both Mono and Garafraxa The village was incorporated in 1864 and the first municipal council comprised the following members Reeve F C Stewart Councillors, Messrs W E Thompson Dr W S Hewat John May and Thos. Jull The village had a population of 1,200

Among the business men of the village in 1860—three years before its incorporation—appear the following names.

T R Buckham general store and grain buyer William Parsons stoves and tinware Ingraham & Stevenson woollen factory Wm. Armstrong drugs Webster Bros, implements, F C Stewart, general store R. H. Bratt fire insurance W E Thompson general store G H Underhill jeweller Francis Irwin groceries wines and liquors W. Campbell & Sons tanneries, Orangeville and Mono Mills Jull & Co wagon and carriage makers J B House drygoods Dr Wilkie dentist William Montgomery wagon maker Penfold Huskinson & Co steam foundry David Lindsay boots and shoes C J Wheelock, Provincial land surveyor Sepha Dounet stoves and tinware Guy Leslie, clerk of the Ninth Division Court, Robert McKeown shoemaker P E McBain, teacher John Foley Sun newspaper, Thomas Davidson shoemaker The medical profession was represented by Dr Joseph Carbert Dr W S. Hewat and Dr A W Gamble the legal profession by Maitland McCarthy and Pattullo & Scott. The hotels were George Bell "The Marksman's Home," a

Kelly West Simcoe Hotel John Witter Commercial Hotel, J Jones and S Vanwyck of the Wellington Hotel, East Broadway

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February 1861 as follows Fall wheat, $1 00 to $1 05 spring wheat 80c to 85c oats 18c to 20c barley 45c to 47c peas 40c to 45c dressed hogs $4.50 to $5.00 hay $7 50 to $9 00 butter 13c to 15c eggs, 10c to 12c potatoes, 20c to 25c per bag Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming generally in the winter season with sleighs



Home of Orange Lawrence founder of Orangeville situated on First Ave. directly across from present home of Dr J W Leach.

On December 15th, 1861 a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr Orange Lawrence in his 66th year Mr Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously was instrumental in establishing the post office and was himself appointed the first postmaster holding the position until his death. The great ambition of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice sustained to the end of his earthly career, incorporated and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized Mr Lawrence was the Independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election at the time of his demise

A popular hostlery of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the south-west corner of East Broadway and Centre Road (Purple Hill) known as Clark's Hotel. According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded It is also said that on the intervening holm between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries in the early days

In the year 1891 Elgin Myers, Q.C Crown Attorney for Dufferin and senior member of the law firm of Myers, Robb & Clark with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of annexation of Canada to the United States. Upon being reminded by the Mowat government that the "Public advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a public office in connection with the administration of justice" he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points. He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1892 and was succeeded as Crown Attorney by W J L. McKay at that time a rising young barrister of Orangeville

* * * *

SHELBURNE

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1864 when the country to the south was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in his memorable "march to the sea" In that year the late Wm Jelly the father and founder of Shelburne came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green, in Amaranth township and purchased the farm on the Melancthon side of the townline where the Berwick block the Mansion House and Wesley church now stand After making a small clearance Mr Jelly built a frame hotel on the site of the present Mansion House and the hamlet that soon sprang up was known as "Jelly's Corner"

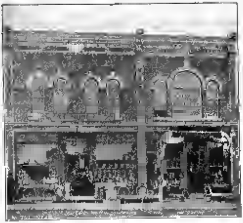
R W Brett,
former reeve of Shelburne.

The first business places following the opening of the hotel, were a general store kept by the late Edward Berwick, George Doney's blacksmith shop on the present site of McKay's shop and Henry King's shoemaker shop Mr Berwick commenced business in the district in 1865 but his first store was at Dundalk (McDowell's Corners Gravel Road) where he opened a small general store but soon settled at Jelly's Corner

An old Atlas of the County of Grey dated 1880 gives the following very interesting sketch of Shelburne in the early years

"Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon in Grey join their borders and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter the village of Shelburne is composed of territory acquired partially from each of the townships named It is on the main line of the T G & B. railroad which provides it with all the modern advantages of communication with the outside world and to which indeed it is chiefly indebted by its present decidedly thrifty and progressive condition. Before the construction of this road, the village of Shelburne closely resembled mercantile corporations which "exist only in contemplation of the mind," but from the rural hamlet, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary to cater to the paramount needs of a rural community—consisting of a small store, kept by Edward Berwick, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm. Jelly, the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress, which follows in the wake of railway construction, to be one of the "spiciest" little towns within the County of Grey.

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect thereabout, or the excellent quality of the country surrounding it. It is the latter feature, of course, which has been the principal factor (subordinate to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity. But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute as an aggregate whole to the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivals which Shelburne has of late been making, and among these none are more patent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings, mostly of red brick which grace its streets, and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula.



A. E. Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office

With a population closely approaching 1,000 and institutions of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores, one steam grist mill and two steam sawmills, foundry, tannery, with numerous et cetera usually found in towns of like size, besides a smart weekly newspaper, The Free Press, and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages, Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence and of occupying ere long a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

As before intimated, it formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon townships, the major portion of the village being then on the

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer Shelburne.

Wellington side of the county line Having advanced sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite in an incorporated village the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such contingencies in 1876 and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following as part and parcel of the county of Grey

The list of municipal officials under whose direction Shelburne assumed the dignities of village government, included the following viz William Jelly Reeve John Macbeth George R. Hanna James C Whitten and Ira Belfry Councillors with F G Dunbar officiating as Clerk

From a copy of the Shelburne Free Press published in 1876 the following names appear among the advertisers E Berwick & Co general merchants T MacAdam & Co grocers Corbett Bros druggists Wm. Robertson sawmillers G R Hannah hardware Robert Murray carpenter and builder T Powell shoemaker Richard N. Smith pumps Jeffery Bros. sash and doors etc Duncan Hyndman livery Joseph Murphy builder Hugh Carson harnessmaker Daniel E Cowles stove and tin store E Needham jeweller J H Bunting photographer James Whitten auctioneer Thos J Coyne barrister and solicitor Col Armstrong, real estate and loans J Hemstreet & Co butchers F G Dunbar J P and conveyancer Drs Barr and Norton The Mansion House T Jennings, proprietor Queen's Hotel Archibald Irwin proprietor Royal Hotel C. M. Hastings, proprietor Primrose House J Wilson proprietor At the same time or shortly afterwards George Rutherford conducted a loan and insurance business The early blacksmiths in succession were George Doney Angus Bell, James Hogan, Robert McKay and Graham Patterson. George Watts conducted a wagonmaking shop

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the "Toronto Line," connecting Hall's Corners with the road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) end to the settlement in the old Survey of Proton the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built, intending settlers from Toronto and the frontier townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on either side of the new road.

The first actual settlements along the newly opened road are said to have been on "Beechell's Hill, Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1849. Four pioneers, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton, Mr. Atcheson and probably James Watson, followed the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as "Beechell's Hill." Here the four men set to work and built the first log tavern in the district on lot 298 N. E. Mr. Darragh settled on lot 296 N. E. where the Gravel Road church now stands, Mr. Watson on lot 294 S.W., opposite to Mr. Darragh, and Mr. Hamilton on lot 292 S.W., now George Barrett's farm. These lots had been recently taken up from the Crown. Other pioneers who about the same time followed the blaze still further until they reached the southeast border of the Old Survey of Proton were the Noble, McDowell, Agnew, McAuley, Ballard, Stinson, McKee and Elias B. Gray families. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the "Toronto Line" and 230 sideroad and was for a few years known as "McDowell's Corners." Four log taverns: Claudius Ekins on the corner, McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road, John Bell's and Robin's taverns still a little further down on the Melancthon side of the road.

Regarding the first post office, a native of the neighborhood informs us that "Elias B. Gray's house was between 240 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr. Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Dundalk" after his native town in Ireland. After Mr. Gray James Mulholland was postmaster for a time, after which the post office was moved up to James May's hotel on the corner, where it remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway, when it was moved over to the village which sprang up around the "railway." A store was later started at the 'Corners' by Edward Berwick who, after a brief period, moved further down the line to Jelly's Corners. Then the late Henry Graham conducted the store at the Corners for a short time but soon moved the business over to the village, where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County, unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, where there were good fishing facilities, had to turn their attention to some other means of support. Along the lake shore fishing was often the leading industry. But in an interior county like Dufferin the lot of the early settler was similar to that of the United Empire Loyalist when he first came to Canadian soil—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to build a log shanty and clear a small area in the bush for garden and other spring crops—potatoes, turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late frosts were a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frost was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe, the wooden plough and the "V drag" were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seeding between the stumps in the newly "burned off fallow." True the farmer "in the bush" didn't have to contend with wild mustard, twitch grass and the various other weeds that menace the average farmer today, and barring the possibility of summer frosts, the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting commenced by cutting the grain with cradle and scythe, followed by the "binders" with hand rakes gathering the swathe into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. If a man cradled three acres a day it was considered a good day's work, the grain being usually a heavy crop on the new land. The "drawing in" was done with oxen and jumper or cart—in later years with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the fanning mill, but as soon as a sufficient number of settlers had located in a district the oldtime horse-power threshing machine succeeded the flail. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper, and still later by the self-binder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were scarcely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreage came under crop some of the farmers soon had potatoes, grain and hay for sale. They were, however, under a great handicap because of the long distance over very unfavourable roads to the nearest market, Brampton or Stayner, until a few years later when local markets were established at Orangeville and "Currie's" (Camilla). With the coming of the railway, of course, times changed and, owing to the use of so much machinery, the industry of agriculture is more expensive and vastly different nowadays.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts at livestock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep, pigs and even young cattle, while the raising of poultry was practically impossible. With the diminishing woods and larger clearing these wild animals also diminished, making their haunts in the deeper recesses farther back in the slumbering forest.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced, thus affording a means by which the settler could utilize the vast acres of timber, which was previously burned in log-heaps. Here again the lack of access to a market for lumber was a handicap, and the products of the mills, whether lumber, lath, or shingles, found a local market. A few sawlogs, cut during the winter, were floated down the Grand River in the spring to Fergus and other points, where there was a ready market, but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up homesteads near the river.

But the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, built in 1872-3 from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and the branch from Orangeville to Teeswater, proved a great boon to the people of Dufferin county, giving them a means of transportation for lumber, cordwood, railway ties, telegraph poles, etc., all along the line. Thus the timbering industry became the chief work, at least in the winter season, of the settlers. The late Mr. W. M. Hunter, of The Maples, was one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

From the dawn of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—over one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time, one of the very important industries has been the delightful work of sugar-making in the beautiful springtime, another means of making a livelihood from the products of the primeval forest—nature's gift. The work usually commenced about the second week in March and continued to the first of May, according to how late the snow remained in the woods.

With favourable weather—warm, sunny days and frosty nights—it was the busy season for the whole family, often "boiling down" all night until three o'clock in the morning. They would make enough molasses and sugar for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had considerable for sale, trading it for goods at the nearest store. The syrup being always of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a keen demand for it in the frontier towns and villages. The industry was carried on extensively in all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and is still continued where there is sufficient maple woods. Mr. T. K. Slack, Clerk of Melancthon, and former M.P.P. for Dufferin, has a large and well-kept sugar bush, a modern and improved plant and facilities for boiling, and taps from 300 to 500 trees every spring.

That very necessary branch of agriculture, fruit-growing, of course did not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin. Some of the first settlers, however, were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant small orchards of apple, plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries—in some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds, cherry and plum stones—with the result that seventy years ago at least a few farmers in Mono, Mulmur and the Old Survey of Melancthon had good fruit crops of native growth.

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, the settlers in the townships through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses, or walking, which, of course, created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brampton and Toronto, especially in the winter season. Farmers from Sydenham, Holland, Glenelg, Artemesia, Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mulmur and Mono could be seen from December to April driving sleighloads of produce from the farm and forest—grain, dressed hogs, beef, poultry (and sometimes venison), tubs of butter, maple sugar, hides and skins—to markets at Orangeville, Brampton and Toronto.

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log taverns or stopping-places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other, some of which did a thriving and profitable business. The late William Hall, for instance, between hotel-keeping and farming, became the wealthiest citizen in the township. Along the road for about thirty miles through what is now the county of Dufferin, the hotels in the early days were as follows: Orangeville had several hotels, J. Jones, S. Vanwyck, George Bell, James Kelly, John Witter and others, all doing a lively business. On the Prince of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla stood the large hotel of George Tipping, while at Camilla Corners James Currie kept a good hotel. At Whittington Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House." But there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington, either by way of Camilla or by Farmington. On the latter road the hotels were the 'Perfect House' at Springbrook, the 'Coffin House' a little further west, and Wallace's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington. Continuing north from Whittington (or Bowsfield's as it was called in those days) the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp" at the corner of twenty sideroad. A little further north on the hilltop, like an ancient citadel, stood "Mount Nebo Inn," kept by Joseph Trueman (later Coleridge).

Previous to 1864 there was no tavern along this line from Trueman's north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn," built in the early fifties by the late Michael Shoaff and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corner, on another road leading to Orangeville, probably via "Currie's Corner," years before Primrose or Shelburne appeared on the map. This road is supposed to have led north to Horning's Mills, Maple Valley, Singhampton and on to Collingwood. Subsequent to 1864 William Jelly's hotel, a frame building, stood at Jelly's Corner, on the site of the present Mansion House. On the next hill, a few rods north of Michael Shoaff's "Wheat Sheaf Inn," was Beachell's hotel. Two miles further on was the big log tavern, colloquially known as the "Fenian Hotel," built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Shoaff, William Hughes, James McGoey, John McGregor, Michael Callaghan, the Finnerty family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Halleran's log tavern. O'Halleran came from Cashel, Tipperary County, Ireland, the ancient capital, where Brian Boru and other kings of Munster ruled over southern Ireland.

Two miles north of O'Halleran's, on the north-east side of the road stood the well known hotel of James Corbett, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Melancthon in 1855. Having taken up from the Crown 100 acres—50 acres on either side of the road—Mr. Corbett built one of the best log hotels on the "Toronto Line," which he conducted continuously for about thirty years. In postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tarano." Twelfth of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as council meetings, were often held at "Tarano."

Still further up the line were Robins' and John Bell's hotels, only a few rods apart on the northeast side, and McKee's log tavern on the southwest side of the line. At McDowell's Corner was the Dundalk hotel, built and conducted for some years by Claudius Ekins, and later by James May, Patrick Langley and others whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log building, but was destroyed by fire during the time of Mr. Ekins. Our information is that the corner was then taken over by Mr. May, who built the present large frame structure. Log taverns flourished here and there all the way up to Owen Sound. A Mr. Johnston is said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became [illegible], four or five years before the "Toronto Line" was surveyed. In the late fifties Edward Harrison kept one of the better class hotels at "Durham Corners." Mr. Harrison was also a member of the township council for several years.

In the late sixties P. G. Close, a Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Melancthon facing on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway from Orangeville to Owen Sound, the time seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at four corners, two of which Mr. Close was already the owner, and where in all probability there might soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects Mr. Close sent J. W. Morey up to Melancthon to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, an unusually large roughcast building with high walls and spacious rooms, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 291, N.E., originally the farm of James Mitchell, but now the property of James Brown. The store was built to the east end of the hotel, almost enclosing the space from the hotel proper to the line fence between the Mitchell and Sawden farms.

This coup de main on the part of Mr. Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Melancthon. The securing of material from the neighboring woods and from the nearest sawmill as well as the brick, lime, sand and gravel necessary for the erection of the projected buildings, created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood, carpenters—George and

Ezra Merkley, Jas Sawden, George Rudick and George Young—plasterers, painters and laborers. Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel, with stable, shed and other buildings, along with the store, built and ready for occupation. One informant says this was during the summer of 1870, the first stock of goods and liquors arriving from Toronto about harvest time. Mr Morey, who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise, employed considerable help both in the store and hotel as he carried on both wholesale and retail business supplying the log taverns of the district with liquors. He carried an average of fifteen barrels of whisky, beer and wines. Mr Morey was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters," sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province.

While "The Bruce," as the hotel and store were called, were known as "Morey's Hotel" and "Morey's Store" at "Morey's Corners," Mr Close was supposed to have been the real owner of both property and business, and it was certainly a great boom for Melancthon to have both store and hotel of so large a capacity doing such an extensive business in the district. Although the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards, Melancthon immediately had daily mail service and goods could be dropped off the train for the store.

Having founded the business and carried on successfully for about two years, Mr Morey was succeeded by James Sloan, also from Toronto, who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel from Mr Close and became sole proprietor. Mr. Sloan increased the stock and expanded the business not only into the distant parts of Melancthon, but also into the neighboring townships of Amaranth and Proton. He conducted the business with marked success until the late summer of 1876, during which time "The Bruce" was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels between Toronto and the Georgian Bay, equal to the best in either Orangeville or Owen Sound. A flag pole, fifty feet high, stood on the opposite side of the road and was utilized for 24th of May and 12th of July celebrations, which included horse-racing, foot-racing, jumping, tug-of-war etc. Council meetings continued to be held at Sloan's hotel until the new Town Hall was built in 1874.

About 1874 the "Lone Swamp Tavern" was built by the late Michael Sheaff at "Sheaff's Corners," 280 sideroad. It was a log building and was kept by Mr Sheaff continuously until his death in 1[illegible].

In April, 1881, James McGoey built the "Wayside Inn," a frame structure with shed and stable, on lot 285 S.W., thus making four taverns within a mile and a half, namely Michael Callaghan's and Michael Sheaff's on opposite corners at 280 sideroad, James McGoey half a mile south, and John McGregor's tavern, "The Bruce," below Melancthon Corner and post office.

Early in the year 1882 the erstwhile veteran hotelkeeper, the late Robert Bell, whose palmy days were spent at Grahamsville, Peel county, when he was landlord of the village hotel seventy years ago, opened "The Bruce" hotel with a full stock of liquors, after it had been closed for a season. After making some material changes in the layout of the rooms Mr Bell arranged a big ball as the "grand opening" one pleasant night. Being already advanced in years Mr Bell retired in about one year's time.

In March, 1883, Felix McManaman, one of Melancthon's earliest pioneers, leased "The Bruce" for one year and, after making some further alterations in the huge building, put in a complete stock of liquors and opened the popular hostel for business in two weeks time.

In the beginning of the year 1884 Mr McManaman disposed of the business to Waters Bros., Michael and John, who continued until the passing of the Scott Act, which closed all the hotels in the municipality. The last hotel opened on the Gravel Road was the "Melancthon House," kept by Messrs Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm, now owned by George Barrett. This was during the brief period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity," when James Dick conducted the big Patron Store in the "Bruce Building" in 1892 and 1893.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, "Backwoods Life" says:

"The tavern in Canada, especially in the backwoods, still bears something of its old English signification—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and, as such, is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let no one, therefore, judge rashly of the tavern, or imagine that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down to his meal, or lie down to rest; he will find mine host do the fair thing by him, for he is generally a sturdy, honest fellow, and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

OUR RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in these townships and beyond had no means of transportation excepting by teaming. For about ten years before the railway of course the means of passenger traffic was by stage.

Application for a charter for the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three feet six inch gauge or greater if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Teeswater, the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections, and the first sod was turned in the first section of the Teeswater branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd 1869. By May 1st 1871, the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edmund Wragge, born in Worcestershire, England, 1837. He had extensive engineering experience in England and came to Canada September, 1869 and became chief engineer of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing Railways. He was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1875. In 1880-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

HURON-ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792, it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion from across the American border, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto.) But here he was met by another danger, attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country. Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie, Dundas Street, connecting York with the west, had Huron-Ontario Street

(Centre Road), connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Mono and Mulmur, were all projected by Simcoe, and go back to quite an early date. Hurон-Ontario Street was not, however, really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County" Mr A. F. Hunter, M.A., says: When Joseph F. Bowerman and others living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 8th and 9th concessions of that township, along the route which afterward became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for a long distance south into Mulmur, and north to Glenhuron, or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route, with the deviations around the hills, which they proposed, and Mr. McGlashan, one of the representatives from the township, reported a grant of 1000 pounds by the Board of Works for road purposes in Nottawasaga. But, as the required notice had not been given, the Council laid the matter over until the next session.

At the same session of the District Council (October, 1847) Daniel Markle and other residents of Mulmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Mulmur for four miles (10 lots) and the petitioners asked to have it completed to lot 32, i.e. to the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same red tape as their neighbours in Nottawasaga had done. They were politely informed that they possessed "all the requisite power within themselves and were told to request a District Road Surveyor to examine, survey and report to the Council at some of its future sittings," taking care to give three months' notice of their intended application to the Council in some conspicuous places in their own neighborhood and in the Barrie Magnet newspaper.

Undaunted by the red tape, the pioneers both north and south of Lavender set to work, and Archibald McNabb's report on the road through Mulmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this, viz., in February, 1848. Mr. McNabb was then a District Road Surveyor, and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But some further delay arose over at least part of the route, and it was not until October, 1849, that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Mulmur, thus making the last link between Lake and Lake. It was completely open from Orangeville to Nottawasaga Bay in 1850, when W. H. Smith wrote his book on Canada (Vol. 1, p. 200).

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road, known for the first twelve years as "The Toronto Line," was surveyed in 1848, although Proton claims to have had settlers as early as 1844 in the vicinity of Inistioge, known as the Old Survey of Proton. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham (Owen Sound), hence its name. A few years previous to the coming of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth (at that time Johnstown) had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road, which ran from Fergus up through Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound, and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor, Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837.

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Gibson. Both gentlemen were employed when the townships of Proton, Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed. Previous to the survey made of the T. and S. Road in 1848, there were two different routes leading from Toronto to Orangeville, one by way of the "Sixth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Mono Mills, the other being Hurontario Street by way of Brampton (now No. 10 Highway.) Another primitive road from Orangeville zig-zagged through Mono township to Hall's Corners, at the point where the four townships of Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon and Amaranth meet, and on to Horning's Mills. But apparently there was no direct road leading towards Proton and Artemesia, the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Garafraxa Road by way of Durham and Priceville. When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Owen Sound, a strip on each side of the road was also surveyed three concessions wide into fifty acre lots, incoming settlers receiving one "free grant" lot with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the deed of these lands from the crown to settlers, or in the case of a sale by one settler to another, the original wording in the description of the lots on either side of the T. and S. Road is still in use. For instance the deed of the lot where the present Melancthon post office and general store stand would read thus: "Lot 300 First Concession North East Toronto and Sydenham Road, Melancthon, County of Dufferin." This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line" and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road" until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No. 10 Highway. It has, however, been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 85 years ago.

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" soon came the early settlement of the townships through which the road ran. Pioneer settlers "trekked" in from the older settled townships and took up land here and there all along both sides of the great thoroughfare. The first settlements were, of course, on the front lots, and gradually extended to the back concessions and beyond. Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprang up.

The late Henry Armstrong is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Inistioge in 1851 and in 1850 the record says "Beechell's Post Office" was opened by James Beechell on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr. John Oliver, one seven-eighth mile below Melancthon Corner. About the year 1850 the combined townships of Amaranth and Melancthon had only 500 population, but in the years immediately following the construction of the "Toronto Line," population increased very fast in these townships.

These were some of the achievements—amid many hardships—of the plucky pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County and on to Owen Sound, the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay.

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly supplied to the writer by the Department at Ottawa

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Lamb
Black's Corners	Sept. 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st, 1870	William E Jelly
Laurel	Aug 1st 1861	James Spence
Waldemar	Jan 1st, 1870	David Jenkins
Whittington	October 1st, 1861	Robert Sewnfield

EAST GARAFRAXA

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Marsville	May 1st, 1873	Wm McCormick
Hereward	Nov 1st, 1887	John Allen
Orton	Oct. 1st, 1881	Thos Turner
Reading	Sept. 6th 1852	James Donaldson
Vanatter	May 1st 1870	James Vanatter

EAST LUTHER

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Colbeck	Sept. 1st, 1880	Wm. Colbeck
Monticello	July 1st 1875	Frank L. Holmes
Keldon	Sept. 1st, 1884	William Bryan
Peepabun	June 1st 1887	Robert Dickson
Tarbert	Aug. 1st, 1888	M. McMurchy

MONO

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Camilla	Feb. 1st 1860	Hugh Currie
Elba	July 1st 1871	Chas Smith
Rider	June 1st, 1864	T Martin
Granger	Nov 1st 1860	Wm Dynes

Hockley	Aug. 1st, 1868	Alex. Lewis
Lorraine	June 1st, 1854	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1869	C. McCutcheon
Mono Centre	July 6th, 1861	William Large
Mono Mills	Oct 6th 1866	
Melville Cross	Nov 1st, 1880 (1s Caledon)	Henry Scott
Relessey	Nov 1st, 1868	Fleming Clingang
Sheldon	Sept. 1st, 1867	John Alexander
Vinial Hill	Oct. 1st, 1878	Francis Robinson

MULMUR

Airlie	July 1st, 1869	George B Lee
Banda	June 1st, 1890	
Black Bank	Dec 1st, 1880	Henry Allen
Lavender	June 1st, 1866	J B. Martin
Mansfield	Oct 1st 1856	M Colquhon
Mulmur Corners	July 6th 1841	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec. 6th 1851	Joseph Gibson
Honeywood	July 1st 1855	Robert Lawrence
Perm	Aug 1st 1873	Paul Gallagher
Rosemont	July 1st, 1861	George Cummings
Randwick	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm Parkhill
Ruskview	July 1st, 1896	Robert Reid
Stanton	July 1st, 1867	W H Beatty

MELANCTHON

Auguston	April 1st, 1886	Wm August
Corbetton	July 1st, 1881	James Corbett
Jessopville	April 1st 1882	William Gray
Riverview	Aug. 1st, 1881	S. M. Carey
Redickville	July 1st, 1879	George Redick
Shrigley	Jan 1st 1865	George Bailey
Inistioge	July 6th, 1851	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
Orange Lawrence	August 6th 1851 to December 1861
W. S. Hewat, M D	June 1st 1862 to March 1864
Guy Leslie	April 1st, 1864 to March 1869
Edward Leslie	April 1st, 1869
J F Bradley	April 1877
John Park	June 3rd, 1877 to January 27th, 1912
George H Harshaw	February 1st 1912 to March 14th 1927
Gordon B Hayes	June 10th 1927 to date of writing

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September 1865

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st, 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1870
Duncan McVannel	March 16th 1903
J H Kennedy	January 12th, 1936

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November 1860 as Luther Name changed 1896.

Postmaster	
S Stuckey	November 1st, 1860 to June 7th, 1870
Wm Dawson	October 1st, 1870 to December 19th 1878
John Gordon	January 1st, 1879 to June 1st, 1881
Wm R Scott	January 1st, 1882 to June 15th 1883
R F Taylor	October 1st, 1883 to July 28th 1913
Samuel Maxwell	October 1st, 1913 to date of writing

HORNING'S MILLS

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th 1851
Paul Jarvis	November 1st, 1860
William Airth	May 28th 1866
G Leslie Airth	February 12th, 1889
John F Matthews	October 1st, 1889
Alex McKinney	June 1st 1890
W L. Roberts	October 21st 1900
James Thomas	August 5th 1905
E. K Lambert	November 29th, 1928

MELANCTHON

Established 6th July 1851

Postmaster	
James Beachell	July 6th 1861 to January 1st, 1865
James Brown	January 1st, 1865 to June 13th, 1917
Alice Brown	June 13th 1917 to December 9th 1918
Chas O'Neill	December 9th 1918 to July 22nd, 1924
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd 1924 to March 16th 1926
Robert R. Martin	March 16th 1926 to December 23rd 1936
John H. Ritchie	December 23rd 1936 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1856

Postmaster	
Elias E. Gray	Dec. 1st, 1856 to July 1st, 1866
James Mulholland	July 1st, 1866 to July 1st 1870
James May	July 1st, 1870 to August 1st 1877
J J Middleton	August 1st 1877 to April 1st 1885
Thomas Handbury	April 1st, 1885 to June 1886
Mrs. E Handbury	June 1st 1886 to September 19th 1936
R. G Handbury	September 19th 1936 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DUFFERIN County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago Early in January 1861 John Foley Sr and James Ainslee founded the Orangeville Sun which was also described on its title page as "The Garafraxa, Erin Caledon Albion, Adjala, Mono and Amaranth Advertiser" The Sun was the only newspaper published in the immediate district for several years It was a large and very creditable newspaper for those early days of no railway connection and difficult means of travel and transportation being a four page seven column paper, about the size of the average rural weekly of the present day

John Foley Sr

Although the Sun was always Conservative in policy its title page carried this quotation "All Extremes are Error and Truth lies Between" Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr Ainslee withdrew from the partnership and Mr Foley conducted the Sun successfully for many years. His son John Foley Jr succeeded his father in the editorial chair and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr Foley in December 1932, after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner

In 1864 Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals including the late Joseph Pattullo thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr Fisher Munro founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1867 The village and district then had two well edited and up-to-date newspapers Mr Munro conducted the Advertiser for many years, and after changing hands two or three times, it was purchased by Messrs. William and Robert Wallace.

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros. the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong exponent of the Liberal cause in Dufferin county. The "Daily Advertiser" was published every year during the municipal election campaign. Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the Advertiser for some time, occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years. Having accepted a position on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star, Mr. Wallace disposed of the Advertiser to Mr. Kenneth McKay, who, after continuing the business for a short time, accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram, and sold out the Advertiser to Mr. A. R. Groff. By this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the Advertiser succumbed in 1902.

John Foley Jr.

The third newspaper to be established in the town (it was incorporated as a town in 1873) was the "Dufferin Post" by Messrs. Ketchum & McGuire in 1879. A few years later the Post was taken over by Mungovan Bros., the editorial chair being occupied by the late D. J. Mungovan, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, often receiving comment from the city daily press. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the Advertiser during the municipal campaign (we believe the Post was the originator of the enterprise.) After the death of Mr. Mungovan, the Post was continued by Mrs. Mungovan for a time until she disposed of it to Mr. Darraugh, who again sold out to Mr. Vance A. Statia. Mr. Statia conducted it for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun, and moved the plant to Trenton.

In 1893 Mr. Blaney McGuire launched the "Orangeville Banner," making four newspapers and Orangeville became noted as a newspaper town. Being an experienced newspaperman and popular in both town and country, Mr. McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr. A. D. McKitrick, B.A., became editor of the Banner and eventually formed a partnership with Mr. McGuire, and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town. Upon the death of Mr. McGuire in May 1931 Mr. McKitrick became sole proprietor. But Orangeville, like many other Ontario towns, has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town for about nine years only one survives, The Orangeville Banner.

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north and central part of the county were not without their newspapers in the early days. In the year 1875 the Shelburne Free Press, Conservative, was established by the late George Raines. For the first few years, however, it had only a feeble existence. In 1879 Mr. James Cameron, who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers, purchased the Free Press from Mr. Raines and conducted it for five or six years. In 1885 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized, having members in the village and adjacent townships. The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr. R. L. Mortimer, Principal of Shelburne

Public School as editor and manager Mr Cameron retaining the position of foreman Under the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper, and with increased circulation and patronage it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province Mr Mactimer finally became sole proprietor and retained control until his death in August, 1919

Shelburne's second newspaper was the "Economist," Liberal, established in 1883 by Mr W L Smith, who conducted his enterprise very successfully for about twenty years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher Mr T F E Claridge

In the spring of 1928 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the dual title of "The Free Press and Economist" and Shelburne, like many other Ontario towns is now served by only one newspaper

GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes who launched The Star in the last week of December 1883 It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 9x12 inches and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day a four page sheet each 15x24 inches. In a short time the health of Mr McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to D H Morrison, who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr R F Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897 when the late W L. Craig, latterly of Wingham assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing. Shortly after Mr Taylor took charge the "Tribune" made its debut, and after a checkered career of about two years passed out of existence when Mr Craig took over the Star Then a couple of years later the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years, and when the big fire occurred the owners disposed of the business to Mr Craig who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Vidette On Nov 1st 1925, Mr J L Landsborough formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne took over the business From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Vidette with the end of 1933 completed fifty years of existence

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

J. R. MacIntyre

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Dufferin, it is fitting that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Guide," in 1877, but it only lasted a short time.

In 1882 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, founded the "Herald," and, after conducting it a few years, sold it to Mr. Newall. Mr. Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr. Newall in turn sold the Herald to Mr. J. B. Spurr, of Toronto, who, by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics attempted to boost the Herald. About 1889 Rev. Mr. Hall returned from the State of Iowa, where he had been ordained to the ministry and again purchased the Herald from Mr. Spurr and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher, Mr. Glendenning, who, after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher, Mr. T. H. Blacklock. About 1902 it was taken over by Mr. J. R. MacIntyre, a local banker, who, as editor and manager, conducted it very successfully for thirty-one years, until his death in March 1933, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Frank MacIntyre, the present publisher.

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dufferin (or rather in Orangeville and the townships of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1844 when the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was appointed chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, for in that year the late George McManus was appointed Township Superintendent of Schools for Mono.

Previous to 1844 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there according to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher who usually "boarded around" in the section.

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council, one for each Township or union of Townships. Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section, to apportion the Legislative grant, issue cheques on the Township Treasurer payable to teachers, to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent. They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers' certificates:

"Adopted October 3rd, 1866, by Her Majesty's Special Command."

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools by the County Boards, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and moral character.

Third Class Certificates

(1) Candidates are required to be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

(2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners.

(3) To be able to write a plain hand.

(4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend.

(5) To know the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

(6) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe.

(7) To have some knowledge of school organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of those languages for English, whose certificates will be limited accordingly.

Second Class Certificates

(1) Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class, must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

(2) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.

(3) To know fractions, involution, evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic.

(4) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(5) To know common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry, to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passage which may be read.

(6) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography.

First Class Certificates

(1) In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificate, candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying.

(2) Algebra to quadratic equations, and to know the first four Books of Euclid.

(3) To know the outlines of general history.

(4) To be familiar with the elements of botany, zoology and natural philosophy.

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A. D. Fordyce and Mr Clapp for Wellington (which included Orangeville, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and East Luther), and Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills, and Mr Ferguson, of Priceville, for Melancthon township, at that time in the county of Grey.

Mr A. F. Hunter, M.A., in his History of Simcoe County, gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Mono and Mulmur as follows:

Mono

1851-1852—Abraham Martin
1853-1856—Rev. John Fletcher
1857-1852—Rev. Jacob Vanlinge
1860-1862—Moses Harshaw
1863-1864—Rev. John Corbett.
1864-1865—Rev. Alex. Henderson
1866-1869—Rev. Richard Cleary
1870-1871—Rev. W. M. Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little
1852-1856—Rev. John Fletcher
1857-1858—Rev. Jacob Vanlinge
1859-1860—John Cooper
1861-1866, 1869 and 1870-1871—Rev. Archibald Colquhoun
1867-1868—Rev. John McCleary

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen, while in the schools of those days there were far more male than female teachers engaged. Most of the school houses were log buildings.

From the founding of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

engeville has been well supplied with schools. In the late fifties and early sixties some of the teachers mentioned were George Bruni and F. S. McBain. As the population increased the attendance at the Common School also increased. About the year 1866 a Grammar School was opened for senior pupils, with Mr C. R. Dickinson M.A. as principal and Orangeville schools became more or less noted for doing what at the present time is called High School work.

With the incorporation of the town in 1873 and being chosen as the county seat six years later came the demand for a High School. A site having been selected the High School building was erected and classes opened in 1880 with the late Alexander Steele B.A. as head master. The school board was fortunate in securing a principal of the erudition and general culture of Mr Steele. The average High School principal is an honour graduate in one department, but Mr Steele was an honour graduate in three departments—English and History, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was principal continuously and without interruption from the opening of the school in 1880 to 1915—thirty-five years—which is certainly a unique and creditable record during which time the school increased in size and prestige.

N. M. Armstrong, Principal of Orangeville Public School

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teacher of more than average scholarship, Mr R. S. Jenkins M.A. who was classical master in the early nineties. Mr Jenkins was an honour graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and after his teaching days in Orangeville pursued post-graduate work in both the University of Chicago and the University of Rome.

Horning's Mills had a local reputation for the high status of its school under W. F. Munro and Thomas Norton (later Dr. Norton) and other teachers of the long ago. In connection with "Backwoods Life," published in 1869 by W. F. Munro, teacher at Horning's Mills at that time, R. L. Mortimer, editor of the Shelburne Free Press, added the following paragraph concerning the teachers in Melancthon in 1866.

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the township. The teachers at that time were:

S. Sec. No. 1—T. F. Heldship
S. Sec. No. 2—W. F. Munro
S. Sec. No. 3—George Leitch.
S. Sec. No. 4—Miss Brunker
S. Sec. No. 5—Robert Russell
S. Sec. No. 6—Miss Ludlow
S. Sec. No. 7—Miss Isabella Brunker
Separate School—Miss Purtill."

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who taught in S. Sec. No. 8 (Strigley) at that time. A few years later the late Robert Mooney taught in S. Sec. No. 1 (Silk's School.)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were:

Mono—William Gray (Camilla), George Leighton and James Armstrong.

Amaranth—Jonathan Varcoe, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla.) Mr Gray taught at Farmington, Whittington, Coleridge and Maple Grove. He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No. 7, Back Line, Melancthon. The late Donald McAulay was another pioneer teacher in Melancthon and at Black's Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth. In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was P. D. Henry, who taught for many years at Whitfield.

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years. Neither the exact date nor the name of the first teacher seems to be available. Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the community attended Silk's school, two miles north in Melancthon township, where the late Robert Mooney was teacher. As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged, and a staff of two, and later, three, teachers engaged. In 1879 the late R. L. Mortimer became principal with two or three assistants, one of whom was Miss Hanna, who afterwards taught in S. Sec. No. 7 Melancthon. Mr Mortimer remained principal until 1885 when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press.

After Mr Mortimer Mr N. McEachern was principal for a time and was succeeded in 1887 by the late R. E. McMaster, one of the most efficient teachers of his day. Mr McMaster held the post until failing health forced him to resign in 1895. Although as yet rated only as a Public School Mr McMaster graduated each year a fairly large class of students with 3rd class teachers certificates. Principals of later years were W. A. Martin, Major Laing, Joseph Clark, B.A., T. E. Langford, M.A., and A. E. Cooper, B.A. (1910).

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log, and later brick, school, Sec. No. 7 Melancthon from the time it was built about 1860, down to 1910—fifty years: Miss Brusker, Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss McIntosh, Mr Webster, Mr Tansley, Hamilton Brown, Mr Campbell, Miss McKenzie, Miss Karns, Miss Morrow, William Gray, Miss McCue, William Williams, Miss Dawson, Wellington Myers, Miss Reburn, Miss Snell and Miss Carson.

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 267 S.W., facing the Gravel Road, and was built probably about the year 1856, when the late Charles Beamish was owner of the 50 acres upon which the building stood, but was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Andrews. In more recent years the late George and Mrs Shoaff purchased the farm and resided there. This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line. Two of the teachers were Mr Vert and T. F. Holdship.

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1862 and the first teacher was Mr McArthur. Mr F. C. Colbeck, B.A., now of Toronto, was teacher when the village was known as "Little Toronto." He subsequently attended Victoria University and, after a brilliant course in graduation, became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute, retaining the position continuously for over thirty years. Mr Colbeck was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr R. E. Hamilton, who taught successfully in the village for several years.

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated, the school, of course, enlarged, thus affording High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years. One of the prominent principals of over forty years ago was Mr. David Smith, who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Garafraxa had her schools years before Orangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Early settlers who came into the township from the south by way of Erin and took up the land where the future villages of Marsville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district, organized the first school section in the township. Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading had two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers' examinations for certificates were held alternately at Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot.

Dufferin county also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature. Alexander MacLachlan, Scottish poet, settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclination being toward literary pursuits. He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability. He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1862. In later life Mr. MacLachlan took up his residence in Orangeville, where he died March 20th, 1896. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

IN all probability the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Brebeuf, Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain, three hundred years ago, were the first to carry the tidings of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Dufferin. In those days the Petun or Tobacco Indians, inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Boyne Rivers that take their rise in Melancthon and Mulmur townships and it is known that these faithful followers of the Cross spent several years with the Petun people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This of course was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased but their efforts were not wholly abortive as the Martyrs' Shrine near the town of Midland affords pregnant proof.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Mono, Mulmur and Garafraxa prior to 1830, or about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded, some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1789 with the consecration of Rev. Charles Inglis, M.A., as first Colonial Bishop of Halifax.

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev. Jacob Mountain, M.A., rector of a parish in Huntingdonshire, Eng., was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he landed at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a kiss by Bishop Briand of the Roman Catholic church with the remark: "Your people are in much need of you."

The second Bishop of Quebec was Rt. Rev. John Stuart, M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church." In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada, a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston).

The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland, in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a half grown boy He managed to attend the local school and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours

At the age of 21 he came to Canada first settling at Cataraqui where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector of Cornwall He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812 and Archdeacon in 1827 He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839 and during his long episcopacy of 28 years Bishop Strachan frequently visited the various parishes in Simcoe and Grey counties (now Dufferin) He died at Toronto in the year 1867

John Strachan First Bishop of Toronto

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto (1839) it seems that the vast territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, and the Rt Rev Dr Stewart second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Missions with Penetanguishene as a central point

The Rev. Adam Elliot, Anglican missionary, sent to Mono and Mulmur in July 1833 writes as follows

"Having arrived in Mono, I performed Divine Service on Friday, March 29th, at the home of Mr. Cobean, who resides on the 7th Concession. The hearers were very numerous and attentive. Many persons attended from the Township of Adjala, which is situated immediately on the east side of Mono. I baptized 16 children on that occasion. In Mono the people are principally Protestants. One half of the inhabitants of Adjala are Roman Catholics. The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous, and are very solicitous for a resident clergyman. The frame church was raised last summer in a central situation, but without aid from some source it will be long I fear before they can accomplish their undertaking. I was informed by the inhabitants that the Archdeacon of York first performed the service of our church in Mono and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period.

Rev. Adam Elliot

From Mono I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 30th. I had no intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion as I supposed the settlers to be very few but a member of the church who resides there came and requested me to preach in that township and baptize the children. About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized.

Having returned to Albion I read prayers and preached on the second occasion. Though the weather was exceedingly fine the congregation was not large as general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants. On that occasion three children were baptized.

As I continued my journey to Caledon, I read prayers and preached at the home of Mr. Wood on the fourth concession of Chinguacousy east of Hurontario Street. Above twenty persons were present and one child was baptized.

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and lectured there at the home of Mr. Dodds, who resides near the centre of the township. The congregation was large and attentive.

Your obedient servant,
ADAM ELLIOT"

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighboring townships and where timber was so plentiful these people could soon have built log churches, but they may not have been able to support a resident minister.

Although Dufferin County is comparatively small in area, it is divided among three different dioceses, Toronto, Niagara and Huron, thus creating the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county. In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Horning's Mills or Melancthon (Gravel Road) was the earlier church. There was no church building at Melancthon, but services were held in the old Orange Hall, a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall on the corner of the Barrett homestead, lot 294, N.E. This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne except Jelly's Corners.

One of the first ministers was Rev. Mr. Johnston of Priceville, who made the trip of twenty miles on a rough road through the woods on horseback. The congregation was fairly large, members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne, and also from the Dundalk district. On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett, Charters, Swift, Stewart, Atkinson, West, Mills, Beachell, Watson, Hatten, Andrews, Beckett, Harrison, Berwick, Jelly and Tumbury. Doubtless there were other families whose names are not now available.

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church, but the undertaking was never consummated. In the meantime a hamlet was springing up at Jelly's Corners, where some of the influential members of the congregation resided, and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St. Paul's church, Shelburne.

At quite an early date in the history of Melancthon the Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A., was rector of St. John's Church, Horning's Mills, Cranmer's Church, Honeywood, and Christ Church, Whitfield. He resided at Horning's Mills for many years. Some of the rectors in later years were Revs. A. C. Miles, F. W. Goodeve, W. J. Ecclestone and W. F. Carpenter. These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto.

St. Paul's Church, Shelburne, having developed from the mother church in Melancthon, it is interesting to know about when and by whom the Melancthon church was founded. The story that the Stewart missionary enterprise in Mono and Mulmur in the early thirties spread to Horning's Mills and into the New Survey of Melancthon is not compatible with the facts.

The probabilities are that soon after the opening of the "Toronto Line" in 1848 several families of the Anglican persuasion (Corbetts, Charters, Beachells, Beckets, Stewarts, Atkinsons and others) settled in the district and that through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland of Owen Sound, who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they came in from the front-line townships and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line," an Anglican mission was founded about 1856 or 57, which afterwards became the Melancthon parish.

St. Paul's church, Shelburne, with St. James church, Primrose, and St. Paul's church, Melancthon, with St. James church, Dundalk (the two latter in Dundalk parish) are included in the diocese of Huron. Orangeville, Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara.

The three dioceses, each of which takes in part of Dufferin County, were formed in the following years:

Diocese of Toronto, Bishop Rt. Rev. John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron, Bishop Rt. Rev. Benjamin Cronyn	1857

Diocese of Niagara Bishop Rt Rev T B. Fuller 1875

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1872 during the incumbency of Rev J J Morton, Mr Johnstone resided at Priceville Mr Hill possibly at Horning's Mills, preceding Mr Tocque who of course lived at Horning's Mills six years There was a fairly large congregation at Melancthon services being held in the log Orange Hall on Daurah's Hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr and Mrs. Timbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were:

Rev R W Johnstone	1866
Rev Rowland Hill	1868
Rev Philip Tocque, M.A	1870-1876
Rev J J Morton	1872
Rev George W Racey	1876
Rev James Smyth	1878
Rev William Bevan	1880
Rev Mark Turnbull	1881
Rev H G Moore	1884
Rev B. H Shaw	1889
Rev W A. Graham B.A.	1889
Rev Wm. Hind	1890
Rev C K Masters M A, B.D	1906
Rev R J S. Adamson, B.A	1907
Rev H. F Westgate B.A	1914
Rev John Morris	1916
Rev W H Hartley	1919
Rev R. F D Burford, D.D	1925
Rev G F Parson	1932

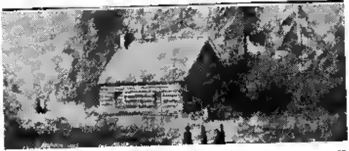
CHAPTER XXI (Part 2)

THE first missionary enterprise in Orangeville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Ketchum Sr., who came into the settlement from the vicinity of Mono Mills, and conducted services as a non-denominational lay reader about the year 1837. The Rev. John Fletcher was the first Anglican Minister appointed to the field in 1850, and remained until 1856. Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by Rev John VanLinge, who remained from 1856 to 1861, the first log church being located at Purple Hill. In 1861 the Rev Alexander Henderson, M.A., who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the "Parish of Orangeville and Mono and parts adjacent." Mr. Henderson's incumbency was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1902. He was created a canon about 1890. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice, the latter being built during his unusually long rectorship in Orangeville.

Seneca Ketchum Sr

A former citizen has kindly supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church

1902-1913—Rev G A Rix (now Bishop Rix)
1913-1915—Rev G W Tebbs
1915 1918—Rev Arthur H. Hewitt.
1918-1919—Rev F Eley
1919-1922—Rev T H. Stewart.
1922-1929—Rev John W McDonald
1929 to time of writing—Rev H. A. West-McMaster



St. Mark's first log church built in 1837.

Rev John Fletcher

Jane Fletcher

Rev. Alexander Henderson

Rev G. A. Rix

Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire

HORNING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Horning's Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Huron but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1880 St John's Church, Horning's Mills, Christ's Church, Whitfield and Cranmer's Church Honeywood were among the first Anglican churches established in the district.

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev. Philip Tocque, although some of the early settlers claim the parish (mission) was founded several years prior to the coming of Mr. Tocque:

Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A.	1870-1876	Rev. A. H. Powell, B.A.	1911-1912
Rev. Geo. Ledingham, L.Th.	1876-1878	Rev. W. F. Carpenter, B.A.	1913-1919
Rev. R. A. Rooney, L.Th.	1878-	Rev. Herbert Naylor, L.Th.	1919-1921
Rev. W. E. Carroll, B.A.	1887-	Rev. R. E. Lemon	1921-1924
Rev. J. R. S. Boyde, M.A.	1890-1894	Rev. D. G. Atkinson, L.Th.	1925-1932
Rev. A. C. Miles, B.A.	1894-1898	Rev. A. J. Forte, L.Th.	1932-
Rev. F. W. Goodeve, M.A.	1898-1904	Rev. A. E. Civis	1937-1938
Rev. W. J. Eccleston, L.Th.	1904-1905		

The parish of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, is perhaps the oldest in the district. From an early time the parish included St. Luke's, Rosemont, St. David's, Everett, and Trinity Church, Adjala. The Rev. Adam Elliott, a travelling missionary, visited the neighborhood and held services in a private house as early as 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Darling, who held service in Mr. Little's house in 1842. Following Mr. Darling came Rev. George [illegible] in 1845. Then came the Rev. John Fletcher from 1846-1856. The record says Mr. Fletcher built a church at Rosemont in 1846. The following list of clergy since is not complete but is the best available. Succeeding Mr. Fletcher came:

Rev. John McLeary	1863-	Rev. F. J. Lynch	18[illegible]-1901
Rev. Thaddeus Walker	1870-	Rev. C. W. Holdsworth, B.A.	1901-1909
Rev. George Nesbitt	1874-	Rev. J. N. Blodgett, M.A.	1909-1912
Rev. E. Sibbald	1881	Rev. G. L. Grey, B.A.	1912-1934
Rev. C. W. Marsh, M.A.	1882-	Rev. H. A. Claverdon	1935-1937
Rev. E. Daniels, B.A.	1897-	Rev. C. W. McLean	1937-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history began in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615 and the establishment of a Recollet mission in the Huron country by Father LeCaron. The Jesuits soon followed and were active until the "annee terrible" of 1649 when Fathers Daniel, Brebeuf and Lalemant were massacred by the Iroquois.

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Kingston the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over both Lower and Upper Canada.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander McDonell, D.D., was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December 1820, with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River, which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics here and there along the southern frontier. In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and remained spiritual ruler over this large missionary diocese for fourteen years. He died on January 14th, 1840, and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Remigius Gaulin, D.D.

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville, as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Melancthon. From the church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melancthon in the early fifties, services being held in the home of Mr. McCue Sr. As settlers came into the district St. Patrick's church, a large hewed log building, was built on the property of Francis O'Boyle, lot 200, facing the sideroad and just west of the C.P.R. railway. Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to secure the exact date but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858. This would be during the episcopate of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Charbonnel, second bishop of Toronto. Some of the priests in the church in Adjala at the time who were probably instrumental in founding the mission in Melancthon were Fathers Pourret O Shea and Cynott The latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county A little later came Fathers Ray and Donohoe.

Among the first members of St Patrick's Church in Melancthon were the names of McCue Breen, McMenaman Hagg O Holleran Culliton LaVelle Keating Curran Waters Doyle Callaghan Brian Malone Lewis Geet and Francis O Boyle As new settlers took up homesteads both east and west of the "Toronto Line" St Patrick's soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation

The old log church having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 20 years, was replaced in 1879 (during the pastorate of Father Feeney) by the present brick church on the hill on the east side of No. 10 Highway The log church was also utilized as a Separate School building before the school in S. Sec No 9 was built, Miss Purt (later Mrs James McCue of Melancthon) having been one of the early teachers The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past sixty years

Fathers J J Feeney P J Cassin J H Coty R J Maloney Dubey G P Murphy T Clohecy the rector at time of writing Father A F Callaghan

St. Patrick's Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which however was created in 1856 just before the Melancthon church was founded the first bishop being the Rt Rev John Farrell, D.D

St. Peter's Church Orangeville belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto which was first erected as the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt. Rev Michael Power D.D as first bishop The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time:

1842-1850—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1850-1860—Rev A. F M Charbonnel
1860-1870—Rev J J Lynch

The see became a Metropolitan in 1870 Bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1889—Most Rev J J Lynch,
1889-1899—Most Rev John Walsh
1899-1910—Most Rev Denis O Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F P McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev Neil McNeil.

The parish of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church Orangeville was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St Cornelius Church Caledon by the late Rev J J Egan, later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was served on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch

The Rev Father Jeffcott, of hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1889 when he was succeeded by Rev Father D Morris now Very Rev Dean Morris, of St. Catharines The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris closed his work in the parish about 1892 is as complete as we have been able to obtain

Rev H. J McPhillips
Rev L. Minehan,
Rev Kenneth Morrow
Rev W A Egan
Rev J F Sweeney
Rev T E Finnegan
Rev Joseph Bagnasco, D D
Rev M. J Carroll,
Rev T J McCabe
Rev F J Caulfield

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was constituted by Pope Gregory XVI Dec. 17th, 1841 Very Rev Michael Power D.D. being the first Bishop. There were 3,000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated but only one church St. Paul's built in 1822 The Bishop bought the block of land on which St. Michael's Cathedral stands and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid The cathedral was dedicated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal in September 1848.

List of Bishops

Rt Rev Michael Power D.D. consecrated 1842
Rt Rev Armand Marie Comte de Charbonnel, D.D., 1850
Rt. Rev John Joseph Lynch D.D 1859 (See became an Archdiocese in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop)
Most Rev John Walsh, D.D. Archbishop 1889
Most Rev Denis O'Connor D.D., Archbishop, 1899
Most Rev F P McEvay D.D. Archbishop 1910.
Most Rev Neil McNeil D.D., Archbishop, 1912.
Most Rev J C McGuigan, D.D Archbishop 1934

CHAPTER XXI (Part 3)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

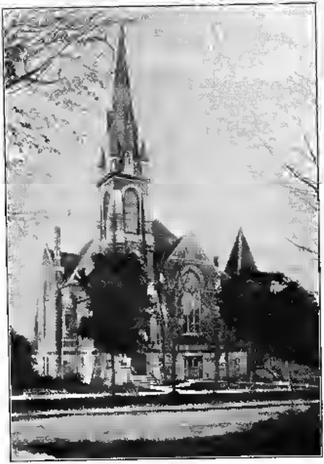
THE first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east, where Mr. John Carruthers, a school teacher in West Gwillimbury, according to his "Retrospect of Thirty-Six Years' Residence in Canada West," was appointed a "Catechist and Exhorter by the Presbytery of York (now Toronto) in connection with the Church of Scotland, to visit the destitute settlers in the Western section of Upper Canada." The probabilities are that Mr. Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Mulmur, Mono and Garafraxa with a view to establishing missions in these townships. The Rev. William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1844, and remained there for over forty years, during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A mission was established at an early date at Horning's Mills, but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

Rev W. E. McKay

In the early days there were two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville, the Old Kirk of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church. Rev W. E. McKay, the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period, was pastor of the Old Kirk. According to the early record Mr. McKay, who had come from Ireland, was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1856, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1885, a term of twenty-nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb. 1st, 1863, speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church:

"The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday, Feb. 1st. Prof. Burns preached in the morning and the resident minister, Rev. A. McFaul, at night. At the Monday night tea meeting addresses were delivered by Revs. Hazzard, Smith, Gray, Thompson, Fraley, McKay and Millard. The church is described as a substantial frame, roughcast structure, 26 by 46, built in gothic style, with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley



St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Orangeville
(now Westminster United Church)

from plans prepared by Mr Dunbar The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and finishing by J K. Riddall

Doubtless the Canada Presbyterian Church was established both in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built. Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr McFaul was pastor of the church, it is probable that there were other ministers in church during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in 1863 to the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th 1880 at which time Rev J M McIntyre was pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church As a result of the union the new St. Andrew's Church was organized and about that time the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway Rev Mr McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev W A. Hunter who in turn was succeeded by Rev D C Hossack, and Rev R. W Dickie which brings the record down to approximately the year 1900

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies, and an early record gives the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century

1877-1880—Rev John R. Gilchrist.

1883-1884—Rev John Straith.

1886-1889—Rev T J McClelland.

1893-1896—Rev Dr G G McRobbie

1900-1904—Rev F W Anderson.

1905-1913—Rev Dr J A. McKenzie

* The above list may not be complete.

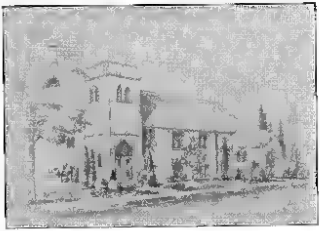
The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 1880 being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College Toronto. The church was built in 1882 when the Rev Alfred Gandier later Principal Gandier of Knox College, was pastor Other early pastors were Rev J Campbell, Rev Hugh Crozier Rev A Miele and Rev J R. Bell

In the year 1866 the Rev J C Madill a travelling missionary conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Laurel which was held in the Town Hall About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built Rev J R. Bell received a call to Laurel and Black's Corners' charges in 1892 where he remained for twenty-seven years He was succeeded by Rev J A. Reddon and Rev A F Webster

Horning's Mills has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time. Several of the sturdy pioneers who had recently come from their native Perth and Edinburgh were not neglectful of their responsibility in the sphere of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians at Horning's Mills, but the Rev J A. McDonald B.A. was there about forty-five years ago Later the Rev A E Neilly B.A and still later the Rev R. M. Phalen B A. were each stationed there for a number of years

Corbetton and Riverview churches were founded by the Rev J C. Madill in the early eighties and Gandier church (Keldon) by Rev Alfred Gandier about the same time all three churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev Mr Madill It was said that Corbetton in its infant days had two stores two sawmills and two taverns, and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches Pastors succeeding Rev Mr Madill were Revs Bradley Little W J Knox M.A (previously Science Master at Orangeville High School) H Ross and G W Rose B A. There were some others whose names we cannot recall.

At Grand Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev Hugh Crozier Rev D T McClintock and Rev D J Lane Rev Mr Crozier ministered to the people of Grand Valley and vicinity for many years.



Tweedsmuir Memorial Presbyterian Church, Orangeville built in 1940 by the continuing Presbyterians following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was the strongest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada With the coming of the Empire Loyalists they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Ancaster and Niagara being practically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church from across the American border About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was becoming established in different sections of Upper Canada

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows Methodists, 33 Baptist, 19 Church of England 16 Presbyterian and Congregational 15 The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers

The Methodists soon became so strong in Upper Canada that in 1828 they detached themselves from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the proposition of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston it was decided to establish "Upper Canada Academy" at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and the necessary funds raised to proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1832. By the summer of 1836 the building was completed, the first classes organized, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev. Matthew Richey, M.A., as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed "Victoria College," with Rev. Dr. Ryerson, as principal, and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the forerunner not only in religion, but also in the sphere of higher education.

Possibly ten years or more before the founding of Orangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers in the surrounding townships of Mono, Mulmur, Albion, Caledon and Garafraxa. As to the time, or by whom, the first Methodist mission was started old timers are not quite agreed.

Rev. M. S. Gray

About the year 1822 we are told that the Rev. Peter Jones, who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr. Jones made the mouth of the Credit (soon afterwards Port Credit) his headquarters he made frequent trips north through the townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, Mulmur and Nottawasaga and along the shores of Georgian Bay, and it is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at different points in these townships.

Still another early record says that the Rev. John Neelands, a Methodist missionary, was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842 and that he also preached at certain "appointments" in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin.

In the early years there were three branches of the Methodist Church in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists. The Rev. Thomas Dudley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1855, and was followed the next year by the Rev. M. S. Gray, who, after a brief period in Orangeville, moved to Amaranth, where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church near the centre of that township. Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev. John Goodman, Rev. James Crawley, Rev. John Smith, and Rev. Richard Hassard.

On Sept. 5th, 1883, representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church, Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. John Goodman, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. W. Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada, with Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville, and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was assented to April 19th, 1884. After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united in the one Methodist Church.

Rev. John Locke

At the time of the union, 1883 and '84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was the Rev. Geo. M. Brown, and that the ministers for the next twenty-five years were the following:

1884-1885—Rev. Robert Cade and Rev. J. Simpson.

1885-1887—Rev. J. G. Laird and Rev. J. Simpson.

1887-1889—Rev. C. E. McIntyre.

The Rev. M. L. Pearson came in July 1890, and remained for several years, after which appear the names of Rev. W. E. Barker, and later Rev. John Locke. About that time the Rev. William Shannon (superannuated) resided on Mill Street for a number of years.

CHAPTER XXI (Part 8)

SHELBURNE Methodist Church dates back to about the year 1874, the Rev B. B. Dundas being the first pastor, and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows:

1874-1876—Rev. B. B. Dundas.
1876-1877—Rev. W. H. Jemison
1877-1878—Rev. C. W. Watch
1878-1879—Rev. Wm. Bacon.
1879-1881—Rev Henry Thomas.
1881- —Rev Wm. T Hicks.
1882-1884—Rev. J F. Metcalf
1884-1886—Rev. W. S Hughes
1887-1889—Rev. George Abbs.
1890-1892—Rev. H. W. McTavish.
1893-1895—Rev. J. J. Redditt
1896-1897—Rev Dr S G Stone
1898-1900—Rev. V. H. Emory.
1901-1904—Rev. C. W. Watch.
1905-1907—Rev B. B. Strangway.
1908-1911—Rev. W. A. Potter
1912-1913—Rev. W. A. Rodwell.
1913-1916—Dr. J T. Caldwell.

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in the neighbourhood of Grand Valley back in the late fifties, when the Rev. Jos. Hills, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. In those days it was known as the Luther Mission and later as the Luther Circuit. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1876 and '77, Rev. John Sanderson, 1878, '79 and '80, Rev. William Willmott; 1881, '82 and '83, Rev. Thomas R. Fydell, and Rev. Isaac Walwyn as assistant pastor, with Mr. F. C. Colbeck, a student, as probationer.

After the union of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1884 the Luther Circuit was changed to Grand Valley Circuit. The Rev Wm Bielby was pastor in 1884 '85 and '86.

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Melancthon seems to be veiled in obscurity The Horning's Mills Circuit was formed in 1863 with Rev William J Hewill as minister Previous to that time Horning's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1857 The Osprey mission was in existence as early as 1851 when the Rev William Shannon who retired in Orangeville about 1890 and who at that time informed the writer that he had been in charge of the mission at Horning's Mills in 1850 twenty years after the settlement had been founded by the late Lewis Horning Did the early settlers of the Methodist persuasion live in the infant village and district for twenty years without a church or mission in the community? Nay the probabilities are that Methodist missionaries were working there as early as 1840

Proton mission was founded as early as 1851 the missionaries in charge being as follows 1851 and 52 Rev Joseph Hill 1853 Rev Samuel E. Maudsley; 1854 Rev Thomas Culvert 1855 and 56, Rev John L. Kerr

As to whether the Gravel Road Church, Melancthon was an offshoot from Horning's Mills or from the Proton mission nobody in these modern times seems to know However the original Horning's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1863 and as early as 1853 the Rev Peter Addison was pastor in the old Gravel Road log church that stood in the rear end of the Gravel Road cemetery The original owner of lot 295 N.E was the late Andrew Darragh, who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time and upon which they erected a log church and fenced off a cemetery Evidently this was in the early fifties because it was the burial place of the late James Brown Sr grandfather of James Brown, now of Melancthon the late Mr Brown having died in the year 1855.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr Darragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher Mr and Mrs Darragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the 'Toronto Line' was opened

Rev W. A. Potter former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge Victoria University Toronto.

through from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848. Among these early worshippers were the names of Dartagh, Slack, Silk, Hamilton, Thompson, Atchison, Mitchell, Hatten, Brown, Devlin and Watson. The pastors on the Horning's Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows:

1860-1864—Rev W. J. Hewitt.	1875-1876—Rev. Wm. Torrance.
1865-1867—Rev. Wm. Norton	1877-1878—Rev James Woodsworth and Rev. W. H. Jamieson
1868-1870—Rev. Peter Addison	1879-1881—Rev. J. C. Willmott and Rev. George Brown
1871-1873—Rev Thomas Culbert,	
1874-1876—Rev John Mahan	

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs Willmott and Brown, but Rev John Goodman became pastor in 1887 and remained during 1888 and 1889. The Rev. J. T. Caldwell (later Dr. Caldwell) was pastor during 1890 and was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Wilson.

About 1882 the Gravel Road Church separated from the Horning's Mills circuit and became part of the Shelburne circuit, and Rev. J. F. Metcalf, of Shelburne, became pastor of the Gravel Road Church. His successor was Rev. W. S. Hughan, who continued until the summer of 1886, when the Gravel Road Church again made a change of circuits by seceding from Shelburne and became connected with Dundalk circuit. The above mentioned list of ministers, first from Horning's Mills, and later from Shelburne were pastors of the Gravel Road Church from the beginning (whenever that may have been) down to the year 1886.

The new frame church (roughcast) at the Gravel Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr Culbert or Rev Mr Mahan, about 1873 the late James Sawden and the late George Redick being the contractors for the carpenter work, and Messrs. Marshall and Emerick, of Horning's Mills, for masonry

Having become part of the Dundalk circuit the ministers at the Gravel Road appointment were

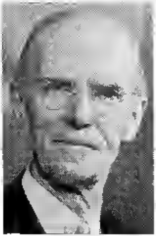
1886 and 1887—Rev W A. Strongman M.A. Ph.D LL.D., Rev J W. Mahood (Junior Rector)

1887 and 1888 —Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R C Burton (Junior Pastor) with a large corps of local preachers

In 1888 the Corbetton Circuit was formed comprising the four churches, Corbetton Gravel Road (Melancthon) Riverview and Jessopville (Pleasant View) with Rev R. C. Burton as pastor The pastors on the Corbetton Melancthon circuit during the next thirty-five years were the following

Rev R. C. Burton.
Rev Thomas Legate
Rev William Bielby
Rev J W Sanderson
Rev Mr Chittick.
Rev E S Service
Rev Thomas Scott
Rev W P Brown
Rev T G McAteer

Rev Chas. Langford.
Rev W J Tribble
Rev Wm Williamson.
Rev C C. Otton
Rev W G Wakefield.
Rev F G Stotesbury
Rev W E Curran
Rev G H Pogson.



Rev J. W Mahood, popular minister of Gravel Road Church 1881-88

In recent years the Gravel Road Church has again become part of Herning's Mills circuit.

The Honeywood circuit has three churches Honeywood, Terra Nova and Redickville. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. James Thompson, Rev. W H. Laidlaw, Rev. C. C. Fry and Rev. John Coburn.

Although Dundalk is just over the border, in the County of Grey at least a partial list of ministers on the Dundalk circuit from the year 1876 is here given

1876-1877—Rev Calvin Shaw
1878-1879—Rev David Wilson
1880-1883—Rev Austin Potter
1883-1885—Rev Thomas Snowden
1885-1886—Rev Dr W A. Strongman
and Rev J W Mahood (Jr)
and Rev R C Burton (Jr)
'36

The Dundalk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments on the same Sunday Dr Strongman was succeeded in 1886 by Rev W H. Moss and during the years immediately after Mr Moss the following names appear Rev G H Cobbledick, W F Campbell Rev Thos Campbell and Rev H E. Wellwood down to about 1902

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church has been in operation in Orangeville for more than seventy years, the first minister Rev Allen E Kitchen having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1863 just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village The community was well supplied with churches at the time having three Methodist churches, two Presbyterian and one Anglican

After Mr Kitchen, appear the names of Rev E D. Sherman and Rev C. Carroll in the seventies and early eighties

Then in 1883 Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec but also in the field of higher education the Rev J L Gilmour M.A. D.D After a term of several years in Orangeville during which time the congregation increased in membership, Dr Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University where he remained until his death

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville who succeeded Dr Gilmour

1891—Rev F Tracey (later Dr Tracey)

1893—Rev John Renny
1895—Rev S. B. Crosby
1896—Rev J F Brown.
1900—Rev C E Burrell.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Dufferin County over seventy years ago first in Garafraxa, and later in Luther—in fact it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement, which in after years became the Village of Grand Valley was the Disciple Church Mr R. Butchart former Secretary of the Disciple Church in Ontario, has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships

In Garafraxa township, at Marsville in the year 1880-1881 there was founded a small congregation of 25 members by Samuel Woolner a resident layman preacher of considerable preaching ability George Geer and George Orton were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings A frame roughcast house was put up using materials from the old Erin Centre Church The congregation grew with the years and in January 1889 there was dedicated near the site of the original building a fine brick structure Owing to removals to the West the church later had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued there about 1925 and later the building was sold

"At Grand Valley the Disciple cause was begun in the year 1863 At that time the village was called Little Toronto The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelists named James Kilgour and Alexander Anderson of the neighboring county of Wellington where the Disciple cause was much stronger The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McLellan. A house was built for worship James Anderson a son of the founder preached for the church for some years. The congregation prospered and the church still exists, owning a handsome brick building, with a resident pastor serving the neighboring Disciple Church at Hillsburgh For many years Geo Tough was a mainstay of the church He died in 1921 George Geer was another elder who served until his death in very recent years"

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties by the late Bishop R. C. Evans and local Elders Services were of course conducted in the homes of local members of the denomination at the beginning but churches were soon erected in different sections of the county Garafraxa (later in Grand Valley) and at Masseville and Redickville in the Old Survey of Melancthon

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of more than average natural ability at all times ready and willing to defend the doctrines and dogmas of the church of his adoption irrespective of whom his opponents might be

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township especially in the Vanley district and at one time it had some followers in Dundalk and vicinity

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev J F Durkee (of hallowed memory) and others during the palmy days of Shelburne's history—possibly about the time the village was incorporated—we haven't the date An early resident informs us that the denomination commenced first at Horning's Mills "Spring Valley Church," and a few years later at Shelburne However be that as it may the church was well establinked in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr. Durkee and his successors—Revs. John Showers, J. Geach, W. A. Robbins, J. R. Backus, R. B. St. Clair, and others whose names we cannot recall.

The United Brethren Church is of German origin, and was founded on the American Continent at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1789. Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States, principally in the east and middle-west. The sect was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth, Rev. Mr. Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose. With Shelburne as headquarters, he founded churches at Melancthon (Back Line), Shrigley and Maple Grove, and while the building of the churches and church sheds was in progress Mr. Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The hamlets and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day, hence the large attendance at the churches.

CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

IN the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Melancthon there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., maternal grandfather of T. K. Slack, of Dufferin, the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, also of that shire. Born in 1799, he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, settling at Hamilton for a few years, where he worked for Louis Horning, who had recently moved to Melancthon township but still owned considerable farm land where the city of Hamilton now stands. It is uncertain as to the year in which Mr. and Mrs. Silk moved to the township of Melancthon, but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival it was evidently in 1837—in the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk. Mr. Silk was the son of Wm. Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Mr. and Mrs. Silk, with four children, moved from Hamilton to Melancton in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen, the journey taking five days.

When Mr. Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $2.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning but spent his spare time morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm. He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township wholly of wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son John Silk (1869) and the first white female child their daughter, Mary (the late Mrs. George Broderick).

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley, in the neighboring township of Mulmur, a distance of about fifteen miles "with sweet interchange of hill and valley" along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Appleville (Orangeville) or Mono Mills, the distance to either hamlet, as the road ran then, being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar and Mr. and Mrs. Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon, with the wooden wheels squeaking on the wooden axle, with 400 pounds of sugar, along with a few dried skins of deer, foxes and other wild animals, and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to secure supplies for the family household. Upon their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and hides, receiving $40. With this money they purchased a supply of groceries, including a barrel of salt, also some leather with which Mr. Silk made shoes for the children. They had considerable difficulty in making their return journey. Although the warm sunny days of spring had come the numerous hills were icy and the oxen being unshod they had to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll the barrel up and then reload it. In this way it was estimated that they rolled the barrel several miles before they arrived home. They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again.

The theft of the Horning and Vanmeer children by the Indians in 1838 had such a discouraging effect on the few settlers in the community that all but the Silk family returned to "the front" and for several years Mrs. Silk was the only white woman in the township. Of course some of those who left returned a few years later to the new settlement and some of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still residents of Horning's Mills or vicinity.

Soon after Mr. Silk arrived in Melancthon he took up land from the Crown and settled on the fine hundred acres Lot No. 3, on the 2nd line, which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township. He passed away in August 1878, leaving over sixty children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Melancthon were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Noble. In the year 1849, as a young man of 22 years of age, Mr. Noble followed the surveyor's blaze from Cumming's Corner (now Shelburne cemetery) ten miles west of the "height of land" (now Dundalk) where he selected a homestead of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness. The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine published in Vancouver August 12th 1912 briefly depicts the interesting story of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Noble as follows. "We are able to give in this number of the Fruit Magazine, Scientific Farmer and Canadian Citizen, the story of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, a venerable couple now resident in Vancouver after lives spent in honest labor in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate. The simple annals of this honest hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports. They will prove that blessings accompany a life spent in husbandry among wheat and the kindly fruits of the earth more than columns that we could write about wheat fields and fruit farms. There is no need to add to or philosophize on their story—the illustration we give with the accompanying brief explanation tells their own story.

"Sixty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the nest he had built for a home in what was then a wild part of Ontario. For forty years the couple lived in their first home and here a family of twelve children was

born, all but one alive, well and prosperous to-day. Hard work, temperance and "goodliness" have characterized the family. One son has become a minister and, as the Reverend S. G. Noble of Pittsburg Conference of Methodists has achieved a worthy reputation.

Mr Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and now in his 84th year the Old Worthy walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the prowess of a young man.

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree and about twenty years ago the old home in Ontario was sold to Thomas Robinson, the old couple coming further west, and three years ago they built themselves a home in a charming suburb of Vancouver with their daughter Alice, the only unmarried member of their family to keep them company in the beautiful home now smothered in roses.

Their diamond wedding was an event which created widespread interest, for through their many family connections they have troops of friends. There was a boat picnic to Bowen Island and enough members of the old Oxbow Band were gathered together to supply excellent music at the "At Home." Guests to the number of two hundred were entertained and the happy old pair were the recipients of presents, letters and messages from near and far.

As the records of such a family are of historic interest, let us here state that Mr Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County, Ireland. Mr and Mrs Noble were married on March 31st, 1852, in the Township of Mulmur, in the county which is now called Dufferin, Ontario. On the 12th day of July 1842, Mr Noble walked with the Rosemont Lodge of Orangemen and on July 12th 1912 he was hale and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in New Westminster. This seems a unique record and a proof of the sturdiness of the men of the East.

The sons are A. E. Noble, C. E. Noble and Winslow Noble, of this city; Robert J. Noble and John Wesley Noble, of Oxbow, Sask., and Rev. S. G. Noble, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, McKeesport, U.S.A. The daughters are Mrs Wm Marshall, Toronto; Mrs Wm Robinson, Stoughton, Sask.; Mrs. W. H. Jones, Arcola, Sask.; Mrs E. J. Coade, Carievale, Sask., and Miss Alice S. Noble, who resides at home with her parents in Vancouver.

And now, what is the lesson of the simple annals of this Noble family—if the pun which conveys a truth may be forgiven. The lesson is that this land of golden opportunities and honest, hard work will win competence and comfort for old age—competence and comfort for a man's children and children's children. The lesson is that taught long ago by the Psalmist, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging their bread."

JAMES BEACHELL

During the early 50's of the last century one of the most outstanding men in the western part of the territory then known as the Home District was James Beachell, Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton. It was in April 1852 that the Reeves of the twelve townships assembled in the unpretentious village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and chose James Beachell as first Warden of the newly organized County of Grey.

Tall and massive in stature, a shrewd executive and a gifted platform speaker, Mr Beachell soon became a potent force in the councils of the assembled representatives from the various townships of the recently formed county, towering above his fellows like the stately elm amongst the shrubs and cedars. Had it not been for the handicap of his being both reeve and resident of the township most remote from the County Seat he doubtless would have been elected to the halls of Parliament.

The frequent meetings of the County Council in those pioneer days

(every two or three months) together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling, by canoe, on horseback (those who were fortunate enough to own a horse) or on foot, along winding trails to the County Town, must have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage and capacity for hard work quite unknown to the present generation. Mr. Beachell doubtless had horses but no horse could travel, especially in spring and fall, 65 miles from Melancthon to Owen Sound, along a zigzag trail which was nothing more than a mere opening through the woods, no wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen.

James Beachell was a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1811, a son of James and Rebecca Beachell. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting, in which business he was unusually successful. He was married to Ellen, daughter of James Watson, also from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Beachell came to Canada about the year 1846, landing at York, and soon afterwards followed the surveyor's blaze to Melancthon Township and settled on the "Toronto Line" (T. & S. Road) when that road was being opened through to Sydenham Village and when the New Survey, at least, was a mere wilderness. He built and operated the first tavern on the "Toronto Line" and opened the first Post Office which was kept in the tavern. He took up considerable tracts of land, both east and west of this road, as far north as Flesherton.

After spending a number of years erecting buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey, he returned to Toronto and died at Scarboro, near the Don River, in 1867, in his 56th year. Having left no family and dying without a will, his fine property was nearly all squandered in litigation. Mr. Beachell will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and representative men.

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Dufferin County and especially of Melancthon Township was James Brown, the former veteran Clerk of Melancthon. Mr. Brown was born in 1838 in the city of Belfast, Ireland, where he attended the renowned National School until he was about twelve years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year.

The family, consisting of his parents, one sister and himself, emigrated to America in 1851, the voyage on the ocean lasting several weeks before the ship reached New York. They lived in New York State for a short time and in 1852 moved by way of Hamilton to Melancthon with horses and wagon.

His father, James Brown Sr., took up from the Crown the three 50 acre lots, Nos. 288, '89 and '90, 1st con. N.E.T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway). They built the second log house in the immediate neighborhood on the hill side, lot 288, the first house having been built on the adjoining lot, 287, about one year before by the Joseph Kealing family. The Brown residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and was for many years Melancthon post office, James Brown Sr. having a little later taken over the post office which had until then been kept by James Beachell (Beachell's Hotel).

When his father died in 1855, James Brown Jr. succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster while only seventeen years of age, retaining the office continuously for about sixty years. In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week. James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback, his route being from Melancthon to Dundalk (the log tavern by the creek), Inistioge, Durham's Corner, Flesher's Corners (Flesherton), Cornabus (Markdale), Johnstown (Chatsworth), thence east through Euphrasia to Sing's Mills (Singhampton) and down through Nottawasaga and Mulmur to Mono Centre, Bell's Corners and back to Melancthon.

A tall, muscular youth with sufficient courage and determination to overcome the frequent difficulties and hardships of pioneer life he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1866 He was a member of Melancthon Township Council in the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAuley in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat, about 1882 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager He passed away in 1916 at the advanced age of 80 years

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel-keepers along the Toronto and Sydenham Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Fiddlers' Green, in what was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster, which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton (the latter then known as Burlington.) An old record says that sometimes letters were addressed "Burlington, near Ancaster," and that the village had a school as early as 1796.

Mr. Shoaff's maternal grandmother's maiden name was Miss Secord, kin and contemporary of Laura Secord, famous in the annals of Canadian History. Bereft of his father while yet only about 10 years of age he was adopted by the Shaver family, father and sons, who operated a large farm, and young Michael learned to work on the farm. The family later moved to the Township of Darlington, where they came into possession of a good farm, to which Michael became heir when he attained his majority.

In his new environment the promising young man soon became married to Miss Jane Ferguson, of the same township, and settled down to farming. The undertaking was of only short duration, however, for upon receiving a tempting offer for a cash sale of the farm he accepted, receiving a lump sum (according to various reports) of from $7,000 to $10,000. There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figures, because even $7,000 would at that time be the maximum value of the best farm in Durham county. However, being a cash sale the vendor was the recipient of a considerable sum of money. Michael had heard glowing reports of the signal success of James Beachell and "English" Hall, who were engaged in hotel-keeping and speculating in land along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village, and passing a place called Horning's Mills, which was some day destined to become a city.

Buoyed up with a passionate desire for adventure together with an exaggerated opinion of his own ability as a speculator, he boarded the next boat at the busy little port of Bowmanville for Toronto, where he caught the stage for Brampton, from which point he travelled on foot or as best he could, getting "a lift" here and there to Appleville (Orangeville), Hall's Tavern and on to Beachell's Tavern and Post Office. His visit to the Beachell hotel was both interesting and profitable Mr Beachell was a man of middle-age, Reeve of the Township and Warden of the County and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district, while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life He imbibed the words of wisdom as they fell from the Beachel lips as did Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel

Favourably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district, young Shoaff soon moved up to Melancthon, bringing the Ferguson family with him He took up from the Crown several bush lots on the Back Line including Lot 293 upon which he erected log buildings and where he resided for a few years He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line, Lot No 5 N E Old Survey Melancthon, just below the creek at the 5th line corner where he built the big log hotel the Wheat Sheaf Inn The late George Young soon built and operated a log blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the nucleus of a village The log barn and stable stood across the road and open driving sheds stood on both sides of the road

During the first year or two or while the proceeds from the Darlington farm lasted the bar was well supplied with a full line of liquors New settlers were fast coming into the district each year from the frontier townships and from the British Isles, locating on both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic especially during the winter season when sleighing was good hotel-keeping was a profitable business, although his house was always open to patrons with or without money Michael's popularity now seemed to reach its climax but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hard cold fact was so strikingly illustrated that "aura popularis" and earthly possessions disappear simultaneously Solid woods of beech maple elm with some swamp adorned the road on both sides in those days, but earthly possessions disappear simultaneously Solid woods of beech, maple farms

Mr Shoaff engaged workmen to chop and clear the land and for some of them he built another log house and barn on the next hill just below the hotel He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the second house after which he took over the Beachell hotel which he conducted with more or less success for several years About the year 1872 he moved two and half miles north to the O'Boyle hotel at the 280 sideroad corner which he kept for three years He built his fourth and last hotel on lot 284 S W in 1875 which he conducted during the remainder of his life. Mr Shoaff was an experienced and indefatigable hunter and always kept his rifle and double barreled shotgun behind the bar He was a prominent member of the Orange Order and died in 1896

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Melancthon Township Born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland in the year 1841 he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York, moved to Melancthon in the spring of 1854.

Grandfather Slack (Richard Sr) took up from the Crown the 100 acres Lot 4 in the 4th Con Old Survey Melancthon, where the family settled and eventually secured adjacent farms for each of the three sons, Thomas, James and Richard all in the old Survey Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back townships of Upper Canada Richard Jr now just beginning the adolescent period of necessity soon became inured to conditions quite different from those in the favoured land of his birth Possessed of a keen mechanical mind he early learned to use the carpenter's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and barn framers in the township. Mr Slack was a very useful man in the community. Long before there was any veterinary surgeon in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always given gratis.

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign. He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church, an accomplished Bible student and well informed upon current topics, both national and international. He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions, and in the early eighties when the veteran township official, the late John Mills, resigned the Treasurership, Mr. Slack was appointed Treasurer of Melancthon and retained the position until his passing in Feb. 1892, at the comparatively early age of 61 years.

HENRY BATES

Although some mention is made in the Public Archives at Ottawa of grants of land to different parties in Melancthon a few years prior to the coming of Lewis Horning in 1839 it is conceded that Mr Horning was the first actual settler in the township. Among the settlers who either came with Mr Horning or immediately after were Mr and Mrs Henry Bates.

The following extracts from "A Biographical Sketch of Pioneers in Melancthon Township" in Belden's History of Grey County refer to Mr Bates. "Henry Bates was of United Empire Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal cause during the Revolutionary War and being obliged to flee to Canada settled on the Niagara frontier. Subsequently Mr Bates' father settled in Nelson Township Halton County and here Henry was born in the year [illegible]." Continuing the story says that the family of Bates moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm near the banks of the River St John where Henry was engaged in the lumber woods and in helping his father to clear the land. He returned to Upper Canada and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton but soon became associated with Lewis Horning, pioneering in Melancthon Township. He settled on Lot No 17 1st Concession Melancthon having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district. The quotation continues. "Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of building the mills for Mr Horning. Mr Bates held a variety of official positions during his residence in Melancthon. He belonged to the old District Council for three years, during part of which time their meetings were held in the house of Mr Donaldson in Garafraxa. He also held a seat at the council board for a number of years subsequent to the operation of the Municipal Act, and had been a magistrate for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding race and now at the allotted three score years and ten, he is awaiting his Master's bidding with the consciousness of a life well spent."

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Amaranth, Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon was William Hall locally known as "English" Hall. Born in the village of Thirsk, on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire England, Mr Hall emigrated to Canada in 1830 first settling in the Township of Nelson and moved to Amaranth-Melancthon townline then in the County of Wellington in 1856.

When Mr Hall came to Canada he was very poor but by the time he moved to Amaranth Melancthon he had saved $200. With this money he bought a "United Empire Loyalist Right" to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3000 acres, and for many years his annual municipal taxes amounted to more than he had paid for the original 200 acres. He owned land, of course, in several of the newly organized townships and in later years became an extensive farmer.

Many of the first settlers of limited means experienced much difficulty in making a livelihood from their scanty clearing, but Mr Hall didn't wait until the towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He engaged in the popular—and sometimes profitable—business of "keeping tavern," having built one of the "better class hotels" at the corners—some say it stood on the Amaranth side while others claim it was on the Mono side of the townline, the writer doesn't know. However Hall's tavern served as a convenient "stopping house" for hunters, trappers and explorers travelling north on foot through the great interior to the blue waters of the Georgian Bay.

It is said that the Yorkshireman has a character of his own, marked by shrewdness, good humour and droll simplicity, and Mr Hall possessed a happy combination of these characteristics. He was for many years a worthy member of Melancthon Council and eventually was elevated to the Reeve's chair when the County Council was held at Guelph. He was also Justice of the Peace.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE TIMBURY

Two of the first white people to settle in Melancthon Township were Mr and Mrs. George Timbury. Mr Timbury was a native of Wiltshire, England, born in 1819, while Mrs. Timbury was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1819. They both came to Canada when they were quite young, settling first in Scarboro township, where they were married in 1845.

They moved to Melancthon in 1847 and took up from the Crown the 100 acres on the 2nd line, just east of Shelburne, which in later years became known as the "Timbury Homestead." They later lived at "Timbury Corners," one mile north of Shelburne.

When Mr and Mrs Timbury settled in the township their nearest—and only—neighbors were the William Hall family and the Silk family. There were a few families up at the "Horning Settlement," but the township was mainly inhabited by remnants or scattered bands of Indians known as the Petun or Tobacco tribe.

When the first Anglican missionary came to the district the services were held in the Timbury home. They were instrumental in founding St. Paul's church, Shelburne, Mr Timbury securing the bell on which his name is engraved. They retired in 1870, residing in Shelburne until they passed away, Mrs Timbury in 1894 and Mr Timbury in 1887.

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Survey Melancthon having settled there while only a half grown boy Born in County Galway Ireland the family emigrated to America about the year 1849 settling first in the Township of Adjala Simcoe County

They moved to Melancthon in 1851 his father the late Patrick McCue having taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 279 and 280 N E T and S. Road, where the family finally settled and now owned and occupied by M. J McCue When Mr McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots 279 and 280 in the 3rd Con N E. T and S Road one mile northeast of his former home which he chopped and cleared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood

Mr McCue became the owner of several good farms was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred livestock and one of the most successful farmers in the township

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an instance of his sound judgment he was often called in arbitrations In politics he was a Liberal Retiring from farming he took up residence in Dundalk where he passed away a few years ago

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey

Born in Edinburgh Scotland he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man settling first in the Township of Oro, Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 Mr Ferguson moved to the Township of Artemesia settling near the Saugeen River where a little later was founded the picturesque village of Priceville

His farm was one of the first to be chopped and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville He was also a Justice of the Peace He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 35 years until in 1888 he resigned on account of failing health

Mr Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate and in 1878 he was presented with a magnificent gold watch by the Teachers Association assembled in Flesherton In 1880 when the schools of Melancthon and Shelburne were added to the County of Dufferin Mr Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver headed ebony cane, suitably inscribed as a mark of respect from the teachers of Melancthon and Shelburne

Mr Ferguson retired in Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900 He was in his 79th year and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church.

GRANNY BECKEL

The so-called learned professions —Law Medicine and the Ministry—are not usually represented in a pioneer settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify their coming. Of course a Christian missionary often ministers to the Indian tribes many years prior to the advent of the first settlers but not so in the case of the lawyer or the physician

The pioneer settlers of Melancthon Township were fortunate in having one of their number residing in the district, locally known as "Granny" Beckel who ably filled the role of woman doctor during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr Barr to Horning's Mills in 1866.

The late Mrs Beckel was a native of Devonshire England having been born in 1803 at the borough town of Tavistock by the River Tamar which divides the historic counties of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr Beckel in the early twenties of the last century

Those were the memorable days of the Hanoverian Kings when the southern counties of England had scarcely recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous age known as the Feudal System. Being blessed with a large family of growing boys and girls the Beckels were naturally desirous of providing for their future and upon hearing glowing reports of the wonderful possibilities in British North America (Upper Canada) they embarked on a sailing vessel from the port of Plymouth about the year 1840 and after six weeks on the Atlantic they landed at Quebec later arriving at the little lake port of Bowmanville and finally settled in the Township of Darlington where for the next 15 years they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Canada West the "land of peace and plenty"

In the year 1855 they moved to Melancthon Township (the same year as did the late Jerome Corbett) and lived for a few years on Lot 275 N E T & S Road (the "Toronto Line") now the Alfred Porter farm. They eventually settled on the Back Line Melancthon where Grandpa Beckel shortly afterwards passed away

A few years later Mrs. Beckel was married to the late John Hodgins recently from Yorkshire England who owned and occupied the corner hundred acres opposite the Back Line School See No. 7) and after several years of successful farming disposed of the property to the late Alexander Hogg, and retired on a small acreage two miles southwest near the Town Line Border where they both died Mrs Hodgins in 1880 and Mr Hodgins in 1882.

As above noted, "Granny" Beckel was the only doctor in the district north of Orangeville until the arrival of Dr Barr Her popular medicines were mostly herbs of the woods and fields similar to those used by the Indian Medicine Men, catnip or peppermint tea and balsam gum (liquid form) being in demand also plenty of fresh air and sunshine She could adjust a dislocated joint or set a broken limb and whether she worked two hours or two weeks on a case her fee was only $2.00 But often in midwinter without fee or reward, she travelled along winding by-ways through the woods in deep snow and zero weather to minister to the sick and suffering Most of the first settlers in the New Survey had recently came from England, Ireland or Scotland some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support. In such cases Mrs. Beckel not only responded immediately to the call to the bedside of the sick or dying but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies gratuitously supplied from her own meagre means

Mrs. Hodgins—"Granny" Beckel

Endowed by nature with herculean physique and more than average prowess and sagacity Mrs. Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a dominant part in the pioneer life of Melancthon "when wild in woods the noble savage ran. Inured to hardships she had no sense of fear, rather enjoying than fearing danger—even the menace of wolves and other wild animals so numerous in the dense woods in those early days failed to daunt her Spartan spirit. From her innate courage and capacity for physical endurance her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather flattering sobriquet "Modern Boadicea."

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination, the following story is related by those who knew her better than did the writer.

When the Beckel family moved from the Toronto Line to the Back Line they had several cows that supplied milk and butter for the family, but had no pigs to consume the surplus buttermilk. Hearing of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer living in the Old Survey near Masonville, who was noted for breeding and raising black Berkshire pigs, Mrs. Beckel walked over to Mr. Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 125 pounds and disputing a few minutes about the price, Mr. Hood asked her how she would get the pig home, as she had no conveyance, to which she replied, "I'll carry it." Mr. Hood said, "If you carry that pig I'll make you a present of it." They caught the pig, tied its front legs and also its hind legs, and Mrs. Beckel carried the pig over her shoulders fully five miles to the Back Line over a rough road zigzagging through the woods, crossing the creeks by walking carefully upon a fallen tree, there being as yet only one bridge (over Curphey's Creek). The pig grew to a large brood sow, from which Mrs. Beckel raised three litters of young pigs.

"Granny" Beckel had the distinction of having lived under four English sovereigns, including the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Melancthon in the pioneer days was James Corbett, the father and founder of the village of Corbetton. Born in Ireland not far from the banks of the River Boyne in 1830, he early became identified with the Orange Order, in the tenets of which in later years he became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties he emigrated to Canada and settled on the "Toronto Line," New Survey, Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown Lots 255, 1st Con. N. E., and 259, 1st Con. S. W. T. & S. Road, a string of 100 acres, in 1854. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log hotel, a few rods north of what is now Main Street, Corbetton, which was known as one of the best hotels between Orangeville and Owen Sound. The Toronto Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's tavern soon became a popular hostelry, being conveniently situated a few miles south of Dunham Corners so as to receive the ever-increasing patronage of the steady influx of settlers not only along the Owen Sound Road, but also those east and west on the Durham Road. In the winter season those settlers teamed what little grain, grown in a small clearing, they might have for sale, along with other produce from farm and forest, a tub of butter, dressed hogs or venison, skins of wild or domestic animals, etc., to Orangeville or Brampton markets.

Although James Corbett was so well and favorably known to the travelling public the signal success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and adaptability of the distinguished hostess, Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored rich, but also the penniless pedestrian was always her welcome guest. Indian waifs from the remote corners of the township occasionally wended their weary way to her door suffering from cold and hunger and were the grateful recipients of her benign hospitality.

Hotelkeeping in a new and growing settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a man's job, but Mr. Corbett also carried on farming, clearing the land and growing crops, and having a day's threshing every fall much the same as did his neighbors. If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men to do it, thus creating employment in the new settlement for those in need of such, and assisted with the work himself when he could. The 50 acres south-west of the Toronto Line, through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Grand River, was in those early days a vast beaver meadow, half covered with water in early spring and was an ideal hunting ground in all seasons of the year.

Mr. Corbett was a very useful man in the community. He was one of the leaders in establishing L. O. L. No. 808 Melancthon, and also in founding the Anglican Church, both institutions being located on Darragh's Hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession. The village of Corbetton was named after him and he was the first Postmaster, while yet in the old log tavern, before the village was founded. Then with the coming of the C.P.R. station and the commencement of the village, he and Mrs. Corbett took over the village hotel, which had been opened by Mr. Dennis, and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his demise in the late nineties.

EDWARD HARRISON

[illegible] nations contributing most to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon were the English and Irish, Edward Harrison, locally known as "English" Harrison, being prominent among the former. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison came from Yorkshire, England, and probably settled in Melancthon in the early fifties, having taken up the 100 acres, lots 277 and 278, N.E. T. and S. Road, now the property of the R. J. Whitten family.

Mr. Harrison kept the Durham Corner Hotel for a number of years. This hotel, one of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days, was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road, about two and a half miles south of Flesherton. Like most of the taverns at that time it had an open fireplace in the guest room, but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern. Mr. Harrison kept a span of horses and often drove to Durham, about twelve miles west, for supplies of liquors and groceries. He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular. A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corner Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound (which was in 1848) by an early pioneer, Joseph LeGard, who conducted it for several years.

Mr. Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties. Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities.

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE pioneer period the New Survey of Melancthon had within its borders what was locally known as the "Carpenters Coterie" including George Young George Merkley Jacob Silk, Mr Pyne Sr and others who were handy men and could do a job of rough carpenter work They often took the contract of building and closing in a log house but when sash for the windows or panelled doors were required they invariably called on James Sawden the English carpenter who had served his apprenticeship of seven years from when he was 14 to 21 years of age with the Braithwaite Company in the commercial port of Hull on the Humber Yorkshire England

James Sawden Sr

Mr Sawden came to Canada about 1850 first settling in Toronto, where he formed a partnership with George Buggin as carpenters and contractors. Mr Buggin was also from Yorkshire and in later years became the Rev George Buggin having discarded the carpenter's bench for the minister's pulpit In the year 1880 Rev Buggin was chairman of the Markdale district of the Methodist church After his superannuation he resided in Toronto where he died in 1900 Some of the workmanship of Sawden & Buggin may still be seen in some of the older buildings of York and Elizabeth Streets, Toronto About the year 1858 they dissolved partnership Mr Buggin entered upon a theological course with Victoria College Cobourg in preparation for the ministry while Mr Sawden moved to Melancthon and purchased the 50 acres lot No. 282, N.E., T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway) from Mr. John Thompson. Here he carried on extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1888.

He did considerable work in the "Connaught settlement" in Melancthon. He built most of their houses, made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials to the big hewed log R. C. church (St. Lawrence), which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and its name changed to St. Patrick's, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1886.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURPHEY

The late Captain John Curphey was a familiar figure in Melancthon during the early days. At the time of his death in 1903, the following account of his career, published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced:

"Captain John Curphey, who resides on Lot 6, Con. 4, O.S., is a Manxman, having been born in the Isle of Man in 1836. When sixteen years old he went sailing, being engaged in the coasting trade two years. He next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia, Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, wine and onions for St. John's, Newfoundland. Seven years of Mr. Curphey's life were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria. At the close of the Russian war he came out on an Allen Liner to Montreal, left her and came to Toronto, where he sailed for two summers. From Toronto he went to Boston, where he had charge of a farm for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Melancthon in 1859, and two years afterwards he married Mary Jane Gillespie, of the Back Line, daughter of the late George Gillespie and one of the early settlers of that part. Nearly every summer finds Mr. Curphey on the lakes at his favorite calling and, notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation, the only accident met with was a broken rib at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his boarding house when on land. Doubtless there are few sailors who can truthfully relate the same experience."

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of several families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and founded a miniature colony in the New Survey of Melancthon. They were mostly from County Mayo, although a few were natives of the northern county of Donegal. The first to arrive naturally took up homesteads along the Toronto Line within the seven miles stretch between what in later days became Melancthon village and Maybourne.

Lawrence and Patrick Breen, Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1855, Patrick settling on lots 256 and 257, 2nd Con., S.W., and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River, over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern menace of spring floods like people of the present time do who happen to live on the banks of the Grand. As yet unscathed by the woodman's axe the stately trees with their spreading branches overhanging the river prevented the snow and ice from melting in early spring—"when winter lingering chills the lap of May." Thus the land retained its moisture, permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the usual bursting from its icy fastness of the river proper.

After spending about seven years in an abortive effort to hew out homes for themselves in what was practically a wilderness, some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops, especially spring wheat and potatoes, were almost ruined each year by "summer frosts." Patrick Breen and Owen Waters decided to try their fortune a little farther down the Toronto Line, the former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 287, 2nd con., S.W., where they both raised large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Hodgins, who had recently come out from Yorkshire, England, had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 289 and 290, 2nd con. S.W., in 1857, and also coveted the adjoining 50 acres, lot 288. But the Waters family also desired this lot, which, with their own, would make a very desirable farm of 100 acres. Covetousness bred suspicion and jealousy, which developed into a bitter antagonism between otherwise free and friendly neighbors. The Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey had been removed in 1848 from Sydenham village (Owen Sound) to the village of Durham, and settlers taking up land in Melancthon had to travel on foot thirty miles to Durham to secure their title.

David Hodgins, then a big, powerful man in his middle thirties, was determined to bring this now fervid feud to a climax by starting out on foot to Durham for the title to the coveted 50 acres—as he thought—unknown to his neighbors. But Mrs. Waters, being aware of his intended coupe d'etat, left at the first flush of dawn, arriving at Durham several hours before David and secured the title deed to the 50 acres. She walked the entire journey to Durham and return, sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM JELLY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County (and also of the former Grey County) was the late William Jelly, founder and father of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1835, near Brockville, in the County of Leeds, the son of the late John Jelly Sr., who emigrated to Canada from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1820.

At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then in the County of Wellington and engaged in farming, having located a United Empire Loyalist claim. In the autumn of 1864 he moved to the site of the present village of Shelburne, where he soon came into possession of considerable wild lands. He erected the first hotel, a frame building, where the present Mansion House stands on the Melancthon side of the county line, then in the County of Grey, when there was but one house within the confines of the present village.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it received from the construction of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He sat in the Melancthon township council for several years, first as councillor and later as Deputy-Reeve, and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and retained the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1879. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field, Dr. Barr, the sitting member, Robert McGhee, of Horning's Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous contests in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 427 over Dr. Barr and 750 over Robert McGhee. In religion Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church, Shelburne. He passed away in October 1906.

ANDREW JELLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Shelburne and north Amaranth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jelly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jelly was born near Brockville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1870, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an immense woods with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Town Hall (then in Amaranth township, Wellington County, Dufferin County not having as yet been created). The Mansion House, just across the street, built and kept by the late William Jelly, was in those days within the borders of Grey County.

Andrew Jelly

Mr. Jelly ably performed his part in clearing the erstwhile vast acres of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the town site was laid out Andrew Street was named after him. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Earl, sister of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of James Bell of Weston, Mrs. W. McKeown and Mrs. Robt. Moore, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jelly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek, in Hastings County, for some time, and Mr. Jelly was Reeve of Lake township for several years. Soon after moving to Shelburne Mrs. Jelly died, leaving Mr. Jelly with eight small children. In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Borland, recently from County Tyrone, Ireland, and to this marriage were born three children. A man of large physique, strong and active, with a happy disposition, Mr. Jelly lived to the advanced age of 77 and passed away in 1907. He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative.

COLWELL GRAHAM

Mulmur township was settled by the descendants of the original Celtic stock, mostly from the north of Ireland, amongst whom were the Graham brothers, the late Colwell Graham of Primrose, and Henry Graham, for some years a prosperous general merchant of Banda.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh, and Colwell came to Canada when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1851.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice, which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr. Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,

COLWELL GRAHAM

serving his township as councillor and later as reeve for thirty years. As the Mulmur representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Dufferin County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shelburne a few years before passing in 1892 at the age of sixty two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHANT

DURING what was known as the "Epoch of Colonization" in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1845-50, two well known pioneers of Melancthon, the late William and Mrs. Ghant, came from Toronto to Hall's Corners and on to Benefell's tavern, walking much of the way. Choosing as their homestead the 50 acres, lot No. 255, 1st con. S.W.T. & S. Road, they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a patch of potatoes. The foundation logs and dugout cellar of this primitive dwelling, still noticeable in recent years, stood almost on the site of the frame tavern, the "Dufferin Inn," built of rough hemlock lumber by James McGoey thirty years later.

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghants moved four miles farther back from the Toronto Line and settled on a bush lot near what in later years became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and cleared another farm, erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghant family, five boys and three girls, were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family Mr. Ghant took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons. S.W., which in recent years was known as the Farrier property. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable beech and maple and some swamp, and the Ghants, father and sons, chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers, raising abundant crops of oats, peas and barley. The maple syrup and sugar season lasted through the months of March and April and the Ghants usually tapped an average of 250 trees.

William Ghant Sr. was a tall, powerful man and during his long career in Melancthon he never owned a horse, but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son, Wm. Ghant Jr., owned a good span of bay trotting horses. The youngest son, Thomas Ghant, could play both the fife and fiddle and was often engaged as fifer for L.O.L. No. 908 Melancthon, on the 12th of July.

Mr. Ghant often related thrilling stories of those "Slavery Days" in the Sunny South before the immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his race. Over fifty years ago the Ghants disposed of their large property in Melancthon and moved to Lion's Head.

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western Ontario usually emigrated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and took possession of the land, but **A. B. Noble**, of Vancouver, B.C., is a natural born pioneer of Melancthon, having been born at Dundalk (Gravel Road) in the year 1853, eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs. Noble. He attended what in the early days was S. Sec. No. 5 (Maybourne), presided over by the veteran school master, the late Robert Russell. Upon completing the Common School course under Mr. Russell he continued his education at Horning's Mills (Grammar School grade) under the tuition of the late Dr. Norton.

A. B. Noble

Young Mr. Noble had a desire for the [illegible] profession, but finally decided on a business career, and learning the hardware business in Orangeville he purchased the Shelburne hardware store from the late Mr. Driver and embarked in business for himself. Here he met with phenomenal success and was soon forced to enlarge his store. He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years. A few years before he disposed of his business in Shelburne he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street, which stands as a living monument to his energy and enterprise. An active member of the former Methodist church, he was one of the chief promoters in building the present Shelburne Wesley church.

About 40 years ago Mr. Noble disposed of his business interests in Shelburne and purchased a large hardware business in the city of St. Catharines which he carried on for a time, but later retired from business and took up his residence in the city of Vancouver, B.C.

LOUIS GHANT

Prior to the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 a few adventurous spirits, among whom was the late Louis Ghant, wended their way along the newly blazed Toronto Line from Hall's Corner to Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) in quest of land upon which each might erect a house and home. Of course Edward Noble, Watson Ballard and two or three others had already penetrated into what Pope calls "those deep solitudes" of the backwoods and had formed the nucleus of a settlement around what a little later became known as McDowell's Corner.

Born in the Southern States and coming north as far as Buffalo, Mr. Ghant followed the vocation of a sailor on the Great Lakes, sailing, as he often told the writer, "from Buffalo to Chicago" continuously for twelve years. While still a young man he came to Toronto and for a few years was in the employ of the late Sir W. P. Howland at the famous Lambton Flour Mills on the Humber.

Desirous of taking up a farm of his own he came to the New Survey of Melancthon and settled first on a lot in the 2nd con. N. E. just above the 275 sideroad. Although Mr. Ghent owned and occupied farms in different sections of the township, both east and west of the old Gravel Road, he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to chop and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for logging and burning off in the late spring in time for crops the same year, usually oats, peas and possibly spring wheat, potatoes and turnips. He would clear a field of five or more acres, doing the work with his own hands and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghent raised a family of three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Ghent passed away in 1872 and Mr. Ghent, having lived over four score years, died about fifty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Melancthon.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher at Shrigley, was not only a popular member of the teaching profession, but was also distinguished in literary circles, having been a prominent contributor to the local press, notably the Shelburne Free Press and the Dundalk Herald under the nom de plumes, "Toby Spratt" in the former and "Rustious" in the latter ever since the Herald had been founded by the late Rev. Theophilus Hall in 1882. The following quotation is from the Shelburne Free Press at the time of Mr. Stewart's death in April, 1895. "The late David Stewart was born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, December 11th 1822. He received a good education in the parish school of that village. Being left an orphan while still very young he had to shift for himself as best he could. About the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the grocery and liquor trade in the city of Dundee. He remained at that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1850. For about a year he resided with his brother, James Stewart, now of Maple Valley, and took a hand at everything connected with farm life. In October, 1860, he entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously since that date nearly 35 years. During his long professional life as a teacher he only taught in two school sections. He made his debut as a teacher in School Section No. 1, on the South Line of Osprey, where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to Shrigley, where he had purchased a farm, and has been continuously employed as a teacher in that section ever since. As a teacher he was very successful, and many of his pupils now occupy distinguished positions. He had always taken a very active part in the Dufferin Teachers' Association, and was elected president on several occasions and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial a number of times. Mr. Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the Mowat Government. The deceased was a man of sterling worth, honest, upright and outspoken—and respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this section.

He had been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started, twenty years ago, and is known to all our readers under the name of "Toby Spratt."

EDWARD BERWICK

The history of Dufferin county would not be complete without mention of the familiar name of Edward Berwick, the Merchant Prince of Dufferin and district years before the birth of the county. Mr. Berwick first saw the light of day in the superb city of Belfast, on the River Lagan, Ireland, where he attended the famous National Schools, receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. His advent to Melancthon township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in 1865. He first opened a small store at Dundalk (Mayburran), but in a short time moved twelve miles south to the infant hamlet of Jelly's Corner (now Shelburne). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Shelburne post office. At that time the backwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riky and the partnership then formed continued down the years until the passing of Mr. Riky about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large rough-cast store where the Royal Bank now stands. Here for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the increase in size and population and the subsequent incorporation of the village E. Berwick & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Owen Sound.

In the early days Mr. Berwick was the efficient auditor of Melancthon township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Orange Hall on Darrah's Hill, Melancthon, before St. Paul's church, Shelburne was founded. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the memorable days of 1861 the foremost topic engaging the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War. Not that Canadians had any part in the war, but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Melancthon was then the southern appendage of Grey County, Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills, being Reeve of the township and W. K. Flesher, the father of Flesherton, warden of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm and forest.

Mr. Jarvis, a native of the West End of London, was a cultured and conspicuous little gentleman of varied attainments. He had learned the tailor's trade in London and after emigrating to Canada had taught in the Common School of the frontier townships, about sixty miles distant from Melancthon.

He built the first store on the hillside near Polly's Creek, and was general merchant in Horning's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at different times, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, New Survey, Melancthon.

Born in Warwickshire, England, near the big city of Birmingham, Mr. Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a "rail-layer" in the construction of new lines of railway.

He moved to Melancthon during the pioneer period and purchased the 100 acres, lots 275 and 276, S.W., on the Toronto Line, from the late Brian Malone, who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a primitive log house. Mr. Swift chopped down the stately trees, cleared the land, erected modern buildings, and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away during the early eighties.

DR. THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Dufferin County the late Dr Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Born in Montreal, the son of the Rev. William Norton, he spent his childhood days in that city. His father being a pioneer Methodist minister he of necessity had to move from one field of his work to another, and in 1866, '66 and '67 was pastor of the church at Horning's Mills. Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended school taught by one of the best teachers in the county (Grey), the late W. F. Munro. With the exception of Orangeville, Horning's Mills was the only school within the area that later became Dufferin County where certain High School branches were taught, and "Tommy" Norton as he was called having finished the Common School course continued with the advanced work including Algebra, Geometry and Land-surveying, under the able tuition of Mr Munro with the view of becoming a teacher. He was so well and favourably known to the Horning's Mills school board of trustees that the chairman Mr McGhee Sr. assured him that if he succeeded in passing the examination for a 3rd Class certificate (or if not could secure a permit to teach from Mr. Ferguson the Inspector) they would engage him as teacher.

Dr Thomas Norton

While yet in the adolescent age this studious boy walked (they had to walk in those days) the sixty-five miles to Owen Sound where he wrote on the teachers examination which lasted for three days. The system of conducting examinations in those days required that all candidates regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day, papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day. Of course they were only County Board certificates. Candidates, who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home. But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on Second Grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day.

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Norton returned home, not with a Third Class certificate, or a permit from Inspector Ferguson, but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Horning's Mills school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days, with the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman.

Graduating with M.D. from McGill, he returned to Melancthon and formed a partnership with the late Dr. Barr, the firm name being "Drs. Barr & Norton, Horning's Mills and Shelburne," (note Horning's Mills is mentioned first). Both doctors had a very large and strenuous practice. During the early eighties Dr. Johnston was a member of the firm for a few years, supplying at both Horning's Mills and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Horning's Mills. Then a little later Dr. Rooney, recently graduated from Trinity College, became a junior member of the firm, which was then known as "Drs. Barr, Norton & Rooney". Most of the time Dr. Rooney was associated with Dr. Norton in the Shelburne office.

After an extensive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years Dr. Barr disposed of the Horning's Mills end of the business and moved into Shelburne, where the triple firm of doctors carried on until the later nineties when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and each continued his profession separately.

In 1903 Dr. Norton took into partnership Dr. A. T. Steele of Orangeville, who had graduated about one year previously, the firm name being Drs. Norton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr. Norton, who had for some time been in failing health, passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M.D

JAMES HENRY M.D son of Thomas Henry M.D was born on the 13th of September 1843 and died at Orangeville on October 30th 1916 He practised his profession in the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years. At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School of Medicine and graduated from the University of Toronto as M.B. in 1863 and as M D in 1864 After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children six boys and two daughters He had an extensive practice Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years. Representative of the Brock and Saugeen division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 30 years and president for two years. Was chief surgeon on the Toronto Grey & Bruce line of the C P Railway for 40 years Was a member of the Militia of Canada for a number of years being chief surgeon in the 36th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Dr Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics.

Dr James Henry at the time of his death was coroner for the Counties of York Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1883

Dr Thomas Herbert Henry a graduate of the University of Toronto his son who received his M D degree in 1888 practised with his father in Orangeville until his death June 28th, 1925

Dr James Henry

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Shelburne and district. Mr. Jelly came to Melancthon about the time of the American Civil War. He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Shelburne now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township. In the early years Mr. Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Melancthon township council. He was an active member of the Orange Order, a member of the Anglican church, and in politics a life-long Conservative.

THOMAS J. WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Melancthon was Thomas J. Watson, who lived on Lot 294, S. W. T. & S. Road, on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church. Mr. Watson was the second child and only son of James and Jane Watson, of the city of Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1823. He was educated for a civil engineer and followed that profession for some years in England.

He emigrated to Canada in 1848 and took up a temporary residence in Melancthon. He remained in Melancthon, however, for only two years, after which he lived in Quebec, New Hamburg, Ont., and Shakespeare, Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford, and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 14 years he returned to Melancthon and resumed control of the 150 acres, Lots 293, 294 and 295, S.W., at that time known as "Watson's Hill," Gravel Road. Here he and Mrs. Watson, with six sons and two daughters, resided until his death in 1875, but Mrs. Watson and the family remained on "Watson's Hill" for some years after Mr. Watson's demise.

REV. A. P. ADDISON

The Rev. A. P. Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey of Melancthon, having founded the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate at Horning's Mills, probably in the year 1868. A tall, muscular man, and able to use the broad axe, he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor. Mr. Addison was a native of Westmorelandshire, England, and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age. He took a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1859. He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference, being pastor on the Horning's Mills circuit during 1868-1871.

After spending thirty three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1892 and took up residence in Toronto, but often preached in different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1925, aged 93 years.

His daughter, Dr. Margaret E. T. Addison, B.A., LL.D., became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, for a number of years.

Dr Margaret E. E Addison B.A., LL.D. was Dean of Annesley Hall Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Horning's Mills

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practise his profession in Dufferin County was Dr John Armstrong of Rosemont.

Having graduated from Victoria College Cobourg, with the degree of M D in 1867 he settled in the village of Rosemont, which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County Dr Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an extensive practice in the neighbouring townships of Mulmur Mono Adjala and Tosorontio for many years The nearest doctors to Rosemont in those days were either Dr Barr at Horning's Mills or the doctors of Orangeville.

P D HENRY

Whitfield was one of the first settlements in Mulmur township and the late Parsons D Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers

Born in the United (Middle) States Mr Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott when the harbours on the St Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today since the waterways were the chief routes of trade and travel. He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School.

Having attained to man's estate young Mr Henry had an urge to take up a bush farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada. Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the rapidly rising village of Horning's Mills might some day become a large town he made his way to Mulmur township then in Simcoe county and settled on a farm at Whitfield

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield Mr Henry early qualified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood when the Rev Archibald Colquhoun was local Superintendent of Schools for Mulmur township and prospective teachers had to walk to Bondhead to attend the teachers' examination In later years Mr Henry conducted a general store and post office at Whitfield and also did an extensive conveyancing business Retiring from active business in the late nineties he purchased the John Wray property of sixteen acres at Melancthon Station where he spent the evening of life and passed away in 1908, having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten.

WILLIAM H HUNTER

Few farmers are privileged to wield the influence and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William H. Hunter Sr of East Garafraxa Mr Hunter was a Canadian, born in Garafraxa and lived there during his whole lifetime His fine farm and residence "The Maples, consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville

During the early days of the former Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway when the chief industry among the farmers was the chopping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound He was also an extensive breeder of purebred live stock especially Shorthorn cattle.

Mr Hunter was a leading Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour according to the minutes of swearing in Mr F C. Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 15th 1879

In religion Mr Hunter was a Presbyterian He passed away in 1908 aged 74 years.

William H Hunter Sr

JOHN PARK

John Park

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park, for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville

Mr Park was born in the seaside town of Peterhead Aberdeenshire Scotland in the year 1848 The family came to Canada in 1850 and settled first in East Garafraxa township About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther settling on a bush farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years He later purchased lot 31 con 7 East Luther where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs he was induced to enter public life at the early age of 26 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1874. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr Park had to drive thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther He was one of the first to realize that the interests of his township were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and became an ardent advocate of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve of East Luther when the bill annexing the township to Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C.P.R. was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr. McIntyre, the first grain buyer, to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr. Park was elected warden of Dufferin in 1899 and his Grand Valley friends evidenced their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty-six years and reached a climax with his election to the warden's chair.

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena, he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Dr. Barr, Conservative. Mr. Park waged a strenuous campaign, but in a strong Conservative riding he suffered defeat.

In June, 1907, he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville, having received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1934 in his 86th year.

GEORGE BAILEY

Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young couple who were in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County and especially in the Township of Melancthon, Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey. First settling in Toronto for a few years, during which time Mr. Bailey was engaged as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway (having previously held a similar position in England), they moved to the County of Grey and purchased a farm, lot 20, con. 13, N.E. New Survey, Melancthon. Here they carved out and built up one of the best homesteads in the township.

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 80's Mr. Bailey was appointed postmaster, the post office being kept in his own house. He retained the office during his lifetime. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Mr. Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs, having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession.

Mr. Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three cornered campaign of 1890, when the late Dr. Barr (Conservative), George Bailey (Liberal) and Dr. Gaviller (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field, the result of the election being as follows: Dr. Barr 1333, Mr. Bailey 603 and Dr. Gaviller 501. Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr. Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold. Mr. Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1915.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern

Dr James McWilliams

part of Dufferin County was the late Dr James McWilliams, of Dundalk. Born in Waterloo County in 1853 he was educated in the public school Galt high school and Trinity University Toronto from which institution he graduated in 1876 receiving the gold medal in medicine.

Immediately after graduation Dr McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the border of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties. He had the distinction of having practised his profession in the same village longer than is usual for most medical practitioners — continuously for 45 years He and Mrs. McWilliams moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1934 at the ripe age of 81 years.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason Born in the Township of King County of York he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the teaching profession

In 1880 the general store of Foy & Mason was established in Shelburne, and ever since then the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business life of Shelburne After several years of very successful business, Mr Foy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto and the firm name became Chas Mason & Co Later J P Miller the local banker, became a partner and the name became Mason Miller & Co In a few years Mr Miller withdrew from the business and the name again reverted to Mason & Co until 1924 when Mr Mason disposed of the business to N Fisher & Co after which Mr Mason conducted a private bank in the village

For several years Mr Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee being Chairman of the School Board He also held several other important offices in the village. He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the United Church. He died in 1934 in his 84th year

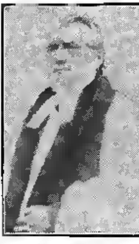
REV PHILIP TOCQUE

Three score and ten years ago the Rev Philip Tocque came from the diocese of Nova Scotia where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously and was admitted to the diocese of Toronto. At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt Rev A N Bethune who had succeeded Bishop Strachan the year before Mr Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Herning's Mills in 1877 at that time a part of Grey county and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev Mr Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1813 where he received his primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, with the degree of M.A. in 1862, having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1852.

During those memorable years when Rev. Mr. Tocque was rector of St. John's Church, Horning's Mills, the congregation did not merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years, but his parishioners resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Melancthon and in the neighboring township of Mulmur.

A mission had probably been established at Whitfield as a result of the efforts of such early missionaries as Revs. Adam Elliott, John Fletcher and others who were then in charge of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, a few years before Mr. Tocque came to Horning's Mills, but the present Christ Church, Whitfield, was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1874.



Rev. Philip Tocque

The jubilee of the church was held on September 28th, 1924, when Rev. R. E. Lemon was rector, and Rev. Canon Brain of Toronto, was special preacher for the occasion. Among those present at the jubilee services were Miss Mary Tocque, then the only surviving daughter of Rev. Mr. Tocque, and also three of his sisters, Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. George McNabb and Mrs. Nixon Rutledge, all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 60 years before. A remarkable feature of the service was the fact that Mrs. Rutledge officiated at the organ in 1874 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1924. Mr. George Leitch, who had built the church and who had incidentally made his first window sash (for the church) was also present at the re-opening.

Rev. Mr. Tocque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current topics. He also wrote the History of Newfoundland. He died in Toronto in 1899 at the ripe age of 85 years.

JACOB F. WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Shelburne and Melancthon, having been Village Treasurer for a number of years and Township Auditor for Melancthon about half a century ago. He was also a good Accountant and Conveyancer.

Mr. Walker was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1840, near the "Meeting of the Waters" and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendalough and Seven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems, "Sweet Vale of Avoca" and "By That Lake Whose Gloomy Shore". Mr. Walker was a descendant of the late Rev. George Walker, Acting Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689.

In [illegible] Mr. Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time when he returned to the Old Country. In the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic. He came to Toronto, but owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever, his physician advised him to go to the country. He came to the village of Shelburne, Dufferin county, where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of E. Berwick & Co. He was married to Miss Sarah Timbury in 1872. He and Mrs. Walker moved to Saskatoon, Sask., in 1905, where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1921. He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1926.

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray, the veteran teacher of Melancthon. For a teacher to have taught in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors is a unique experience. Such was the case in Mr. Gray's long record as a teacher.

Mr. Gray was born in the mountainous township of Caledon. With limited facilities for acquiring an education in those primitive days, Mr. Gray, like many other pioneer students, had many difficulties to overcome. He often related the story to the writer. He attended the log school in the district and, unlike the average farmer's son, who, when he entered the old second book "dropped out of school", Mr. Gray continued the Common School course to completion, which qualified him to write for third class teacher's certificate. "The Master" in some of those Common Schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Grammar School rank.

When the next teachers' examination was held at Brampton young Mr. Gray competed for a third class County Board certificate and was successful. He secured his first school at or near Alton and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age. His next school was at Camilla, which at that time was in the County of Simcoe. After a few years spent in teaching he took a course of training at the old Normal School, Toronto, where, in addition to the practical training, students received further instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates.

He taught at Farmington, Bosfield's (Whittington), Coleridge, Maple Grove and S. Sec. No. 7 Melancthon, his last school, in which he taught continuously for eleven years.

Mr. Gray was auditor of Melancthon Township upon different occasions, was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Charter member of L. O. L. No. 906 Melancthon. He was a member of the Anglican church. He passed away in 1912.

H. H. WALKER

During the half century, approximately from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War, the late H. H. Walker was a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin, and especially of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Walker was a native of the city of Belfast, the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland. In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to pursue his education farther than a working knowledge of the three R's received in the first three grades of the National Schools. Centres like Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry, however, had Secondary Schools, where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lower and Middle Schools of Ontario, and Mr. Walker, having been raised in Belfast, had the advantage of attending such a school.

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto, but was soon transferred to Melancthon, and was given charge of an embyro general store at Dundalk (Maybourne) which he conducted in the sitting room of the Maybourne Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success the store which was owned and controlled by a Toronto firm was moved to Jelly's Corner twelve miles south, where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Berwick was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business.

About that time the late William Morey came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the "Bruce Block" in which he opened the "Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel" and a large general store and Mr Walker was engaged as manager retaining the position until some time after the business was taken over by the late James Sloan. A little later in partnership with Mr Tuthill he established a general store in the old log building just north of Melancthon corner where the late James Brown had kept the post office, thus Melancthon had two general stores within her borders.

Mr Walker was also engaged in farming for some time on the Back Line at which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs, having been elected upon different occasions as Councillor and Deputy Reeve. He was later Township Auditor for a number of years.

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a fearless and facile pen. Mr Walker was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell, Shelburne's oldest citizen.

Mr Bell was born in the Township of Erin but moved to Stayner while yet quite a young man and where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade which in those days was a more remunerative calling than it is to-day. He opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street, Shelburne then known as the 3rd line a few years after Mr Berwick established Shelburne's first general store in 1865 and carried on the business very successfully until he retired a few years ago.

In his younger days Mr Bell was an entertaining bass singer and was for many years leader of the choir in St. Paul's church. At the advanced age of 85 years he and Mrs Bell are enjoying the evening of life and reside on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY J P

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the prosperous village of Shelburne.

Mr Doney was born in Cornwall England and after emigrating to Canada came to what was then known as "Jelly's Corners" and opened the first blacksmith shop on the site of McKay's shop of today. He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years, after which he sold out to James Hogan and when Wilson Bros established the Shelburne Foundry they retained Mr Doney as foreman.

He later took up a farm where the village of Riverview now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted along with the farm.

Mr Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney. He died at Riverview several years ago, was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative.

MR. F. C. COLBECK

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario to whom Dufferin county, and especially East Luther Township, has some claim, is Mr. F. C. Colbeck, M.A., formerly principal of Humberside Collegiate Institute, West Toronto.

Mr. Colbeck was born in the city of Brantford, but spent his boyhood days in Luther, where he attended Public School in the Colbeck settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Ontario. He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township, his first school being in 1870 at Grand Valley, which at that time was only a small hamlet.

Matriculating with honors in classics and mathematics he entered Victoria University, Cobourg. After a brilliant university course he graduated from Victoria with B.A. degree, securing the medal awarded for special work in classics in 1885. Completing the Normal course of training for high school teacher he was classical master at both Ridgetown and Peterboro Collegiates, and in [illegible] he became Principal of [illegible] High School.

Desirous of entering a wider field with greater possibilities for the future in his chosen profession, he took over the principalship of the High School in the then thriving town of Toronto Junction, which had about 5,000 population in 1894.

The High School of "The Junction," as the town was called in those days, was erected about two years before Mr. Colbeck took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants. Retaining the principalship continuously for thirty-one years, he resigned in 1925 when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers.

Mr. Colbeck was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities, examiner in methods of teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of High School Principals' Association. He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities. Mr. Colbeck resides in Toronto.

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Melancthon in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle of the Gravel Road. Born in Cornwall, England, Mr. Rundle came to Canada while still a young man and settled first in Toronto. The family resided in the city and suburbs for a number of years, after which they moved to Melancthon and purchased the 100 acres on the northeast corner of Gravel Road and 50 sideroad, now the property of Mr. R. J. Woods.

The present commodious residence of Mr. Woods was erected by Mr. Rundle, which at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood. He also planted the orchard and evergreen grove which had been the attraction of travellers along this main thoroughfare for more than 40 years. Mr. Rundle was not only one of the leading farmers in the district, but was also a buyer and shipper of livestock, being one of the best livestock judges in the county.

A sane and sincere believer in the eternal truths of the Christian religion he was the real founder of the Corbetton Methodist Church 53 years ago and was one of its most active workers and generous supporters. When Mr. Rundle retired from farming he and Mrs. Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 75 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1913.

CHAPTER XXIX

S. M CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S. M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the post office

Mr Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove Wentworth County where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and he decided to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview

S M Carey

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner to the future village he built a general store and dwelling and donated the land for a Methodist church He took a leading part in establishing the church and building up the village in general in the fast growing community the late Rev Dr Strongman and Rev J W Mahood of Dundalk, being associate pastors. After carrying on the store for a few years Mr Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Corbetton from the late J B. Shook and moved to Corbetton where with better railway facilities, he increased the trade

He later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to Mr Nicholas for three years and moved to the United States. He returned, however to Corbetton and at the expiration of the lease took over the store enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years In 1911 he sold out to Mr Bohan and moved to Toronto, where he passed away in 1913, at the age of 81 years

ALEXANDER STEELE, M.A.

Few people, if any, ever did more for the cause of education in Orangeville or Dufferin County than did the late Alexander Steele, the former Principal of Orangeville High School. Mr. Steele had a brilliant career.

Born at Port Stanley, in Elgin County, he attended the public school and continued his studies for matriculation to Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1876 with three honour departments, English, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in six languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr. Steele commenced his teaching career. He was never an assistant teacher, but was principal from the beginning, one year at Mitchell High School, and one year at Aylmer High School, after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville.

Through failing health he reluctantly resigned from Orangeville High School about 1915. He passed away in Montreal in 1916.

Alexander Steele, M.A.

R. H. McMaster

R. H. McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons not only in the spheres of agriculture and business but they are to be found in the realms of law, medicine, theology and the teaching profession.

The late R. H. McMaster was born in Mono near Orangeville in the year 1848. He received his primary education at the local public school and at Orangeville High School, where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate. After teaching for a few years in the Public Schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered Collingwood Collegiate Institute to qualify for a higher grade of certificate. Upon the completion of a brilliant course at the Collegiate he attended Toronto Normal School for his professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life.

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr. McMaster taught the Beech Valley School, Mulmur Township, very successfully for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher, because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates. While he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the later eighties the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr. McMaster applied for the position. One of the stipulations was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects, and Mr. McMaster having these qualifications, was engaged.

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years, comprising the Primary course of two years, followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course, and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course, the three courses, Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers' certificates, Third Class, Second Class and First Class, respectively.

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing so fast that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff, quite a number of the students being from Shelburne and vicinity, and the general feeling in Shelburne was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school, at least covering the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates. Mr. McMaster upon assuming the principalship proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School students preparing for Third Class Teachers' certificates, and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the Departmental Examination for Third Class certificates.

One of Mr. McMaster's outstanding characteristics was thoroughness in his work, and students prepared by him, either for Entrance or for Teachers' certificates, seldom failed in their examination. He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years. He passed away in 1901.

HUGH FALCONER

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipal officers in the early days. He was born in Scotland.

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr. Falconer shortly before he passed away in December last, he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th, 1880, as a visitor and prospector, but it happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday. He recalls that some of the visitors came into the village in wagons drawn by oxen. All the games were held on Main Street, including the fat men's race, the competitors being William Jelly, Jeremiah Brundridge, Archibald Reid and Robert McKay.

Mr. Falconer opened a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties. He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Drury Government. He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville.

He finally retired and moved to Mount Dennis where he passed away just before the New Year. In politics he was a Liberal.

HON. W. L. WALSH

Hon. W. L. Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County. Born at Simcoe, Norfolk County, in 1857, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers, Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years. He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1891-92.

Disposing of his law practice in Orangeville, he went to Dawson City, and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C. He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta, retaining the position until his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Alberta. Retiring in 1936 he and Mrs. Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C., until his demise in January 1938 at the ripe age of 80 years.

BLANEY McGUIRE

A sketch of Orangeville journalists and printers would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late B. McGuire founder of The Orangeville Banner.

Mr McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville, where he attended the local schools and learned the printing trade. He was connected with the old Orangeville Gazette and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post.

In 1893 he established The Orangeville Banner and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in the town. The late Mr McGuire was a member of the Orange Order and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away in 1931.

Blaney McGuire

HON DR. T S. SPROULE

Dr Thomas Simpson Sproule was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey. Born in the Township of King, County of York, in 1843, he moved with his parents while still a small boy to the Township of Osprey, where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life. He was educated in the local Common School of those days, continuing the Grammar School course and prepared himself for Matriculation to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, after which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1868, and commenced a very successful practice of medicine, which continued for many years in the village of Markdale.

Dr. Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career, having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years. He also served for a time in the County Council. He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which then included Melancthon and part of Shelburne) in 1878, when Sir

Hon. Dr T. S. Sproule

John A. Macdonald was premier and of whom he soon became an intimate friend He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America, succeeding Hon N C. Wallace and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World

He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1915 when he was called to the Senate He passed away a few years later at Knarsboro Hall his fine home in Markdale

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of rural Ontario was the Dufferin Advertiser, William Wallace being the editor and publisher.

Mr. Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in [illegible] a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork, the great southern emporium of Ireland. He came with his parents to Canada while only a small boy, settling first at Kingston. The family moved to Orangeville about 1876 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools. He learned the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor.

William Wallace

In [illegible] he and his brother, E. J. Wallace, purchased the Dufferin Advertiser from J. F. Kennedy, the partnership continuing until 1897, during which time the Advertiser, which had been in existence for twenty years, was enlarged in volume and reached its zenith of prosperity. At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen. The partnership dissolved in 1897 but Mr. Wallace carried on the business until 1899 when he disposed of the plant to Messrs. Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Toronto Daily Star. He was municipal editor of the Star 1900-1902, after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907, General Manager 1907-191[illegible]. He was then appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confederation Life Association in which capacity he continued until 1926 when he became Supervisor of Field Service retaining that position until he retired a short time ago. In religion Mr. Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY, K.C.

Walter Douglas Henry, K.C., third son of Dr. James Henry of Orangeville, was born at Orangeville on the 28th of November 1874. He was educated in the Public and High Schools at Orangeville under Principal Steele. He received his matriculation in 1890 and entered Trinity University at Toronto from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 19 years. He broke away from the medical line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898. He practised his profession at Ottawa for three years in partnership with H. E. Burbidge, son of Mr. Justice Burbidge of the Court of Exchequer. Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twelve years, and then entered partnership with the Honorable I. B. Lucas at Markdale. He was created K. C. in 1928 and appointed Crown Attorney in 1931. This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Durham. He is an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey. He is married but has no family.

HON. I. B. LUCAS

The Hon. I. B. Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages. A native of Lambton county he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1888 and commenced the practice of law with the late W. H. Wright (later Judge Wright) as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale and soon had a very large clientele not only throughout the county of Grey but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of themselves. He was, in later years the senior member of the law firm of Lucas, Raney & Henry.

Hon. I. B. Lucas

Mr. Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1898-1919. He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney-General 1914-1919. He was created a K.C. in 1908. In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England. He resides in Toronto.

REV. DR. J. T. CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as Dr. J. T. Caldwell. Born in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County in the year 1859 Dr. Caldwell received his primary education at the local Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Cortez Fessenden, M.A., was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B.A. degree in 1880, and M.A. in 1884. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1887. In order to better fit himself for the work of Minister he entered Montreal Theological College, where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B.D. Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Bloomington, Illinois, that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

Dr Caldwell's first appointment was as junior minister at Kleinburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Scarboro, Maple, Horning's Mills (in 1891), Pickering, Midland, Mimico, Owen Sound, Flesherton, Shelburne (1914-1917), Don Mills (Toronto circuit), Alton, Schomberg and Burk's Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Scott, M.L.A., of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

Dr. Caldwell's charges were all in the Toronto Conference although he had pressing invitations from Burlington in the Hamilton Conference and from Strathroy in London Conference. He was superannuated in 1926 and resides in Toronto.

ROBERT J WALLACE

Robert J Wallace

Robert J Wallace the erstwhile popular Reeve of the suburban village of Swansea was born in 1871 in the Hibernian Isle County Cork near the mouth of the buoyant Bandon.

In 1873 his parents emigrated to America and lived for about three years at Kingston but eventually moved to Orangeville in 1876, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing the printer's profession, he served his apprenticeship first in the office of the Dufferin Post and later in the Advertiser and in 1889 he and his brother William Wallace purchased the Advertiser the firm name being Wallace Bros and Mr R. J Wallace becoming foreman and associate editor.

About the year 1898 Mr Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald, which he conducted for about seventeen years very successfully. He also served acceptably in the town council and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911.

In 1914 or 15 Mr Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business. He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1929 was elected Reeve of the village of Swansea. He was re-elected each succeeding year for ten years certainly a rare and distinguished record. In politics Mr Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J R. BELL

Rev J R. Bell

The late Rev J R. Bell was the popular pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years. Born in the County of Armagh Ireland in 1851 he came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age settling in Wellington county

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of Balwood on the Grand River He entered the mercantile business and owned a general store but resumed his studies at Fergus High School secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years He took his theological course at Knox College Toronto, graduating in 1892. Most of his active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Black's Corners He was superannuated in 1919 and took up his residence in Toronto. He passed away in 1926

GEORGE M VANCE

During the twenty years 1893-1913 the late G M. Vance was a prominent and potent force in the business social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County

Mr Vance was born in 1868 in the village of Millbrook Durham County where he attended Public and High schools. After matriculating he entered upon the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Curray, Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto He later read law first in the office of J A V Preston Grand Valley and later again in the office of the late W L. Walsh Orangeville

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1893 he opened a law office in Shelburne where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice He served with distinction at the Shelburne Council Board first as Councillor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901 He was created a K. C. in 1908.

Upon the death of Judge Ardagh of Barrie he was appointed Senior Division Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913. He was a popular member of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative He passed away in 1927

D J MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late D J Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post

Born in the Township of North Easthope in the County of Perth he attended the Public School and Stratford High School. Matriculating to St. Michael's College Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law He chose the latter and becoming Articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J P MacMillan, Orangeville the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin.

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his trenchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County journalism to "Itr acme of human greatness." His rich vocabulary gave him powers of description that—when the occasion arose—he could be as genial and gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe, or as is sometimes the case, when it behooves an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause, he had a ready fund of stinging satire that he freely applied—as the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and tongs" method.

The Dufferin Post enjoyed a large circulation and was for many years a potent force in Dufferin County. Mr. Mungovan was a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1887 at the age of 83 years.

W. J. BELL

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, formerly of Laurel, was born at Fergus in 1876. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1935.

FREDERICK H. SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1917—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County, was Frederick H. Silk, the astute and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.

Frederick H. Silk

Mr. Silk was born in the progressive town of Ingersoll, on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools graduating with a teacher's certificate. He also graduated from the Shaw Business College, Chatham. After teaching for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Halstead's Private Bank at Shelburne, which in a comparatively short time developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

After the Halstead Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the latter, continuing until 1917 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association, a position he filled with marked distinction. He served at different times on both the town council and the school boards. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1905 and was well versed in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1920.

THOMAS F. BROWN

Among Shelburne's enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F. Brown. Born in Simcoe County, he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy. He opened Brown's Drug Store in Shelburne about the year 1889, continuing in business ever since.

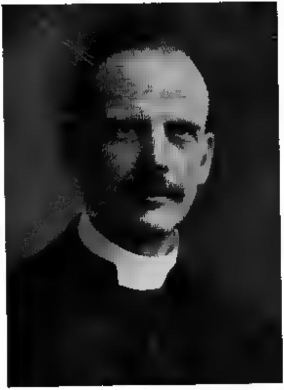
Mr. Brown has had a long and useful municipal record. He was for ten years a member of the School Board, two years Chairman, Councillor in 1897, 98, 99 and 1900, and Reeve on different occasions since. In politics he is a Liberal.

THOMAS H. BELL

Thomas H. Bell, of Toronto, a son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, is a former Dufferin County boy, having been born at Melancthon and brought up at Laurel. He received his education at Laurel Public School, Orangeville High School and at London Normal School. He taught school at Black's Corners, Priceville and at Port Burwell.

He entered provincial politics in 1929, having been elected for the Toronto riding of Bellwoods, the vote being 5,058 for Mr. Bell, Conservative, to 1,334 for the Liberal candidate. Mr. Bell retired from politics in 1934. He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto.

CHAPTER XXXI



Dr. Alfred Gandier

REV. DR. ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melancthon, Luther and Proton have pleasant recollections of the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, former Principal of Knox College, Toronto. In the summer of 1881, while he was pursuing the Arts course at Queen's University, Kingston, he was sent to Black's Corners as a student minister and from there he established the mission on the Grand River at Keldon, which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Gandier was born in Frontenac county, near Kingston, in the year 1861. He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University, Kingston (B.A.), and at the University of Edinburgh (B.D.). He received the degree of D.D. from both Knox College, Toronto, and Montreal Theological College, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto.

During the nineteen years 1889-1908 he held three different pastorates, Brampton, Halifax and Toronto. He was Principal of Knox College, Toronto, for nineteen years 1908-1927; Principal Union Theological College, 1927-1929; Principal Emmanuel College, 1929-1932; Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1912-1925, and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1923. He served two summers, 1881 and 1882, at Black's Corners and Keldon and was quite popular. He died in 1932.

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson, who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the infant village in 1868. Mr. Carson was a native of Dufferin county, having been born in Mono in the year 1847, a son of the late Hugh and Mrs. Carson, Sr., early settlers of that township, but who originally came from County Armagh, Ireland.

Mr. Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne, was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was instrumental in the building of Knox Church, of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1912. In politics he was a Conservative.

CHARLES R. McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C. R. McKeown, K.C. Born in Orangeville in 1868 he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University (B.A. 1890). He studied law in the office of Hon. W. L. Walsh, Orangeville, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Alberta. He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1894 and immediately opened an office in his native town, where he practised law. He was created a K.C. in 1907.

Mr. McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and, after serving as Councillor, he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1906 and again in 1907; became President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, W. Master L.O.L. No. 427, and Harris Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Orangeville, Past Z. Ionic Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. W. Lewis at the bye-election, July 24th, 1907. Re-elected at the general election in 1908 and again elected in 1911, 1914 and 1926. In 1927 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until 1935.

Mr. McKeown had law offices in both Orangeville and Toronto. In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church.

Charles R. McKeown

ROBERT J. WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County for [illegible] half a century is Robert J. Woods. Born in 1859 at Gorrie, Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Carrick, Bruce County, where he attended the local school and grew to manhood. He carried on farming and served on the council board of Carrick.

Having purchased the John Rundle farm on what is now No. 10 Highway, he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve.

Mr. Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the bye-election of 1907 and again in the general election of 1908, but suffered defeat in each case. In 1921, however, he was elected for Dufferin to the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House. Being a gifted platform speaker he took a leading part in the debating, his speeches being published verbatim in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers. Mr. Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1937 and now resides near Guelph.

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921, Dufferin and Grey ridings (including Melancthon in the former, Proton in the latter) were numerically strong in both Houses: Dr. G. M. Leeson and T. Slack in the Legislature (now F. R. Oliver) and Miss Agnes Macphail and R. J. Woods in the House of Commons. R. J. Halbert, formerly of Melancthon, was also a member of the Ottawa House at that time.

F. S. M. O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F. S. M. O'Flynn. The writer knew him intimately and, if he mistakes not, he began his career at Horning's Mills where he learned the milling business.

A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Sheppard, of the famous Ponton Mills, at Primrose, and the firm carried on an extensive milling business for a number of years supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages.

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the flour and feed store on Main Street, Shelburne, from William Richardson and in a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village. After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand, Mr. O'Flynn seeing that he must have larger quarters, built the present O'Flynn Block, taking his son T. J. O'Flynn, Shelburne's present popular Reeve into the business, formed the former well-known firm of O'Flynn & Son, which continued until Mr. O'Flynn passed away about twenty years ago. In politics, Mr. O'Flynn was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian.

R. L. MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County, especially in the field of journalism during the early days, was Robert Lee Mortimer. Born on the farm at Honeywood, in Mulmur township, in the year 1851, he was educated at Honeywood Public School, completing the entire course (5th Form in those days) which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate, but at the conclusion of the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate. After teaching school for some time in Simcoe County he attended Rockwood Academy, Collingwood Collegiate Institute and Ottawa Normal School, graduating with a permanent Provincial Certificate. He again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown, Phelpston and other places and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1879. He held this position for five and one-half years, but finding his natural bent to incline toward journalism he relinquished that position in 1885 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press, under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co., the Free Press having been founded in 1875 by George Raines and taken over by James Cameron in 1878. Mr. Cameron retained the foremanship of the paper for many years, even after Mr. Mortimer became the sole proprietor in 1883, and under their management the Free Press increased its circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County.

R. L. Mortimer

REV. E. J. ADAMS

The Rev. E. J. Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township, having been stationed at Laurel during the four years, 1901-1904.

Born in Darlington Township, County of Durham, in 1863, Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Lambton County, where as a boy he attended the Public School. Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church he took a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in 1893-95 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College, Toronto.

Mr. Adams was associate minister with the late Rev. W. H. Madden at Laurel during 1892-93. His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during 1895-98. He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years, 1901-04. Mr. Adams was stationed on different circuits in Western Ontario, including Collingwood in 1918-20, during which time he was President of Toronto Conference. He was superannuated in 1930 and resides in Toronto.

A. D. McKITRICK

Of the imposing array of Orangeville journalists to sail the sea of journalism from the late John Foley Sr., who founded The Sun, A. D. McKitrick, late editor and publisher of The Banner was the last surviving captain of the sole surviving ship. Some of the Orangeville editors were indigenous Canadians of other parts than Dufferin county, while others again came from beyond the sounding sea. Mr. McKitrick, however, was born and reared in our midst and was a fellow student with the writer at Orangeville High School under the late Principal Steele.

After a brilliant course of Toronto University he graduated with degree of B.A. in 1895 with honors in the department of Political Economy preparatory to entering the profession of law, but finding his natural bent toward journalism he assumed the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr. McGuire, who founded the paper in 1893.

Mr. McKitrick had experience in municipal circles having been mayor of Orangeville in 1908-9. He was a member of the United Church.

A. D. McKitrick

R. H. HALBERT

Mr. Robert H. Halbert, of Uxbridge is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario but was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties.

Born in 1870 in the Township of Mulmur which at that time was in Simcoe County, Mr. Halbert has had a somewhat eventful and enterprising career. After living in Toronto, out West and in Shelburne he moved to Melancthon Township having purchased the 100 acres Lots Nos. 9 and 10, 4th Con. Old Survey just east of Melancthon Station, where he carried on farming very successfully for several years, during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council.

Being one of the prominent farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers Party he was chosen candidate for the House of Commons by the U.F.O. in the bye-election in North Ontario, December 1919 although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time. He was elected and then took up his residence in Uxbridge. He was re-elected in the general election in 1925. Mr. Halbert is a member of the United Church.

Rev Dr Thomas H Cotton

REV. DR. THOMAS H. COTTON

Rev Dr Thomas H. Cotton rector of St Aidan's Anglican church Toronto, was one of the many Mono boys who become distinguished in the field of education and in the church

Graduating from Orangeville High School he entered the faculty of Arts, University of Toronto and received B.A. 1900 and M.A. 1909 He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1901 Continuing his studies at Wycliffe in post graduate work he received B.D 1911 and D.D. 1917 in course Dr Cotton was ordained as deacon in 1902 and priest in 1903 After serving for a few years first as assistant and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College occupying the chair of Apologetics and Hebrew until 1919 when he became rector of St. Aidan's

PROFESSOR J A. LEIGHTON

Professor J A Leighton of Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, is one of the numerous graduates of Orangeville High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad. Born in Caledon Township in the year 1870, the son of James Leighton he was educated at Orangeville High School the Trinity University Toronto, winning the Governor-General's gold medal (B.A. 1891) Graduate Scholar and Fellow Cornell University (1891-94, Ph.D 1894) studied theology at Episcopal Theological College Cambridge Mass. taking B.D degree in 1895 post-graduate work at Harvard, 1894-96 Tubingen Erlangen and Berlin Universities 1896-97 Hobart College (LL.D 1913) Dr Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chaplain at Hobart College, Geneva, N Y 1897 1910, and since then has been Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University Columbus Ohio.

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1901) "Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day" (1907) "The Field of Philosophy" (four editions 1919 to 1930) "Man and the Cosmos" (1922) "Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1924) "The Individual and the Social Order" (1926) "Individuality and Education" (1928) "Social Philosophies in Conflict" (1937) He was also a contributor to "Contemporary American Philosophy" 1932) "Contemporary Idealism in America" (1932) "Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

(1921), "Philosophical Essays in Honor of J. E. Creighton" (1917). He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Committee on Functions of Faculties in University Government and Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association (1937-38). Dr Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah, etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society of humanistic scholars, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

W. M. KANNAWIN

W. M. Kannawin, a former Shelburne boy, now Rev. Dr. Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was popular in literary and social activities at Orangeville High School during his student days in 1891 and '92. Born and brought up at Georgetown, where he attended public and high schools, he secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.

Dr W M Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Shelburne in the late eighties, he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in classics in 1896. He was ordained to the ministry in 1899 just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he secured the B.D. degree in 1900. He held pastorates at Woodville and other places east of Toronto and later in Toronto and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honoured him with the degree of D.D. in 1924

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D. SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates, many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust in various parts of the world. Among them is O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville in 1878, son of Jeremiah Skelton, an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a school principal, he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School, Queen's University (M.A. 1900) and University of Chicago (Ph.D. 1908). From 1901 to 1905 he was engaged in magazine work and in graduate studies in the University of Chicago. In 1907 he was appointed lecturer in political science, Queen's University, and in 1908, Sir John A. Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science. From 1919 to 1925 he was also dean of the faculty of arts. In 1923 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical adviser to the Canadian delegation. This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of "Socialism, A Critical Analysis" (1911), "Economic History of Canada Since Confederation" (1913), "The Railroad Builders" (1916), "The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1916), "Life and Times of Sir A. T. Galt" (1920), "Our Northern Neighbor" (1920), "Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1921).

Governments have come and governments have gone, while Dr. Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary, serving loyally premiers of different political opinion. Reliance was placed upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by Mr. Bennett as well as Mr. King. In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world Dr. Skelton has given service of the greatest value. His wide knowledge of international questions, his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications. —Toronto Star

Dr O. D. Skelton

REV G. R. BRACKEN

The Rev G R. Bracken rector of the Church of the Advent, Toronto is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono, 1883.

Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18 Mono and at Orangeville High School, where he graduated as a Public School teacher After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts, Toronto University, from which institution he graduated with degree of B.A. (1912) and M.A. (1913) He took his theological course at Wycliffe College Toronto and was ordained in 1912 His first charge was as assistant minister at St. Ann's church, Toronto.

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of B.D in 1933 Mr. Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent continuously for about sixteen years.

Dr George Clingan

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr. Clingan at time of writing Col. George Clingan, M.D., M.P.P., of Virden, Manitoba. Born in Orangeville Ont., in 1866, he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College. After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Horning's Mills, succeeding the late Dr Barr. He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice. In 1926 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association.

Dr Clingan has had quite an important military career, commencing in 1906 with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons (the oldest mounted unit in the West) headquarters at Brandon which he took to England. He was later sent to France as O. C. No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital near Boulogne where he served until the armistice returning to Canada in January 1919 to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature

DR. F. W. LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr Frederick W. Lewis who at that time was in possession of a large medical practice in Orangeville and vicinity

Born in 1855, Dr Lewis was educated in the Public School Athens High School and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Kingston Ontario He took an active interest in municipal and parliamentary affairs and was a platform speaker and debater of more than average ability

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election in 1896. When the late Dr Barr the veteran Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature resigned his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1904 Dr Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election in 1905 He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of *Dufferin* County having been born in the good, old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects including bookkeeping He served at the council board for several years, both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin and when the convention was called to choose a candidate for the Ontario Legislature Mr Dynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member the late Dr Barr Mr Dynes was elected by 2,465 to 1,856, a majority of 609 Mr J L Haycock member for Frontenac was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House In the election of 1898, however Dr Barr was again elected with 2,660 votes as against 2,091 for Mr Dynes a majority of 569

Mr Dynes was President of the Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in 1900 He passed away in 1935 at Victoria, B.C., at the age of 86 years.

THOMAS C DRYDEN

Thomas C. Dryden

The name of Thomas C Dryden stands out prominently among the Reeves of Melancthon Mr Dryden was born in the township of North Dumfries near Galt in the year 1875, where he attended the old stone school He entered upon his apprenticeship as a machinist in the Cowan Foundry Galt when he was about sixteen years of age

Moving to Melancthon township in 1897 he purchased the sawmill at Riverview where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years Mr Dryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1906 He was re-elected in 1907 and 1908 and in 1909 he was elected Deputy Reeve and re-elected in 1910 He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1912, at the early age of thirty-seven years He was re-elected in 1913 and 1914, at which time he was also chosen Warden of the county

Mr Dryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1917 against the late John Best Conservative Of course Mr Dryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin, the vote being 3,402 to 799 When he disposed of the sawmill at Riverview he moved to Shelburne where he was engaged in the automobile business for a short time after which he moved to Toronto in 1920

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

William A. Wansbrough

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Dufferin County in his early thirties. Born on the 7th line of Amaranth, near what—in by-gone days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River, he was a son of the late Robert and Mrs Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School, after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the successful farmers of Amaranth Township.

Mr Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years at the township council board first as Councillor then as Deputy Reeve and finally as Reeve He was Warden of Dufferin in 1902. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Candidate for the Ontario Legislature against the late Dr F W Lewis, Conservative in 1905 He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1934 in his 69th year He was a member of the United Church

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV E. R. SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev E R Service who was pastor on the Corbetton circuit in 1893 and 1894

Born educated and ordained in the United States Mr Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario Appointed to Corbetton circuit in the summer of 1893 he erected a large canvas tent beside the church in which he conducted a series of evangelistic services He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an orator of compelling eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally made an abrupt break from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous He was also a talented bass singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Corbetton circuit.

Clergymen of such exquisite talents do not as a rule remain long on a rural circuit, and after two years at Corbetton and a short time on a northern circuit, Mr Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit, and later to St Paul, Minnesota in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs Reburn, early settlers at Mulmur he was born at Whitfield. As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors nominated him for township councillor He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy Reeve then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the exalted position of Warden of Dufferin County

A staunch Conservative he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1919 was selected to contest Dufferin against T K. Slack U F O candidate at the General Election for the Ontario Legislature He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by reason of the clean campaign he conducted. Mr Reburn was a strong Orangeman and an active member of the Anglican Church He passed away in 1937 in his 70th year

Rev. A. W. Downer

REV. A. W. DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev. A. W. Downer, B.A., an Anglican clergyman.

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1904. He received his education in the local Public School, Cookstown High School, Toronto University (B.A.) and at Wycliffe College. Mr. Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen's York Rangers. He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1937, redeeming the seat from the sitting Liberal member. He resides in Duntroon.

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckworth, M.P.P., for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt, is a native of Dufferin County, born in the Township of Garafraxa in the year 1884.

Mr. Duckworth followed the vocation of a farmer for a few years in Luther Township, but moved to Toronto in 1906, where he conducted a wholesale produce business successfully for a number of years. He served as alderman for several years and in 1934 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1937. He is a member of the Orange Order, I.O.O.F. and Native Sons of Canada. He and Mrs. Duckworth attended the Coronation in London and had a trip through Europe. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Conservative and resides on Brock Avenue, Toronto.

Samuel T Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of Dufferin County, who has made good in the far off Canadian West, is Samuel T. Newton of Winnipeg

Born in Mono Township, Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was active in sports especially in football.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty-five years ago, has been in the service of the Department of Education of Manitoba for some years and is at present Director of Technical Education for Manitoba

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member in the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Wellington North which includes the southwestern part of the former Conservative stronghold of Dufferin is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro educated in the local school and is one of the prosperous farmers in that township He was a member of the municipal council from 1933 to 1937 and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1937 as a Liberal candidate succeeding the late Dr G A McQuibban a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages Mr McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Morefield Ontario

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON EARL ROWE M.P

CONSPICUOUS in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon William Earl Rowe M.P. the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe

Hon Earl Rowe M P

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Gwillimbury Simcoe County Mr Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at business college, Toronto He was elected township councillor in 1915 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923 He was elected as Conservative member for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1923. He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination for the House of Commons in 1925 and was elected. He was re-elected in the General Elections in 1926 and 1930. On August 30th 1935, he was chosen as a member of the Bennett cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd 1936 he was chosen Leader of the Opposition in Ontario, but still retained his seat in the House of Commons. Mr Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a livestock breeder He is a member of the United Church Address Newton Robinson Ontario

FREDERICK G. McBRIEN

One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County who has attained distinction in recent years is Frederick G McBrien K.C of Toronto.

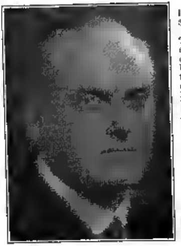
Mr McBrien was born in Mono Township in the year [illegible] He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1922 and was created K.C in 1934. He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education

In the general election of 1923 Mr. McBrien entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature for Seat B, S.W. Toronto, and re-elected in 1926. In 1929 he was elected for Brockton constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale. He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative.

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County from 1919 to 1934 was Thomas Kerr Slack, representative for Dufferin riding in the Ontario Legislature. Born in Melancthon Township, he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh, Ireland, and Elizabeth Silk, Canadian. Grandfather Slack was a captain and pensioner in the British Army. Grandfather Silk was the second settler in Melancthon Township. Mr. Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret, daughter of James Brown of Melancthon in May 1906. He has one daughter, Mrs. Fred Claridge Jr. of Shelburne. He was born on the old Slack homestead which was taken up from the Crown by his grandfather in 1854 and has lived there continuously until he moved to Orangeville a few years ago. He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Society and U.F.O. (formerly Conservative). He belongs to the United Church.

DR. SAMUEL TAIT WHITE



Dr. S. T. White

One of the most prominent and useful sons of Dufferin County was Samuel Tait White, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Dr. White was born in Mulmur Township, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert White. He spent his youth and received his early education in Shelburne. After graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy, he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto. He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York, U.S.A., and Edinburgh, Scotland, for post-graduate work.

In 1927 Dr. White took up practice in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital. In 1939 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He served for a number of years in the choir of Westminster United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was a well-known lacrosse player in his youth, a proficient golfer and a veteran curler.

N. B. ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N. B. Allen, the veteran Assessor. He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1880's, when the late George Bolley was Reeve. He was later appointed Assessor, which post he held for many years. The assessment roll that he submitted to the council was a master-piece in penmanship. As a singer and platform speaker he was above the average. He passed away suddenly at the Corbetton Hotel while performing his duty as Assessor.

WILLIAM MADILL

In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons, took up a homestead from the Crown, just east of where the village of Shelburne now stands. The sons were Thomas, John and William Jr. and the daughters were Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. Geo. Charters, Mrs. Thos. Allan and Mrs. Thos. McClelland. The sons were tall strong stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean prowess.

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Sawden—HIST. OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

(73)

HISTORY

of

Dufferin County

by

STEPHEN SAWDEN

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"Clean, upright lives they lived and brave,
And a noble heritage they gave. . . ."

Anne Spence Hamilton

PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Melancthon township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Horning s Mills two of whom were the late Mr George Redick and Mr George Leitch They consulted Mr T K Slack then M P P for Dufferin and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the History of Dufferin County Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book to which, after some deliberation he acceded, realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be prepared much better in this generation than a generation later

The little interior county in Central Ontario known as Dufferin, has been in existence for approximately sixty years and it has been the endeavor of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the county from the earliest settlements down the decades of time for present and future generations other than traditional tales or nebulous legend

Possibly few regions in the province command a more diversified landscape than do the townships of Dufferin hills and dales and uplands and lowlands with here and there a few miles of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals in Mono and Mulmur, the wide expanse of rolling lands with here and there an intervening stretch of low and level cedar swamp in Amaranth and Melancthon while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of alluvial soil once clothed and adorned in a wealth of rich forest growth present to the eye a most pleasing vista of the erstwhile domain and covert of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of 'Gary' and Luther

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Gray and Simcoe Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast line dotted every few miles with important ports but few sections in Ontario have been more highly favored with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth.

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible The late Mr C R McKeown K C Mr T K Slack, of Orangeville Mr A B Noble of Vancouver Rev Father E Kelly D Litt Miss O'Connor of the Public Library, Miss King Librarian Ontario Legislature and the efficient and courteous staff in the reference Library, Toronto

Steve Sawden

AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr Steve Sawden author of The Dufferin County History is an old Dufferin County boy having been born in Melancthon township He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school He attended McMaster University Toronto Ontario and Oskaloosa College Iowa U.S.A., the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clark and ex Governor Harding of Iowa graduating with his B A degree He has done considerable newspaper work first with Dufferin County weeklies then the London Free Press the former Toronto World The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star He is also author of "The Prime Ministers of Canada" and "The Grand River Valley"

Mr Sawden is now a resident of Toronto

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness, occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes, descendants of a native race erroneously called Indians whom Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with two great families of Indians, the Algonquins and the Hurons, the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River, on Manitoulin Island and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois, a confederacy of 'Five Nations,' who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a red, or copper-colored skin, long, coarse, straight black hair, black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless, slimly built, but were strong, athletic and enduring. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot, and were so efficient in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often deceived in thinking they were coming in contact with wild animals when really there was nothing more than two or three Indians secluded behind a clump of trees imitating the cries of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and steal upon their game or their foes with catlike tread and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war-whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight in open warfare, but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or waylay him in ambush as he hurried along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush, that is in hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest "brave." No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp As the scalp was the proof of victory, each "brave" wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life The lock was made by shaving the hair close except on the crown of the head where it was allowed to grow long and was ornamented with feathers Digging up the hatchet meant preparing for war Going on the warpath meant waging war Burying the hatchet meant making peace

Labor of all sorts was done by the women or "squaws." They planted and pounded the corn carried the water dressed the skins and made the clothing and, when the band travelled from one place to another they carried the household goods and belongings Taking care of the children or "papooses" was a simple matter Till the child was old enough to run about it was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree, or leaned against the trunk or carried on the mother's back Once able to go alone the boys were taught to shoot with arrows at a mark to fish and hunt The girls were taught to weave make pottery and baskets and do everything they would be expected to do as "squaws" or wives of the "braves"

Such were the inhabitants of the now banner province of Ontario when it was first explored by civilized man

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCaron a Recollet missionary with an interpreter ascended the Ottawa River and crossing by way of the Mattawa River reached Lake Nipissing then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit this region of the Great Lakes A few years later in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay was enacted the terrible slaughter of the French missionaries Five Jesuit priests, Fathers Daniel Lalemant Brebeuf Garnier and Chabanel suffered martyrdom by the Hurons after fifteen years of missionary work from 1634 to 1649.

From the three great families of Indians, Algonquins Hurons and Iroquois numerous tribes descended and of these we learn more in later years their descendants having occupied the hills and valleys that are now within the County of Dufferin A tribe was a number of Indians speaking the same language and generally spread over a wide area Each tribe was subdivided into smaller groups living in villages which were often surrounded by stockades or fences for purposes of defence

Of these three families of Indians the Algonquins were the most numerous about 90 000 men, women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to this family The Ojibways or Chippeways along the shore of Lake Superior and the Miamies, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of the neighboring State of Michigan From the Huron stock descended the following tribes Eries Neutrals and Petuns or Tobacco Nation Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the "Five Nations" Mohawks Oneidas Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas The Tuscaroras, who had lived in North Carolina, joined them in 1714 and 1715 and they were then called the "Six Nations" Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks, is a noted character in Canadian history He fought in the cause of the British in 1759 and again in 1763 against the uprising of Pontiac Chief of the Ottawas who is said to have been "one of the ablest of his race a man who united the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a general Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War, and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally, at the head of his tribe, he crossed the border into Canada, and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of good land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Falls at Elora, about 700 000 acres. The boundary lines of this "tract of land" did not run in a zig zag manner like the various curves of the river, but were drawn as straight as possible with occasional angles, so as to take in the twelve miles in breadth. In time the Indians thought that a tract of 700 000 acres was too large for their method of farming, and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration.

As the Grand River takes its rise in the Township of Melancthon, which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin, it is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers ascended the stream to its source one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County.

Coming down to more recent years, tradition informs us that when the surveying parties made the first blaze through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County, Huron-Ontario Street (Centre Road), from Port Credit to Collingwood, about 1845, and the Toronto and Sydenham Road, between Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1848, they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land, and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Mulmur. Certain of the older citizens of Melancthon still have a vivid recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Back Line and on the rear end of the Thomas Sanderson farm, lot 291, S. W. (Melancthon Station), and also of Tom Sky, the local Indian Chief.

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE history of Dufferin County commences, as it were, in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe, Grey and Wellington, for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1878 the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in these counties: Mono and Mulmur were in Simcoe, Melancthon in Grey, and Amaranth, East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington. A brief resume of these older counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin.

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843, but what was known as the "Simcoe District" dates back as early as 1798, when the Act 38 Geo III chap. 5 created some new counties, one of which was Simcoe. In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1821 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and more definite boundaries were made. In relating the events of those early years which resulted in the formation of the county, Mr A F Hunter M A in his "History of Simcoe County" says: "The next step in the development of the county was the passage of an Act 7 Wm. IV chap. 32, (March 4th, 1837), by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District, naming the Townships therein, and gave authority to raise £4 000 for the erection of a jail and court house. The next year another Act, 1 Vict. (2nd session) chap. 39, gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county, not to exceed 1d in the pound, until the payment of the £4 000 should be completed. A further Act was passed in 1841 (4 and 5 Vict., chap. 78) to authorize a debt of £3 000 more in addition to the former loan, as the earlier sum of £4 000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings."

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to declare the County of Simcoe 'to be a separate and distinct District.' After the Court House and Jail had been erected the Governor General's Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th, 1843, and Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District. The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following:

James Robert Gowan, Judge
Benjamin Walker Smith, Sheriff
Jonathan Lane, Clerk of the Court
William McVity, Clerk of the Peace
Moses Hayter, Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Government. "The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1858, when Henry B. Hopkins was appointed.

In 1874 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act 38 Vict. chap. 31 defining the new County of Dufferin, by which Mono and Mulmur were detached from Simcoe, and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes. In December 1881 Mono and Mulmur came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe, whereby the financial questions were to be settled, and early in 1882 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law confirming the agreement. In the final settlement Mono received a little over $1000 from Simcoe County, while Mulmur was indebted to Simcoe for nearly $500 plus about $20 400 loans to the H. & N. W. Railroad. Mulmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year.

WELLINGTON

The Gazeteer by Irwin & Burnham, publishers, Toronto, 1867, gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington.

"In 1837, by Act of Parliament, the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Amaranth, Luther, Melancthon and Proton, from the county of Simcoe; the townships of Guelph, Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and the triangular portion known as King's Bush, now forming the townships of Peel, Maryborough and Wellesley, from the Gore District. By the same proclamation the erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized. In 1840 the county officials received their commissions: A. J. Ferguson, Judge County Court; George J. Grange, Sheriff; Thomas Saunders, Clerk of the Peace; James Hodgett, Inspector of Licenses. A. D. Fordyce was appointed Warden in 1841."

Thus it will be seen that the three townships, Amaranth, Luther and Melancthon, now in Dufferin, and Proton, in Grey, were one hundred years ago part of Simcoe County.

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows: The town of Guelph, the villages of Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville, and the townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Garafraxa, Guelph, Luther, Maryborough, Minto, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch.

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1852, but according to data gathered from various sources it seems that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound, as is generally supposed, but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford. The first exploring parties came from "Little York" (Toronto) up to Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay, thence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay, and along the thickly wooded shore to what was then known as "Queen's Bush," north of Simcoe. This would be about the year 1825. The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham, the first site being surveyed in 1837, by Chas. Rankin, P.L.S. It did not become a village however until the early forties and in 1856 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound although the population was not more than 2 000

When the County was formed there was no Court House and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County, attached to Wellington County the name chosen being in honour of Earl Grey The first County Council meeting was held in a private house and the following County Officials were chosen Warden James Beachell, Esquire Reeve of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton Clerk, George James Gale Treasurer Thomas Gordon Frederick Wilks Esquire was the first County Judge and Mr William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace both being appointed in 1854 George Snider was the first Sheriff

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 residents from the several townships were more or less attracted to Owen Sound, especially County Municipal Officials and in these days of railway and motor traffic we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer builders of the County had to contend with in their endeavor to reach the County Town The Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of Melancthon and Proton had to attend every meeting of the County Council jurymen selected from these townships had to attend sittings of the County Court and candidates competing for school teachers certificates had to attend examinations held at Owen Sound In the winter season these people of course could make the trip of over sixty miles by sleigh (those fortunate enough to own a span of horses) for the road "through the bush" was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those "good old days" and there were log taverns dotted along the road every mile or two where the cold and thirsty travellers could "get warm and refreshments." But in order to reach the County Seat in spring summer or autumn you had to walk, because of the steep hills on the dry high land and the mud or rough corduroy road through the swamps and swales The late James Beachell James Brown Robert McGhee and other early Reeves of Melancthon had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the "Toronto Line" in those early days It usually required two days to "walk up" to Owen Sound and two days for the return trip The four great roads of Grey County at this time were The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound the Durham Road leading east and west from the village of Durham the Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound Nine or ten years after the County was organized these four roads were gravelled at a cost of $300 000 and the people could then drive to Owen Sound in summer as well as in winter There were no toll-gates on any of these roads

Physical Features

The physical features of Dufferin County are of vast importance to the peninsula of Western Ontario Being the highest plateau immediately west of the Georgian Bay it forms the watershed between the four lakes—Huron Erie Ontario and Simcoe and those rivers Saugeen Grand Credit and Nottawasaga which drain so much of this desirable part of Ontario take their rise in Dufferin or in adjacent townships

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above the general level but the county is a lofty table land which at the northwestern border (Dundalk) is 1700 feet above sea-level, about 1200 feet above Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St Lawrence Market Toronto. Dufferin County has been more or less appropriately called the "roof of Ontario"

Although a continuation of the Caledon Mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are merely miniature hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding ravines through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the buoyant Nottawasaga River

The lakes are few and small in area, although two at least are of considerable depth, and embosomed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford ideal places for fishing boating or camping ground

The southwestern part of the county is rolling some places flat, alluvial lands of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth and is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of live stock. Shelburne and Dundalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario. These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar spruce balsam tamarac and black and white ash while the high land and ridges in the north-eastern side of the county (in the early days locally known as "the hardwood district") the primeval forest consisted of maple, beech birch, elm and hemlock, with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine The soil of these higher lands or hills was in some cases gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated. In point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province

The flora and fauna indigenous to Western Ontario were common to Dufferin. When the earliest explorers the hunters and trappers first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin they were impressed with the "brilliant hues and lively verdure of the majestic forest" which they beheld in all its pristine purity Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams The larger wild animals of the district comprised the deer, bear, wolf and lynx. the black bear of course being king of the forest while in the smaller fur-bearing group were the beaver otter fox, racoon, muskrat and squirrels In the woods were myriads of feathered creatures including pigeons partridges and the various song-birds while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks swans and other water-fowl

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

FOR about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County, considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the reeves and other influential ratepayers in the neighboring townships. Frequent heated discussions took place at public meetings and in the local press (Orangeville, Guelph and Owen Sound newspapers). Caledon in the south, Adjala and Tossorontio in the east, Proton and Osprey and even some of the townships stretching into the counties of Huron and Bruce on the north-west, because of their great distance from their respective county seats, were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in deciding on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages lay claim to the distinction. The annual nomination meetings for municipal elections were especially tumultuous, and often characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1862 or 1863, about ten years before the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage, driven by the late William Lewis and the late Robert Bowsfield, was run from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale, to Owen Sound, which, together with the later coming of the railway, enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd, 1934, quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 31st, 1862, says: "Dr Hewat presided at a meeting held in Bell's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville. T. R. Buckham acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

'That it is highly desirable that a new county, to consist of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton (to compose one township) and the east half of Garafraxa, be formed into a new County, said County to be called 'Hurontario County.'

"A central committee of twelve was formed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolution. The gentlemen named as members of the committee were Messrs J Ketchum, Thos Jull, Thos Jackson, Wm Armstrong, T R Buckham, Jas Kelly, S H McKitrick, Wm Parsons, W S Hewat, D Youmans, J Carbert and F C Stewart."

And again The Sun of Sept 4th, 1862 says "A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie's store in Camilla on Monday, Sept 29th for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mono."

In the same issue The Sun further says "A meeting of the ratepayers of Luther, Proton, Egremont, Minto, Normanby, Howick and Carrick was held in Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Palmerston."

This agitation was lively both before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village, and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships, Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon, Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County, the county town would, of course, have to be within the territory comprising the five townships. Orangeville and Shelburne keenly contested the honour and in some respects Horning's Mills had a better claim than either. But Orangeville, having the largest population of the three villages concerned, of course gave the largest vote which, together with the favorable vote of the two most populous townships, carried, and Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished Nobleman, Lord Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878.

The new county, however, could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected.

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 15th, 1879, the following members being present.

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Evans
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	R S Campbell
Melancthon	Robert McGee	Wm Airth
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Thos Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	F C Stewart	John Green
Shelburne	William Jelly	

Mr F C Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr F M Becker, Orangeville, was appointed County Clerk.

A second meeting of the Provisional County Council was held 26th of September of this year, to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Buildings.

1880

On March 23rd, 1880, the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden. The same members were re-elected with the following exception. In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos Hamilton, and Andrew Semple Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston. In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Huxtable and Wm Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William August. Mr J C Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

Then county buildings having been erected in 1880, although perhaps only finished in 1881, the County Council could occupy their own quarters this year On January 25th 1881 the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year excepting that in Melancthon Charles McDowell was Deputy-Reeve instead of Wm August and in Orangeville Joseph Pattullo was Deputy Reeve Mr F C Stewart was again elected Warden and J C Reid reappointed Clerk Mr R T Haun, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer

1882

On January 24th 1882 the County Council met with the following members present

	Reeve	Deputy-Reave
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	Thos Ferguson
Melancthon	James Huxtable	Charles McDowell
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F C Stewart	J M Skelton
Shelburne	William Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were as follows

Warden	F C Stewart
Clerk 1st year	P M Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J C Reid
Treasurer	R T Haun
Sheriff	Thos. Bowles
Public School Inspector	Nathaniel Gordon
Crown Attorney	J P MacMillan
County Judge	Maitland McCarthy

Some of these it will be seen were only yearly appointments while others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given

COUNTY JUDGES

Maitland McCarthy	1883-1913
W G Fisher	1913-1926
J A. Scellen	1926-1927
J C Moore	1927-1931
H F Innes only a few months	April 1931 to Oct 1931
W T Robb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J P McMillan	1883-1890
Elgin Myers K C	1891-1892
W J L McKay	1892-1914
J L Island	1914-1928
B D Evans	1928-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowles	1883-1913
Henry Endacott	1913-1937
T K Slack	1937-

P S INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Gordon	1883-1911
W R Liddy B A	1911-1936
A F Hansuld B.S A.	1937-

COUNTY CLERKS

P M Barker, J C. Reid W H Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS

R. T Haun, C R. Wheelock, Jas Henderson

LOCAL REGISTRARS

John McLaren Col J A V Preston

EARLY SURVEYORS

Among the early surveyors of the tract of wild land that now is the county of Dufferin and beyond was Charles Rankin P L S. who was sent out from York in the spring of 1823 to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe District" into townships He chose an admirable site on the west shore of the Georgian Bay not far from the present town of Thornbury, where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the townships The place became known as "Rankin's Landing" Names of other surveyors mentioned in the record were

John McDonald P.L.S.	Goderich
David Gibson P.L.S	Toronto
William McPhilips P L.S	Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell, P.L.S	Brantford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Dufferin County since its formation to the year of this writing is as follows

Provisional County Wardens—

1875 and 1876—F C Stewart Orangeville
1877—W J Parkhill, Mulmur
1878—Robert Wilson, Mono
1879—F C Stewart, Orangeville
1880—Robert Henderson, East Garafraxa

Senior County Wardens—

1881—F C Stewart Orangeville
1882—Colwell Graham Mulmur
1883—Robert Wilson Mono
1884—John Gillespie Amaranth
1885—William Jelly Shelburne
1886—George Bailey Melancthon
1887—John Gilchrist Orangeville
1888—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1889—Andrew Richardson East Luther
1890—Robert Gallaugher Mulmur
1891—Richard Allen Mono
1892—William Johnston Amaranth
1893—William Jelly Shelburne
1894—Samuel McDowell Melancthon
1895—Harry Gillespie Orangeville
1896—John Turner East Garafraxa
1897—R A Elky Shelburne
1898—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1899—John Park East Luther
1900—Samuel Ewing, Mono
1901—R J Reburn Mulmur
1902—W A. Wansbrough Amaranth
1903—Alex Richardson Grand Valley
1904—J L Island Orangeville
1905—Paul Gallaugher Mulmur
1906—Samuel Platt E Luther
1907—Jas Armstrong Orangeville
1908—Dr Campbell Shelburne
1909—W J Dynes Mono
1910—Jas Beith Grand Valley
1911—Archie Greer Mulmur
1912—John A. Cornelius East Garafraxa
1913—John Bryan Amaranth
1914—T C Dryden Melancthon
1915—John Reburn Mulmur
1916—J A Marshall Mono
1917—Hugh Falconer Shelburne
1918—Alfred Menary Grand Valley
1919—H H Hilborn E Luther
1920—C V Jeffers Orangeville
1921—James Brown East Garafraxa
1922—T F Simpson Amaranth
1923—Archie Vance Melancthon
1924—James Henderson Mulmur
1925—T S Parkinson Orangeville
1926—D E Dean Shelburne
1927—W A Donaldson Mono
1928—H O Ewing Amaranth
1929—R Lang Grand Valley
1930—R W Brett, Shelburne
1931—T F Watson Melancthon
1932—J E Thompson Orangeville

who died April 20th succeeded
by Norman Lindsay, Mono
1933—E R Cunningham Mulmur
1934—W E Tovell E Luther
1935—T J O Flynn Shelburne
1936—Donald Geer Shelburne
1937—Geo Cameron Orangeville
1938—Harold Marshall Mono
1939—R C Dynes Melanethon

* * * *

Political History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorabl days of Confederation What is now the County of Dufferin was formerl divided for electoral purposes among the counties of Grey, Simcoe and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell Orangeville was in Centre Wellington Mono township in Cardwell, Mulmur township in South Simcoe the townships of East Garafraxa East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellington and Melanethon township and the village of Shelburne in East Grey

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons a the General Elections in Cardwell since Confederation

1867—Mr Ferguson
1872—J H Cameron
1874—J H Cameron
1878—Thomas White
1882—Thomas White
1887—Hon Thomas White
1891—R S White
1896—Dr Wm Stubbs
1900—R. Johnston

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903 Dr John Barr o Shelburne Conservative then member for the Local House being elected t the House of Commons in 1904 Owing to Dr Barr s sudden death at Ottaw in 1908 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Best Conservative, of Mulmur who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917 In the general electio of 1921 R J Woods of the Township of Melanethon Progressive was elected over John Best The present member Earl Rowe Conservative, was electe to the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925

Dr Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Dr F W Lewis, o Orangeville Conservative in 1905 when the Whitney Government wa elected over the Ross Administration. C R McKeown K C then of Orangeville Conservative succeeded Dr F W Lewis in the bye-election July 24th 1907 Mr McKeown was also returned in the general elections in 1908 1911 1914 and 1923

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Hearst Government suffered defeat and the Drury Government was elected Dufferin forsook the conservative fold and elected T K Slack, of Melanethon, U F O Mr Slack wa defeated in 1923 but was again elected in 1926 and 1929

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Henry Government the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin is now known as Dufferin-Simcoe and Wellington-Dufferin (officially North Wellington) The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmu are in Dufferin-Simcoe the sitting member being Rev A W Downer Conservative In North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth Melanethon East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Gra Valley and the present member is Ross McEwing Liberal

The following were the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislatur from 1875 when Dufferin constituency was created

1875—Dr Barr
1880—William Jelly
1883—Robert McGhee
1886—F C Stewart
1890—Dr Barr
1894—William Dynes
1898—Dr Barr
1905—Dr F W Lewis
1907 (July)—C R McKeown
1919—T K Slack
1923—C R McKeown.
1927—T K Slack to June 1934

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Dufferin its northern boundary being East Luther and Amaranth while its south-eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin and on the south-west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle. It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Ryckman P.L.S., of Hamilton and named Garafraxa—from sassafras—a small herb that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1826 and among the early settlers appear the following names Messrs. McKee, Falkar, Headley and John Dobson. The township as a whole, however was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1835 to 1850.

The Garafraxa Road named for the township and one of the main thoroughfares in Upper Canada was surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands it extended to Mount Forest, Durham, Chatsworth and Owen Sound. When Mr. Rankin's surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest the work had to be temporarily discontinued owning to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840. John McDonald P.L.S. of Goderich surveyor for the Canada Company was engaged to lay out a tier of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41, the lots being taken up by the incoming settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of Wellington County in 1840, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county (District) of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr. James Donaldson was Reeve of the combined townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Garafraxa, Erin and Caledon evidently came in from the vicinity of Oakville, Port Credit and Streetsville as these (at that time small villages) are frequently mentioned in the early record. Garafraxa being referred to as the "most northerly surveyed township." Port Credit is possibly as old as York itself. The late Col. Thomas Ingersoll is said to have been the first white settler. Streetsville was laid out by Mr. Timothy Street in 1819 and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Brampton is said to have been laid out in 1834 by John Elliott, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries the main stream entering the township at the northern border just a little below the village of Waldemar and running in a westerly direction through the township. The land is generally rolling, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould with a clay subsoil. The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar and pine.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in his 'Canada—Past, Present and Future' gives the following account of Garafraxa (meaning both East and West Garafraxa) in the early years. "The first settlement in the township was made in 1826. In 1841 the population of the township was 320 and by 1850 the number had increased to 1660. In 1845 there were 1638 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4250 acres in crop."

The following crop report is given for the year 1849. "Twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of peas, twelve thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar." These were the crop reports of the pioneer days, but Garafraxa was noted for its great production of maple syrup and sugar down the intervening years until the towering maple trees fell a prey to the woodman's axe a few years ago.

An old newspaper clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1864 as follows:

Township Clerk, William McCormick, salary	$100.00
Township Treasurer, Guy Leslie, salary	40.00
Township Assessor, James Clarke, salary	130.00
Township Collector, Edward Boggs, salary	85.00
Tavern Inspector, Henry McGowan, salary	15.00
Township Auditors, Peter Rennie and Andrew Lightbody, salaries each	4.00
Township Councillors, while on duty, each to receive per day	1.50

Prior to the year 1869 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was only the one municipality of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington. After the division of the township in 1869, East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years, and when in 1879 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin.

MARSVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Marsville. Situated on the main road between Orangeville and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre. Not only was Marsville the meeting place for the Township Council, but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there. A census taken in the early nineties gives the following names of those doing business in the village:

William Cooney, general store and postmaster.
C. E. Barrett, blacksmith.
Laban Boggs, shoemaker.
Charles Baughman, carpenter.
Nathaniel Cooper, plasterer.
Richard Anthony, Hotel.

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days. An

early gazetteer has the following account of the founding of the village "Reading is a post village in Garafraxa Township 28 miles from Guelph. The village was first settled in 1846 by Robert Lanford, and a post office established. It was named after Reading, Berkshire, England. James Donaldson was the first postmaster. Besides stores, hotel and other places of business the village has three churches, school, Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by-gone days were Hereward, Vanalter (The Maples) and Orten.

* * * *

Mono Township and Villages

There is some uncertainty among local historians as to whether Mono or Garafraxa is the elder township. It is safe to assume, however, that Mono is the oldest of the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin. With Mulmur at the north, Adjala on the east, Caledon on the south and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Simcoe as neighboring counties.

Doubtless the first explorers to penetrate the dense woods which in after years became the prosperous township of Mono, came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line, most probably the latter, and formed a settlement in the south-east corner of Mono, around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. Of course there was little or no survey made as yet of the different townships, either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods. When these two lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only corduroy roads made of round logs with only the limbs cut off and the spaces filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low swampy stretches, while much difficulty was experienced in ascending the high hills.

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga Indians, who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from its mouth to its source, which, of course, is in Mono. The Government gradually acquired these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in. While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the chiefs themselves always had the highest praise for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them.

As in ancient times Babylon and Nineveh vied with each other for priority and supremacy of the Mesopotamian valley with little more evidence to substantiate the claim of either than the debris and dust of centuries, so did Orangeville and Mono Mills about eighty years ago, assert their respective claims of being the earlier burg.

With similar advantages in location and other respects, these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the point at which the townships of Mono, Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with Amaranth near by, so did Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono, Caledon and Albion (and practically Adjala) converge. Each had its various mills, stores, factories, hotels, trades and professions, churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships.

After several years of more or less lively competition with its sister village, Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently made no special effort for further advancement, while from diverse causes Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an 'urban centre.'

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Owen Sound to "Cummings Corner" (Shelburne cemetery), was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville, which happened to be the terminus of the stage lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound. The teaming traffic along this road was very heavy especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April when the sleighing was good, with Orangeville as the main stopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton. With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future.

"Canada Past, Present and Future," describes Mono in the year 1851 as follows: "Mono, situated to the west of Adjala, is improving rapidly, the population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms in it. The south, however, is very hilly. The 'Hurontario Street' runs through the west of the township, and it is also traversed by a new road (called the Toronto and Sydenham road), which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of Holland, a little below the township of Sydenham. There is a small settlement called Mono Mills, near the south-east corner of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty-two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three grist and one saw mills, and twenty six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild, and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and improvements."

According to the record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the first survey of Mono was made in 1823, east of the Centre Road by David Gibson, P.L.S., and west by Mr. Black, P.L.S. It is said that the first actual settlement was made by George McManus on lot 2, con. 3, 1823, and in 1824 Adam Raven settled on lot 3, con. 3, west, followed the next year by Robert Henry, from the north of Ireland, who took up lot 15, con. 3, east. Other early settlers were Messrs. Allen, Brady, Lundy, Hutchinson, McCutcheon, McMaster, Montgomery, Perry, Smith, Wright, Turnbull and Williamson.

From 1830 settlers came in so fast that by 1842 there was a population of 1,020. In 1850 a census was taken which made the population 2,276, an increase of more than one hundred per cent in eight years.

George McManus, Esquire, was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days, being Reeve of the township, Warden of the county, Superintendent of schools, Justice of the Peace and Member of Parliament.

The first log "meeting house" is said to have been built in the township on lot 13, con. 6, about one hundred years ago.

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes for that year, the council for the united townships being: Reeve, Mr. Island; Councillors, Messrs. Fletcher, Perry, McFarland and McCutcheon. The next year (1851) Mono council was composed as follows: Reeve, Robert Wilson; Deputy-Reeve, Samuel Ewing; Councillors, James McMaster, Charles Smith and George Parker. Andrew

Henry acted in the dual capacity of Township Clerk and Treasurer

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Mono for the year 1862 Receipts are $4549 11 and the balance on hand $135 40 Chief items of expense are Road work $1113 60 county taxes, $1956 00, township council $24 00 township officials $153 00 school teachers $873 00 miscellaneous, $324 99 The Auditors were James Kelly and Robert Thompson

Mono Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October 1863 as follows "The first Exhibition of Mono Agricultural Society on Friday 16th inst was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a vacant lot in the rear of the West Simcoe Hotel grain and roots in Messrs Gilchrist & Co's storehouse and the ladies work in Mr Hunter's brick building on Broadway Some of the exhibitors were F C Stewart J Brett J Ellis J Leighton H Potter J Irwin N Hughson and J Harrison horses G Lillie G Leslie D R. Galbraith J Golden S Cruikshank J Bralden and S Montgomery Cattle T Wylie and H. Varcoe sheep Mr Unger Messrs McKitrick and A Irwin implements F McCauley horseshoes T Jackson, harness Robert McKeown boots and shoes J Mitchell A Hughston S Hall T Harshaw grain W. S Hewat, G Leslie and N Hughson, roots and vegetables Messrs Leslie and Hughson and Mrs J Harrison butter Miss Riddell Mrs J Savage Mrs G Leslie Mrs Riddell Mrs R McKeown Miss Harshaw Mrs Wylie Mrs Johnston Mrs Unger Mrs S Cruikshank Mrs Dunbar Miss McGuire Mrs Connor Mrs Swift Mrs J Fisher Miss Wilcox ladies work."

MONO CENTRE

Mono Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township It is related that the late James Brown of Melancthon carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot, making the circuit from Melancthon north to Inistioge "Currahus" (Markdale) thence across to Sing's Mills (Singhampton) Mono Centre Camilla Hall's Corner and back to Melancthon in the early fifties A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Mono as follows

"Mono Centre is a stirring village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office hotel, blacksmith shop, carpenter, etc Mr Turnbull is postmaster

CAMILLA

"Camilla is an attractive village situated on the four corners of Prince of Wales road and No 15 sideroad Among the business places are the following E J Cobean general store and post office, R. G Canning, sawmill Wm Buchanan shoemaker James Doney blacksmith R A Essery livestock W J Morrison hotel Joseph Reid livestock There is a church, school and daily mail from Orangeville, six miles south.

HOCKLEY

John Hackett general store and post office Goodeve & Jallop sawmill Thomas Hackett boots and shoes J B Lindsay, veterinary surgeon, Robert Moffatt blacksmith Pinkney Bros, hotel The village has a population of 200

Other important villages are Glen Cross, Blount Lucille Elba Elder, Granger Relessey and Sheldon"

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1830 Mr. Horning and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far off woods" with two lumber wagons loaded with provisions, tools and other equipment, each wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, having left their families with relatives in the town. As to just what route they took to reach Melancthon nobody seems to know, as it was over one hundred years ago, but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dundas they followed Dundas Street until they reached Etobicoke. Port Credit and Streetsville were already important and thriving villages.

Two main roads west of Yonge Street had been surveyed, running north from Dundas Street through the northern townships to Nottawasaga Bay, but as yet were not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Sixth Line, and open as far as Mono Mills, and the other Hurontario Street (Centre Road) and open as far as Orangeville. It is likely they took the Mono Mills route, by way of Malton, Grahamsville, Stanley Mills, Tullamore and Caledon East, it being the better travelled road. Of course few, if any, of these villages were in existence at that time.

From Mono Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty-six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination. They had to bridge the streams and with the loaded wagons had to often take a roundabout way to avoid the frequent hills and gullies throughout the entire journey of about ten days. Each man worked hard and faithfully all day long cutting the road through the bush, and at nightfall they selected some sheltered place beside a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper, which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or turn up-root. The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the meagre patches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or crop the beech and maple twigs, a bell being tied on the neck of one ox to keep them near each other during the night. The men slept in the wagons.

Embryo settlements had been started in the south east corner of Amaranth and in Mono and Mulmur. From Mono Mills the Horning party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre, thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a north-easterly direction to the Mono-

Mulmur townline and on to the pioneer settlement about where the village of Stanton now stands. Continuing their journey most likely to the Whitley Settlement (now Whitfield) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, the beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANCTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived at their destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary cabin for living quarters while they chopped and cleared a small field for a patch of potatoes, turnips and Indian corn. In two weeks they had about an acre cleared and in crop, closed in by a brush fence to keep out the oxen and a cow which browsed in the woods around—it was impossible to fence out the herds of deer as they would jump the highest fence. The spring seeding finished, they now turned their attention to building a fair sized log house, the roof being made of wide sheets of elm bark and the floor of slabs made by splitting cedar or hemlock logs and trimming off the upper surface with a sharp axe. Each of the men took up a lot for himself and all hands worked together making a small clearing and erecting a shanty or log house on each lot, after which they moved their families (the Lewis Horning, Henry Bates, William Silk and the Vanmear families) from Hamilton up to their newly acquired homes in the virgin forest. Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of the building operations while Mr. Vanmear was a blacksmith and opened the first blacksmith shop.

BUILDING THE MILLS

Here "Backwoods Life" describes the building of the mills. "By special agreement with Horning the other pioneers were to receive each or its equivalent, either in labor or material, in return for their assistance at the work of clearing the mill sites, building the dam and cutting the race, involving considerable labor; although, from the favorable situation and nature of the ground, it happened to be less than was expected. The part of the stream selected for a site was at the bottom of a series of rapids where the channel, for a hundred yards or so, became wide and perfectly level, composed, as in the case of the entire basin and bed of the stream so far as it was known, of a species of shaly limestone, from the tilted portions of which it was an easy matter to obtain, with the assistance of the wedge and crowbar, any quantity of material for the foundation. A day or two chopping sufficed to take down all the trees necessary to be removed in order to proceed with the dam and mill race. Immediately above the rapids the stream narrowed to the width of a few feet, and a little further up occurred one of the numerous beaver meadows admirably adapted for holding water, which was needed for original and legitimate function, but having been abandoned, and the water-works getting out of repair, they were left high and dry for grass to grow on, a godsend to the early settler till he could raise his own timothy. It was here at the narrowest part of the channel that the dam was built. The race, which required to be about a hundred yards in length, was dug out of the face of the hill on the right bank and, owing to the roots and the gravelly nature of the ground, was the hardest work of all. The next operation was to get the frames, both of the grist and saw mills, in readiness for raising. These consisted entirely of cedar, of which an abundance could be had in the swamps. It is a very durable wood and on account of its lightness well adapted for all building purposes, especially when only four or five hands can be had for the raising. In this case the logs were all squared with the axe, the lowest, including the sills, being the heaviest that could be obtained, resting on a foundation of limestone slabs, right in the level bed of the river—no fear of freshets carrying the whole thing down stream, for it was only a little

way to the parent lake, and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to cease to afford to each the time really necessary to push forward the clearing of a few acres for crop the following spring. At odd times, when not working for Horning at the mills, they had all been doing a little on their own lots; one had about two acres chopped, the rest about one, which they now set themselves to burn and clear up for fall wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. Their fall and winter chopping would have to lie over till the spring, when if the season was at all favorable, more clearing up might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BEAR TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison for none of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always about. Once or twice they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap made of a frame of stout logs baited with the viscera of a deer, so placed that when pulled at by the bear the top fell down, and poor bruin was a prisoner without reprieve, unless he were strong enough to break his prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small, however, and the first who came along sent a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular work of the winter," the writer further says: "Besides chopping, each on his own lot, or in pairs, day about, they cut a road from the mills to the furthest away clearing which they hoped would some day be a concession line along the front of lots they had taken up." Evidently the road mentioned was what afterwards became the 2nd line of Melancthon and the "furthest away clearing" was lot number eight, taken up by the late Mr and Mrs Wm Silk, two members of the Horning party.

The Shelburne Free Press of March 16th, 1899, gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk:

"Mrs Wm Silk, Melancthon's pioneer mother, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Geo. Broderick, Redickville, last Monday, after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 99 years. It is more than sixty years since the late Wm. Silk, with his wife and family, came by ox team from Hamilton to Melancthon, where Mr Silk had engaged to work for Lewis Horning, the first settler of Melancthon. Four sons and four daughters survive: Joseph, of Muskoka; Henry, of Shelburne; Jacob and Wm., of Melancthon; Mrs Broderick, Mrs Slack, Mrs S. Hudd and Mrs Geo. Redick, Melancthon.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A lamentable story is interwoven with the early settlement of Melancthon and the village of Horning's Mills. Four children, Jane, Susan and Oliver Vanmear, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Horning, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been kidnapped by the Indians. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and come to the stable. Mr Horning told one of his men (in the children's hearing) that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar, whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf, and thus earn the reward, but they never returned.

Searching parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented by relatives and friends from Hamilton and Wentworth county—and a vigorous search made but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Horning boy tracked the children into the nearby swamp and discovered that they had been intercepted by two Indians who usually lurked about occasionally calling at the Horning home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children, some maintaining that they had been stolen, while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense woods. In the succeeding years Mr. Horning and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters, who came in contact with the Indians, and of course heard many stories which, upon investigation, gave them no definite clue to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue—which, however, proved to be as fruitless as the others—was that two or three years later a boy who resembled Oliver Vanmear (one of the missing boys) appeared at Merigold's hotel in Toronto township. When the news reached the settlement of Horning's Mills, a member of the Horning family was sent to investigate. Upon meeting the boy, they recognized each other immediately, and the fond parents upon hearing the glad tidings experienced the realization—whether genuine or fancied—that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The boy was taken back to the Horning settlement, but there does not appear to be any record as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Vanmear is said to have had a very defective memory from his birth, and therefore, while much that he told of his experience since he disappeared in the woods seemed quite probable and served to confirm the general suspicion that the whole four children had been kidnapped by the Indians, still the details of his story were so incoherent as to make it unreliable.

He related how they had followed the cow, expecting to find the calf, but had been met by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them, and when they objected threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Horning family, who appeared to be looking for the children, shortly after they had entered the swamp, and that Jane, the elder of the girls, had attempted to shout but was almost choked to death by the Indians, and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians, who were all hiding in the almost impenetrable swamp. Shortly after the searching party had lost hope of finding the children and had disbanded, an Indian called at the Horning home begging for something to eat, and Mrs. Horning gave him some cornmeal and a pumpkin. This circumstance later proved to be a strong element in verifying the supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heartless redskins, because when Oliver Vanmear returned from the Merigold hotel to Melancthon he gave a clear account of an Indian bringing some cornmeal and a pumpkin into the Indians' wigwam. His sister Jane had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy, Lewis Horning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear, but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed. It was further revealed that the boy had three scars on his shoulder and that the other children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk, as an everlasting mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe. Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Vanmear boy or his family, except that after his return to Melancthon he wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held sway in the vast forest between the Horning settlement and the Georgian Bay.

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the now ageing couple, Mr and Mrs Horning, and in failing health and discouragement they sold out the mills, and considerable of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded, to William Airth, and returned to their former town of Hamilton in 1838. After their return to Hamilton, Mrs. Horning lived about nine years and Mr Horning lived almost twenty years, having died in 1857 at the ripe age of 90 years, which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career. He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made. The Henry Bates family settled on the cleared lot number 17, a little further up the line.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther, on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin, takes its name from Martin Luther, the great religious reformer of sixteenth century fame. It is the smallest township in the county, the land being comparatively level with few hills. The Grand River, flowing down from the north, enters Luther near the border line between Proton and Melancthon, and runs through the township from north to south, forming with its tributaries natural drainage to the whole township.

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock, while on the low flat land grew wide areas of cedar, balsam, pine and tamarac. In the early days the placid waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks abounded with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1837 by Louis Burwell, P.L.S., of Brantford, and his surveying party, but only part of the township was surveyed at first and it was not completed until the years 1854-55, by William McPhillips, P.L.S., of Richmond Hill. Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther. For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township until 1860, when the first township council was elected, George Todd, Esq., being the first Reeve. A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther. Then in 1883 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township, and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Landsborough, editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette, we have before us a copy of the Tribune, Grand Valley's second newspaper, published in 1886, which gives a vivid description of the village at that time and is here reproduced:

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley.

"Its name seems to me to be singularly appropriate bounded as it is by the banks of the murmuring Grand and surrounded on all sides by sloping undulating hills and swelling uplands, placid like giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored Valley from the keen, hungry winds of the North Surmounting the hills a scene of ravishing beauty unfolds itself, rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or furrowed crops distant hills with sombre greenish sides, clothed in purple mystery Aye! this country of ours has a beauty of its own though still unsung by poets a beauty as of the sea of boundless expanse and freedom Much more had it that beauty a century ago before the pioneer's axe had rung in our forest grants the rolling uplands were clothed in primeval forest beech and maple elm and cedar but at this present time in the autumn how sadly fair it is with its golden glow and the dying grandeur of its tinted woods its blood red sunsets and its ghastly evening mists with its busy murmur of reapers and the laden orchards and the calling of the gleaners and the festivals of praise

"It must be now about forty years ago since the first settlement was made here The honour of cutting the first tree is disputed by three of our hardiest and most respected pioneers Mr Richard Joice Mr Samuel Stuckey and Mr Richard Ransford all claimed it. These men have long since passed away to that 'undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns' but their memory still lives and should be venerated by us, who walk smoothly over their great rough, heroic lives We can imagine them now in the sad vista of the past the hardy woodsmen dimly seen moving in the 'palpable obscure' with their axes glancing amid the strange whisperings and dim shadowy things of the great woods around them they make a picture such as brush has never painted and pen can never portray

It perhaps may be fairly said that the year 1870 marked the foundation of the town of Grand Valley At that time this branch of the C.P.R was built and with it Grand Valley received its first impetus towards its present property That year is also notable for the founding of the first store by the hands of Mr W R. Scott, whose keen business instincts, sagacity and enterprise have been a chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is today On the first of April over twenty years ago he launched out in the mercantile business and on that day disposed of the first two pounds of tea ever sold in this locality to the late Mrs McDonald, mother of Messrs Robt. and Stewart McDonald and Mrs James Tate

In 1874 the portion of the town west of Main Street was surveyed by Manasseh Leeson a prospector of Orangeville and for some years afterwards the place bore his name But perhaps the greatest and most decided boom which lifted Grand Valley out of her past oblivion and insured for her a leading place among the towns in this part of the province was the Chisholm survey when 127 building lots were sold by public auction by W R. Scott the proceeds of the sale amounting to over seven thousand dollars

"The town is going ahead rapidly and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity yet were its real progress and facilities for business investments better known, men of money and capital would flock here to share in and keep up the general prosperity Even in these times of occasional dullness and depression, Grand Valley can boast of many proofs of continued success

In educational matters Grand Valley takes a high stand Its Public School is supplied with every convenience well lighted well ventilated and presided over by a competent staff of teachers Mr Campbell, the principal is widely known throughout the country as a teacher of almost unrivalled abilities and to him and his able staff of assistants Mr Mosley and Misses

Reid and Munroe is due the fact that our educational facilities are of such a high order.

"To the business men of Grand Valley to a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years, and the year 1896 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history. In whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity, and the number of residences, costly stores, together with the new Methodist edifice, which have been erected this season, are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Handsome business blocks adorn the mercantile portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities.

"In societies Grand Valley has its full quota, and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions and besides the planing and flour mill, specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped sawmill, owned and run by Mr. John Phillip, who is a keen, shrewd, sagacious business man and is held in universal esteem.

"As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide reputation among the farming community. Much of its popularity in this respect is due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr. John McIntyre, who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years. Mr. McIntyre's methods of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity.

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed. In the station yard are two large elevators, one owned by Mr. McIntyre, while the other is under control of a joint stock company."

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1896 appear the following names:

Mr. A. Richardson, general store, flour mill and banker. The store is under the able management of Mr. W. A. Tuck. Mr. G. H. Cooper is the efficient bank manager, while Mr. George Mutrie is the genial manager of the flour mill.

Messrs. Marshall & Simpson, furniture and undertakers.
William Stuckey, planing mill.
Harry Stark, dry goods.
Mr. Swair, Grand Central hotel.
J. W. Gradon, drygoods.
Hudson & Latter, grocers.
John Loree, baker.
John McClure, Dominion hotel.
Dr. A. C. Gavillier, physician.
Mr. Hanna, Commercial hotel.
Dahl Bros., drygoods.
Dr. Skippen, physician.
Mr. Stewart Tate, blacksmith.
Mr. J. B. Skelton, "The Tribune" newspaper.
Mr. R. E. Hamilton, banker.
Mr. S. T. Suggitt, hardware.
Dr. Reilley, veterinary surgeon.
T. H. Hamilton, auctioneer.
J. D. Watson, real estate.
J. W. Rounding, bailiff.
Dr. Adams, dentist.

Harpers Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
S J Harris butcher
Grosskurth Bros hardware and grocery
D H Morrison, "The Star" newspaper

The late Mr John Park formerly Postmaster at Orangeville who passed away in April 1934 was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther having been reeve of the township for a number of years and warden of Dufferin his municipal record covering some twenty-six years. He also contested Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Dr. Barr, M P P.

COLBECK

The village of Colbeck in the northern part of the township known in the early days as the "Colbeck Settlement," is one of the oldest settled districts in the township, and also one of the best farming sections in the county

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents

Cornelius Billings sawmill.
Miss L Colbeck, general store and postmistress
Joseph Colbeck carpenter
J P Cunningham implements
Charles Valentine sawmill.
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village almost in the centre of the township with the following places of business

M McMurchy postmaster
R. Phillips & Son sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and stirring village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Proton and Luther It is distinguished as being the location of Gandier church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Candian scholar and divine, Very Reverend Alfred Gandier M A D D LL D formerly principal of Knox College Toronto The church was erected when Dr Gandier was a student minister about fifty years ago

Other important villages in the township in those days were Monticello, Wesley Legatt and Peepabaun

As previously noted Luther was attached to Arthur until 1860 at which time Luther township elected its first Council Board and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve When, in later years the township was divided into East and West Luther Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther Then in 1883 when the Township of East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin Mr Samuel Graydon was Reeve The present Reeve (1934) is Mr W E Tovell who is also Warden of Dufferin County

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos" described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species, of which the flower long retains its color." It is also the imaginary unfading flower of the poets referred to by Milton:

> "Immortal amaranth! a flower which, once
> In paradise, fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom."

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county, having Melancthon at the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa in the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream, a tributary of the Grand River, rising out of Gordon's Lake in Melancthon just over the northern border of Amaranth. This stream zig-zags its way through the whole twelve miles of the township from north to south, emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar.

Not unlike Luther, Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario least broken by hills, being mostly level arable land and very fertile. Situated in the north west corner of the Township was a large huckleberry marsh which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost every year. Some of the pioneers of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food.

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hughson, who came into "the bush" about 1832 and took up land in the south-east corner of the township. The record says that Mr Hughson was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards the following names appear: Charles Gillespie, Walter Cooney, Samuel Munroe, John Stafford, Robert Keys, John Rennick, Daniel Severs and Neil McGill. At first the settlement of the township was slow. In 1840 Melancthon and Amaranth together had only a population of 100, but by 1850 they had 500. In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1200. The whole township, however, was mainly settled between 1845 and 1865 at the close of the American Civil War.

But while most of the land had been taken up and settled on, the clearings were as yet only small, there being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber, maple beech, elm, hemlock cedar tamarac and balsam, until the coming of the railway in the early seventies after which of course the lumbering industry was at its height and many of the farms soon had large clearings which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of live stock. Amaranth enjoys another distinct advantage not shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within her borders, the Owen Sound branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Teeswater branch skirting the southern border, thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various kinds of timber in the different sections of the township.

For approximately twenty years from the time that the first settlers landed in "the bush" which afterwards became the Township of Amaranth the territory was part of the Simcoe District Then in 1841 the township was attached to Wellington county The late William Hall of Hall's Corners was Reeve in the early days as also was the late John Gillespie. A story is told of Mr Hall attending County Council at Guelph He used to ride on horseback from the Corners to Guelph, about forty miles occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket On one occasion he arrived in Guelph after midnight and was attacked by a would-be robber Mr Hall turned on his nocturnal assailant and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner

About forty-five years ago Amaranth attracted the attention of not only the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties but also those of the remote corners of the globe wherever Toronto Hamilton or London daily papers circulated, by the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric animal which local naturalists of those days termed a mastodon. The discovery was made by the late Mr W. B Jelly a former reeve of Amaranth, while ploughing the back field on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green. Toronto experts who viewed the bones of the huge skeleton at the time were agreed that the animal when alive must have been about thirty feet in length After the bones were disinterred they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne, who had them arranged together so as to appear as nearly as possible as they had been in natural life, and exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just what finally become of the skeleton but from the meagre information available is is probable that an interested American purchased it and took it to Chicago

Before the building of the town hall at Laurel the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels. The meeting of March 1861 was held at Wallace's Hotel, Farmington, comprising the following officers Reeve Charles Gillespie Councillors Messrs Jelly Golden Crumble and Hamilton David Spence was Clerk and Joseph May Treasurer The Auditors were Jonathan Varroe and Robert Carson Applications for tavern licenses were made by the following John Wallace Farmington Joseph Trueman Coleridge and Robert Bowsfield, of the "Whittington House" Whittington

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared as follows Members of the Council $1 50 per day Clerk $40 00 Treasurer $8 00 per annum and percentage and $6 00 for each trip to Guelph or Toronto Collector $40 00 Auditors $2 50 each Tavern Inspector $1 50 per day for each day employed Selectors of Jurors $1 50 per day while employed Surveyor $4 00 per day

The following is a list of the pathmasters for the year 1861 1st line, N Hughson, C Irwin W Johnson John Large Robert Wilson David Hall 2nd line Wm Hunter, Wm Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spence, John Sawyers, Wm Hall 3rd line Wm McCabe J Ringrose A Hughson Joshua Leader, S Crombie J Trueman 4th line N Dunning L Kirby Thos Walsh W Hamilton T Langtree 5th line W Campbell J Langtree S Dodds R Gray 6th line J Buchanan, Thos West 7th line Wm Allen Wm McCardy Jas Logan 8th line Jas Hunter, Wm Chaney, Wm Fennell 9th line George Myers, Robt Line Thos Hinton, 10th line Wm Sproal sidelines Joseph May J M Smith Miles Mageway The list of poundkeepers was John Wallace Robert Bowsfield Geo Stone John Richardson Jas Carlton fenceviewers were John Gillespie, David Johnston, Jas Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fennell and David Jenkins

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1862 appears as follows Receipts $3092 65 balance on hand $162 42 Expenditures on schools $1029 66 roads and bridges $582 48 township expenses $365 97 disbursements for county $931 76

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the corner of the 5th line and No 10 sideroad distant from Guelph about forty miles The village site was laid out in 1863 although early settlers were living in the district many years before An early citizen has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and gradual rise of the village

The first storekeeper was a Mr Morrison and the first postmaster was Rev M S Gray His son John Gray carried the mail once a week from Orangeville As the village and vicinity increased in population the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev M. S Gray who organized the building committee and built the church at the corner on lot No 11 in the summer of 1883 About 1886 another church was founded, the Presbyterian, by Rev J C Madill and Laurel began to be known as the "village of churches" Mr Madill being an indefatigable worker he soon had the Presbyterian church firmly established in Laurel He was succeeded by Rev J R. Bell who was well and favourably known in the community for many years Mr Bell contested Dufferin at the provincial election in 1914

Dufferin has always been a strong prohibition county, largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev M S Gray of Laurel In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Dufferin the late Fisher Munro was forced to resign the office of Police Magistrate on account of the strenuous opposition from the liquor interests and there was much difficulty in securing a successor which caused considerable despair among some in the temperance ranks At last the Rev M S Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of Elgin Shoaff a Toronto barrister of those days, and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Dufferin county

A general census of Amaranth in 1892 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township In Laurel the following names appear

Ewing & Archibald general store F McGarvey hotel B B Cooney, postmaster A. Armstrong blacksmith, H and B Field sawmill Richard Gray blacksmith John Hughes flour mill Cooney Johnston Hamilton & McGowan cheese factory Wm Hughes carpenter Miss Gray music teacher Population 185 The Township Hall is situated at Laurel

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile stirring village of Bowling Green is situated on the four corners of the 9th line and No 10 sideroad Amaranth on a tributary of the Grand River At one time it was an important trading centre, but like many country villages has lost most of its former business and population, which in recent years have been absorbed by the larger centres In the early nineties the following names and businesses were listed

Miss B Edgar postmistress John Banks, baker; Field Bros sawmill Richard Banks butcher John Carson, weaver N B Jelly, sawmill Miss Wells music teacher Thos Durkin livestock David Menary wagon maker James Graham blacksmith Miss Walker, music teacher, Eli Driver, notary public John Rounding insurance Population, 200

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River, at the confluence of the east branch and the main stream, and in the south-east corner of the township so close to the neighboring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the site was exceptionally well chosen for a future town

Years ago when there were three general stores, hotel and other business places, with the mills running full time Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at some time in the not too distant future becoming a town But the sister village of Grand Valley (then Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon outgrew Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the southern end of the county Census taken in 1892 or 1893 gives the names of those doing business in the village as follows

John Johnston, flour mill, W P Tolton sawmill T H McDowell shoemaker James Talbot wagon maker James McFadgen blacksmith, David Jenkins postmaster John Forgrave hotel, Wm Bennington carpenter John Hendry general store There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 350

AMARANTH STATION

In 1892 and 1893 the hamlet of Amaranth Station did quite a business as a shipping centre for the surrounding district although it was only a flag station on the C P R and on the seventh line of Amaranth Township The following names appear in the business list

Clark & Co grain buyers G A Grosskurth, manager W Burke general store John Webb live stock dealer Mr Philips, justice of the peace; John Lacon postmaster Salem Methodist Church Rev W H Madden and Rev E J Adams pastors.

Other important villages in the township were Whittington half way between Orangeville and Shelburne, where Robert Rowsfield kept the "Whittington House" and postoffice, there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Mulmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Mulmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Mono, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Boyne Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Alpine heights and verdant vales in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Mulmur is said to have been made in the year 1823, and the first settlement was around the present village of Stanton. Among the early settlers were the Hands and Walkers, and in the neighborhood of Mansfield were several members of the Gallaugher family. About the centre of the township, where a few years later arose the village of Whitfield, appear the names of Whitley, Lloyd, Graham and Holmes. Up in the north west corner of the township, where the village of Honeywood sprang up, were the names of Tupling, Murdy, Lamont, Markle and Mortimer. The late Mark Mortimer, J.P., is said to have settled there in 1828.

After the union council in the year 1850, Mulmur elected its own council in the following year of 1851 as follows: Reeve, Paul Gallaugher; Councillors, Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Hand, James Mitchell and John Cooper.

Canada, Past, Present and Future, by W. H. Smith, in 1851, has the following sketch of Mulmur:

"Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality, part of the township, however, is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool and sixteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The Hurontario Street runs through the township."

A census taken in 1881 gives the population as 3,505. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business but we will not vouch for its accuracy

MANSFIELD

Mansfield situated on the sixth line and number ten sideroad, is one of the first settlements in the township and also one of the best farming districts Following is a list of the business places in the village H Gilbert general store M Colquhoun drug store and postmaster Thomas and Richard Brett carpenters Robert Cameron blacksmith John Sawyers shingle mill George Lee carpenter W H Wilson, woollen mill William Wallace shoemaker John Abram, butcher; G Cook, hotel The village population is 250

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Mulmur near the Melancthon-Nottawasaga border and in one of the best agricultural sections in Ontario The business places listed are as follows John McConachie general store George Lawrence, postmaster Alexander Coe wagon maker Joseph Topland blacksmith Joseph Siddall, tailor Robert Lawrence drug store There are two churches, Anglican and Methodist and a good school

ROSEMONT

The stirring village of Rosemont is situated in the south-east corner of Mulmur on the township line between Mulmur and Mono, and has the following places of business

George Barber, general store P C Aman, shoemaker Joseph Henderson hotel Robert Allan boots and shoes James Aberdeen blacksmith J F Cumberland postmaster and harness shop T E Hanna general store George McCarthy, hotel, Robert Thompson general store Population, 250

STANTON

J A Love general store and postmaster, Wm. Atkinson hotel W H Wilson woollen mill Edward Pearson carriagemaker Joseph Dixon flour mill Thomas Braun shoemaker W H Beatty hotel, Andrew Cauthers blacksmith

Other villages listed in the township are Whitfield which has a general store kept by Mr P D Henry, who is also postmaster commissioner conveyancer etc Thomas Mews blacksmith and Thomas Reburn sawmill The village has a Methodist church Anglican church and a school Airlie in the north-east part of the township is listed as having a general store hotel post office a blacksmith and a physician and is in a good farming locality Ruskview has a general store kept by T Farley George Smeall flour mill G. Withill, blacksmith and Robert Reid postmaster

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville, Brampton and other points The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Edward Henderson who in later years was a well known citizen of Shelburne About 1882 it was conducted for a short time by the late R J Whitten and Wm. Allen now of Whittemore, Michigan It has however been kept for many years by Mr James Dean The late Geo Dodds kept a general store and post office was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace The flour mill known as "Fenton Mills" owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son did a very extensive business in the early years

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill on the townline Kilgorie Terra Nova, Ruskview Randwick Banda Black Bank Perm and Earnscliffe

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme northern end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Osprey, on the east by Mulmur, at the south by Amaranth and East Luther, and on the west by the level Township of Proton in the County of Grey. Melancthon is the largest of the six townships in the County, and is divided into Old and New Surveys, the former comprising the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township, having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1830.

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848—eighteen years after Horning's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north-west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed, making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey, made a little later, are also diagonal to the township lines, thus giving Melancthon the rare distinction of being the only township in Upper Canada whose concession lines are not parallel to one or more sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S., being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and in Artemesia.

Osprey and Artemesia were surveyed in 1849 and 1850, as was also the New Survey of Proton, but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before, and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line."

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon, the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the eventful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as "The Brains of the Reformation." Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Tudor times they are neighbors still in the County of Dufferin to-day.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey, or eastern side of Melancthon, are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur, somewhat rolling and hilly, with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand (which is necessary for building purposes) the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, corn and other cereals In pioneer days various kinds of wild fruits grew in abundance on the hills and in the shady valleys and now since much of the wood has disappeared the farmers grow their own cultivated fruits

The New Survey or western part of the Township was originally an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed at least in part from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and beaver-meadows These swampy portions have been cleared up in later years and are now very serviceable in affording early pasturage and hay for wintering livestock Just north-east of 'Toronto' or the 'Toronto Line' in what since became known as the 'Mulligan Settlement,' there was a very productive huckleberry marsh in the "good old days." This is where the Grand River takes its rise while the Nottawa or Mad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Shrigley (in primitive days 'Cedar Twist.') The head waters of the Pine River of course, are the silvery lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The surface of the eastern part of Melancthon was heavily timbered being covered with a dense growth of sugar-maple beech and elm while on the low flat lands of the New Survey grew large stretches of cedar and tamarack swamp intermixed here and there with poplar white birch and pine Besides the huckleberry marsh above mentioned vast areas of red and black raspberries bilberries and cranberries and red and black currants grew in the various swamps and swales

The numerous spring creeks and rivers as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey and the pretty little sheet of pure sparkling water just over the 5th line in the New Survey and near the Amaranth border known in primitive days as 'Swamp Lake' (now Gordon's Lake) teemed with fish—speckled trout chub bass and suckers In the woods roamed the various wild animals—deer bears wolves foxes and wildcats—while along the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller animals greatly prized for their furs—beavers minks martens and muskrats. The swamps, as well as the frequent wide expanse here and there of hardwood bush were prolific in various kinds of wild birds including the robin woodpecker and meadow-lark also partridges and passenger pigeons

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melancthon have been advanced from time to time There is a tradition or legend that Allan Robinette and Peter Sazer took up a block of land in Melancthon about the year 1826 but upon investigation it seems to be as incredible and improbable as the imaginary "silver mine in Melancthon and Luther swamp" in those forgotten days when the region still "slumbered in the gloom of its ancient solitude."

The one authentic story is that Lewis Horning founded the first settlement in Melancthon in the year 1830 which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821

Doubtless Mr Horning, like many others had frequently visited the immense tract of solid woods known as 'Queen's Bush' north of Simcoe previous to 1830 The received account of Mr Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton

"Backwoods' Life,' written by W F Munro first published in 1889 and republished by the Shelburne Free Press in 1910, describes Mr Horning's venture in Melancthon as follows 'His idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement With a few kindred spirits to begin with inducements should be held out to others to join in the adventure for such it must have been in those days grist and saw mill were to be put up as soon as practicable, and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt the village would grow into a county town perhaps into a city for with luck management and a good location the like, or very near it had happened before meanwhile until the produce of their clearings was available for their support, and as often afterwards as they had a mind, they might turn to the hook and line the rifle and the steel trap for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the rivers the beaver had not yet disappeared, the mink, the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams and still in prodigious numbers the lordly deer—

'Arched his neck from glades, and then
Unhunted sought his woods and wilderness again'

or if more exciting sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked to their coverts in the swamp

The spot selected by the old trapper for his hunting and pioneering experiment was in his estimation no doubt, well adapted for the purpose Northward streched for many miles an expanse of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province Eastward the country abruptly descended opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording an illimitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the dull level To the west vast beaver-meadows swales and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams. A prevailing feature of the country southward was the frequent occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes prolific in fish and future mill sites

Here then forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements with a belt of pathless woods between over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising did our pioneer with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, commence to build up an estate

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

ONE of the first requisites in a new settlement so remote from the frontier counties and civilization as was Horning's Mills is the backwoods tavern, especially if the district is fast opening up. Prospective settlers cannot travel about inspecting a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night. Shortly after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers, Joseph Rogers, who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres. After keeping tavern for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and moved away. The new proprietor enlarged the premises and increased the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers.

The first store in Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis, probably just after Mr. Rogers had started the tavern, but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date. The store was a log building on the hillside near "Polley's Creek." The settlers gathered and not only raised the building but put on the roof and laid the floor. Mr. Jarvis was a native of London, England, and previous to coming to Horning's Mills had followed the profession of country school teacher in the older settled townships. Being possessed of considerable business ability, he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade in the growing district. He was also Reeve of the township and Local Superintendent of Common Schools. Speaking of Mr. Jarvis "Backwoods Life" says: "He had been Reeve of the township ever since its recognition as a body corporate, which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth, and was the result mainly of the effort and enterprise of Mr. Jarvis." There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed, but if this important event in Melancthon's history took place "five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth" (which is said to have been in 1844) the township must have been incorporated about the time Mr. Horning left the district, which was in 1838.

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1830 to the opening of the

"Toronto Line" in 1848, and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road (about twenty years) Horning's Mills practically enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters, which gave the village a certain prestige in the township. But with the influx of settlers along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concession lines both east and west, the population of the New Survey increased very fast, which resulted in such keen competition with the Old Survey that for the next ten years the Reeve and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the New Survey. This competition later developed into opposition, especially at municipal elections.

From the departure of Mr. Horning in 1838 until the advent of Mr. Airth in 1844 there would seem to be a lapse of six years. The probabilities are that Mr. Horning didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon, but was still owner while someone else, possibly some of his sons, carried on the business, until the arrival of Mr. Airth.

When Mr. Airth purchased the mills and took over most of the activities of the embryo village from Mr. Horning there was not a grist or saw mill within a radius of thirty miles. Mr. Airth also opened a second general store in "The Hollow," as the place was called in later years. Shortly afterwards yet another little store was started and, with three stores, hotel, grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carpenter shops, shoemaker shop, a tannery, a weaver and a carding mill, Common School and Methodist Church, Horning's Mills began to be quite a conspicuous place on the map of Upper Canada. Mr. Airth, like Mr. Jarvis, soon became a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Horning's Mills and the Township of Melancthon. He was first elected as Township Councillor in 1868, Deputy-Reeve in 1878 and Reeve in 1880. He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years. In addition to his multifarious duties Mr. Airth purchased the village hotel and, after making extensive improvements, conducted it successfully for a number of years. Council meetings were often held there.

Unlike Honeywood, Rosemont and some other compact villages, Horning's Mills was a rather scattered village—like the Isles of the Georgian Bay—extending the whole five lots down to "Mason's Corners" (which some say was the reason that it never became a town), but the main reason was the lack of railway connection. Masonville—practically a suburb of Horning's Mills—was an important centre in the early days, the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years. At one time the place had a general store, hotel, blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop. In the minutes of Melancthon council of those days it is recorded that the "council meeting was held at the hotel of John Mason 13th February 1861, Paul Jarvis, Esquire, Reeve."

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Horning's Mills became more or less noted for its flour mills—Singhampton or Creemore being the nearest competitors. If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a spool of thread they had to go over to Horning's Mills for it, as there was no store in the New Survey until 1863, when the late Edward Berwick arrived from Toronto and opened a small store at McDowell's Corner on the "Toronto Line," but soon afterward moved the business to Jelly's Corner (Shelburne).

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee, M.P.P. Coming to Melancthon in 1848 he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1862, at the age of twenty-eight, and became Reeve in 1865, retaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1883, representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1890. In 1891 Mr. McGhee re-entered municipal life, being elected to the Reeveship which office he ably discharged during 1891, 1892 and until his death in the early summer of 1893

Dr John Barr, Melancthon's pioneer physician came to Horning's Mills in the year 1866 just after he had graduated from Toronto College of Medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in the growing village Being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community He entered the field of politics in 1875 and did more than anyone else to compose the rival factions and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys

Dr Barr

The constituency of Dufferin was erected in 1874 and Dr Barr Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1875 At the next general election in June 1879, he stood for reelection and was opposed by Robert McGhee, and although he won the election by a majority of 254, his election was protested and a bye-election called on January 9th 1880 three Candidates William Jelly Thomas Jull and Robert McGhee being placed in the field William Jelly was elected the vote being Jelly 1207 Jull 775, McGhee 448 The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15 508

In the general election of 1883 Robert McGhee was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1886 when F C Stewart of Orangeville was elected by acclamation

When the general election was held in 1890 Dr Barr was again elected but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Dynes, the candidate of the Patrons of Industry Dr Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1903, and Dr Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected to the House of Commons in 1904, retaining the seat until his death at the Capital City in 1908 Dr Barr had the distinction of having built the first brick house in Horning's Mills During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne

Another enterprising citizen of Horning's Mills was James Huxtable who conducted the flour mill for many years He was Reeve of Melancthon in 1881 and 1882

William August was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey who made his mark in the municipal field having served as councillor from 1875 to 1879 inclusive He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1883

W F Cowan of the Old Survey was councillor in 1882 1883, 1884, and in 1890, and second Deputy-Reeve in 1891 and 1892

John Polley was raised and educated in Horning's Mills when the late Dr Norton was teacher of the village school and also became a school teacher Mr Polley entered municipal life as Deputy-Reeve in 1886, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1890 inclusive.

Among the prominent merchants of Horning's Mills in the early days was Mr Palmer, who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W L Roberts, who later moved to the city of Brantford.

As the early history of Horning's Mills is given in the account of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey, some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1892-1893, as follows:

W L Roberts, general store, John Reid, general store, Joseph Akitt, hardware, William McLean, hotel, James Huxtable, flour mill, Dr Reid, physician, Charles Burge, sawmill, J P Weeks, flour mill, John Brown, carding mill, Thomas Wilder, shoemaker, George Redick, carpenter, James Webster, butcher, Fleming & Lyons, blacksmiths, Emerick Bros, plasterers, Jarvis & Postle, tailors, George Leitch, carpenter, John McGhee, harness-maker, John Metcalf, baker, George Marshall, shoemaker, James Thomas, carpenter. Population, 400

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

AS elsewhere noted J W Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870, but Beachell's hotel about a mile south and O'Boyle's hotel, a mile and a quarter north as well as the following workshops were in operation years before "The Bruce" was built namely George Young, blacksmith James Sawden, carpenter and undertaker John Smith cooper James Mitchell, Henry Lewis and Wm Taylor shoemakers James Brown kept the post office on the hillside one hundred rods above the corner and the log school stood across the road T F Holdship being the teacher After Mr Morey and later Mr Sloan the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village

In 1874 the late H H Walker and Mr Tutill under the firm name of Walker & Tutill opened a general store of drygoods groceries boots and shoes ready-made clothing hardware wines and liquors and undertakers supplies in the old post office building (log) recently vacated by Mr Brown and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores

Mr Sloan having retired in 1876 Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1883 J J Middleton & Sons general merchants of Dundalk, opened "The Bruce" with a full line of general merchandise and with R. J Clark as manager They did a lively business during the summer months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A. J Decatur a Toronto merchant who after some two years' experience in a country store reduced the stock to a minimum gave his customers the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices and moved back to the city

Then after being vacant for a short time the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Dick arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry Mr Dick did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey and employed a large staff of clerks It was also the paying office for H L Breen's grain and hay business Melancthon's Patron store attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village O L

Fewster opened a hardware store in the old bar-room of the former hotel and he also did a good business Messrs Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel the "Melancthon House," across the street. But during one bitterly cold Saturday night in the month of February 1893 the massive old building and contents including the heavy stock in both stores (large supplies of gunpowder and coal oil in the hardware store) were consumed by fire which marked finis to the old "Bruce Building" after a checkered career of about twenty-three years In the meantime Mr Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several webs of expensive cloth) ordered a new supply of goods and continued business until spring, when the Patron store was moved to Shelburne

Shortly after Mr Dick's removal to Shelburne S Sawden fitted out John Bell's new frame house with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware sundries which was the only store in the village until a few months later, when Alex Carlaw opened a small general store business, with William Laing as manager, in the roughcast house on the corner where the post office had been kept for so many years and recently vacated by Mr Brown Messrs. Carlaw and Laing soon worked up a good business and, with increased stock, had to enlarge the building

In 1898 or 99 Mr Carlaw sold out to R T Stone who conducted the business until the winter of 1907 when he was succeeded again by William Campbell of Toronto Mr Campbell increased the business and further enlarged the store and in the autumn of 1913 disposed of it to Charles O Neill also of Toronto, who eventually took over the post office which has been continued down to the present time

In the census taken in 1887 the following names with their respective lines of business in the village are given

A J Decatur general store Michael & John Waters hotel James Sloan saw and shingle mill James Sawden carpenter and undertaker John Sanderson butcher and livestock Michael Callaghan blacksmith Slack & Pugsley contractors and builders John Smith cooper James Brown J.P. postmaster and conveyancer George Pugsley implement agent Thomas Hatton timber buyer William Grey teacher Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R C Burton pastors Methodist Church Rev P J Cassin pastor R C church H. B Garman insurance agent.

Melancthon has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district held the first meeting in the log house of John Thompson which stood in the centre of the front field on lot 232 N E Mr Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1849 or 50 cleared twenty acres and built the usual string of log buildings common to the first settlers In 1858 the late James Sawden sr purchased the farm from Mr Thompson and it is still the property of the Sawden family The lodge was known as L.O.L. No 309 and the late John Watson sr (Grandpa Watson) was the first Worshipful Master Among the first members of the Order were the following John Watson sr and jr, Francis James and Robert Watson John Thompson Andrew and Matthew Darragh William Bell William Hamilton Michael Shoaff William Devlin, William Charters George Gillespie James Mitchell James Corbett, James Slark and George Cummings When the first lodge became firmly established, they built a log Orange Hall on the corner of lot 234 the site being the gift of Matthew Darragh (later the Barrett homestead) Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Beachell's hotel "Terano" or Corbett's hotel and at Horning's Mills The late George Cummings and Robert Watson were popular fifers in those days while George Gillespie, of the Back Line, was drummer for many years.

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (5th line corner) possibly in the early fifties when Michael Shoaff or his successor, Abraham Brown, kept the "Wheat Sheaf Inn." Then when J. W. Morey built "The Bruce" in 1870 he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the nucleus of the village was formed. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a season and then moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Hanna built a frame shop on Mr. Sloan's property, a few rods north of the four corners, where Melancthon's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Hanna, then by Wm. Hanna, Michael Callghan, Elijah Simmons and others until (unfortunately) it was closed a few years ago.

Melancthon had the privilege of having a local grain market within her borders for over forty years. Started by the late James McCue in the stirring days of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. McCue erected the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. The enterprise was eventually taken over by H. L. Breen and merged with his local hay buying business, thus giving Melancthon a market for both hay and grain. Mr. Breen opened an office and warerooms in Toronto, which served as a distributing centre and Melancthon soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was later taken over by the Canada Grain Company of Toronto, which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was discontinued recently.

Melancthon's saw and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late James Sloan. In the following summer the machinery was put in by Mr. Peel, a Toronto millwright, and in a short time the mill was in operation sawing the first lumber, George DeNinny, a tall American, being engaged as head sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-five years and gave employment to a number of local men. Thus with a busy general store, a first class hotel, the familiar ring of the blacksmith's anvil and the shrill sound of the sawmill's whistle morning, noon and evening, Melancthon was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate: The history of Melancthon Village, like that of Imperial Rome, may be divided into four epochs or periods: I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and Birth of the Future Village—Beginning with the landing of the first settlers, Darraghs, Atchesons, Hamiltons, Mitchells, McCues and McManamans, who took up from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed "Toronto Line" in 1849-1850. Then in 1852, when James Brown, sr., received the deed for lots 288, 289 and 290 N.E., and Charles Beamish, about the same time, took up lots 290 and 291 S.W. (James Mitchell had already settled on lot 291 N.E.), thus making settlements on each of the four corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by Mr. Morey in 1869-1870, Melancthon attracted the attention of travellers and settlers throughout a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1878, when Mr. Sloan retired from mercantile life and, having built a large house on the corner, took up his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business and built a sawmill combined with shingle and planing mills and also built houses to accommodate his hired men and their families. "The Bruce" was utilized to full capacity, both store and hotel, in different years and by different occupants, and the village now enjoyed a season of expansion and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When in 1892 the Patrons of Industry, under James Dick, throughout the entire County of Dufferin decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Melancthon, they virtually electrified the mercantile business, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity. IV—Period of Decline—With the burning of "The Bruce" and Patron stores in 1893 and the later dissolution of the Patron movement, the surrounding woods depleted of their timber for the mills, along with other vanished industries, Melancthon began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's Deserted Village of the Emerald Isle.

CORBETTON

The following interesting history of Corbetton was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September, 1922, and is here reproduced:

"The history of the now thriving and picturesque village of Corbetton, so ideally situated on the southern tributary of the Grand River, may be traced down to that dim and distant period when travel by automobile or stately C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were prehistoric days and we have to depend upon tradition for our data of local events and discoveries, when herds of deer and packs of wolves and the vicious black bear were common in the "swampy wild." Modern methods of cooking and living largely on the prepared foods from the grocery store were unknown, but the sturdy pioneers obtained their food from the natural products of field and forest.

It was some time in the late forties that the "Toronto Line" was opened from Orangeville to Owen Sound, connecting the capital of Upper Canada (Toronto) with Grey's county town (Owen Sound). This great thoroughfare was later known as the "Toronto & Sydenham Road," the "Gravel Road," and now the Provincial Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbetton. The old log tavern, built and conducted for so many years by the late James Corbett on the Gravel Road, was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's tavern was the meeting place for Melancthon township council for some years, and in fact this place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road, between the side-road and the creek. For some years the late Elias B. Gray was Reeve and presiding officer.

But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Narrow gauge Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J. C. Shook established the first general store (or there may have been a small one started just before Mr. Shook's arrival which the latter purchased). Then a sawmill, blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly, a Mr. Newman started the first hotel on the site where it stands to-day. Then a Mr. Dennis took it over for a time, until the late James Corbett moved from the old premises on the "gravel" and took up his residence in the village hotel. But when the sawmill and other industries arose and the village became busy and commenced to grow, it was thought that two hotels were required, and the late Patrick Hogg built the hotel south of the railway track. A second general store was also established by the late Mrs. Dean, after which the late Mr. Thompson built and opened the present store now conducted by Mr. Silk. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr. Corbett from the "Gravel" to the village the place was called Corbetton after Mr. Corbett.

"As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the Scott Act, and again later of local option, swept over the land, the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead, Presbyterian first, and immediately after the Methodist. In the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Hogg (named above), Charles Gillespie, Thomas Grearson and others.

"For a number of years Corbetton had three good general stores as well as a flour and feed store within her borders.

In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. But like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as well as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much so that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recent years."

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Corbetton, other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River, may we add that the village is at the point where the C.P.R. and the sixty sideroad intersect about four miles each from Dundalk and Melancthon Stations. The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village.

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years, the first pioneers being the Logie family, who settled and lived on the farm facing the sixty sideroad, in a log house situated a few rods east of the river. Here Mr. Logie lived for many years and made quite a large clearing on the front of his farm, his nearest neighbors being the Laurence Breen and Hillard families over two miles east, or the Andrew Anderson and John Higgins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the David Martin, William Hulbert and Stephenson families moved into the district, and yet a little later the land where the future village arose was taken up by the Pettigrew and Doney families. Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell, Corbett, Donkin, McCloud and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a little later there were two sawmills, one in the village and another further down the line, also a shingle mill. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilizing the vast acres of various kinds of timber. Some of those engaged in the sawmill business at different times were Mr. Carlaw, Mr. Hay, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Banks and Dryden Bros.

A small hotel was at one time started in the village but only lasted for a short time. A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the general merchants appear the names of Mr. Carey, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Johnston and, in later years, Mr. William Campbell.

About the time the village was founded the late George Doney, the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne, opened a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years. In later life Mr. Doney was a Justice of the Peace. Riverview was at different times ably represented in the Melancthon council. James Hay was councillor during 1889 and 1890. T. C. Dryden was Reeve during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 and J. B. Clarke was Reeve in 1917 and 1918.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme southwestern corner

of the township and in the early days was locally known as 'The Jog' Previous to the Scott Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years, a general store and post office a Public school and a Methodist church The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the four corners of the 2nd line and twenty-five sideroad in the Old Survey, Melancthon in one of the best farming districts in Ontario The village was founded by the late George Redick one of the pioneer settlers of the township and from whom the place takes its name Mr Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wallworth and others In a census of the village taken in 1892 or 1893 appear the following names, John Wheeler general store and postmaster, Mr Moore hotel, Thomas York contractor and builder, A Perry, blacksmith

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place, but with the passing of the Scott Act there were no more licenses granted to hotels within the municipality and subsequently the village had only a temperance hotel Had Redickville been favored with railway connection it doubtless would have been an important town many years ago

SHRIGLEY

Shrigley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northern end of Melancthon township eight miles from Dundalk and twelve miles from Singhampton It was settled in 1865 and in the early years was supplied with mail only once a week on Saturday George Bailey was postmaster and Justice of the Peace The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev J F Durkee and was later taken over by the Mennonites

DUNDALK

While the village of Dundalk is not within the confines of Dufferin county but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey nevertheless it is the general market, especially for livestock and the nearest place of business for many of the farmers residing in Dufferin who claim it as their home town which entitles it to mention in these pages

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corner, on the Toronto & Sydenham Road but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station (elsewhere referred to) and which dates back to about 1870

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Graham, J J Middleton and George Middleton The late John Connor of Melancthon also conducted a grocery and liquor store in the early days and did a good business. Mr Gardiner opened the first hardware store Dundalk was at first lighted by coal oil lamps then a few years later it had its own electric plant and still later was lighted by hydro from Eugenia

The place soon grew in later years to be an important village of eight stores four hotels two banks sawmill grist mill woollen mill planing mill four churches Public and High schools and a weekly newspaper and has long been the largest village in Proton township

AUGUSTON

Auguston was a rural post office established in the early days at the 4th line corner Old Survey, Melancthon The late William August was postmaster

In a census taken in 1860 the population of Melancthon township was 1350, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows

Spring Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley 685 bushels Oats 10,530 bushels, Peas 5,160 bushels Potatoes, 22,275 bushels Turnips, 60,500 bushels, Hay 660 tons Maple Sugar 11,000 lbs Butter 25,790 lbs. Wool 1,375 lbs

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat than of any other kind of grain in those early days, practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey. The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage In the early seventies Riverview was known to the people of Shelburne and the Gravel Road as "Up at the Grand River" where in the month of May they drove up their herds of young cattle and left them to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months

The following is a list although incomplete, of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1865-6

William Allen, Robert Allen, Henry Armstrong Matthew Armstrong James Adamson Joseph Anderson William Airth Bowley Arnold, George Broderick, John Broderick, John Berkwell Francis Berry Henry Bales, Charles Bates James Campaign George Cummings James Cave George Charters John Curphy Robert Coulter John Clow James Clark, James Campbell, Christopher Dynes William Dynes, Sylvester Dean, Edward Enty John Emerick Edward Ferris William Ferris Robert Forest, John Fotherby, Henry Fawcett, William Fewster, Noble Graham Joseph Gowan John Gillespie John Glen James Gozzard Philip House, Robert Hobson Henry Hindle William Hudd James Hawkins Stephen Hudd William Hall, Charles Hall Robert Hamilton James Hamilton Alex. Hamilton Joseph Hood, James Hogg William Hogg William Haines Thomas Higgins David Hunter R. W Jeffery Thos Johnston Paul Jarvis William Jelly Simon Jelly John Jelly Andrew Jamieson George Leitch Charles Long Sam Lawrence Archie Latty, Thomas Mews, Daniel Markle John Morrow Thomas Madill William Madill John Madill George Marshall Mrs Mason James Mackin John McKinnon Robert McGhee Wm McGhee John McGhee sr John McGhee jr Robt McCauley Sam McCauley George Merkley Alex McKendry, Wm Murray Robert McNabb John Neely William Plewes Elijah Page Reuben Page Richard Polley Samuel Polley Hugh Polley Andrew Quinn George Redick Patrick Ryan Wm Reid John Silk Henry Silk Joseph Silk, William Silk sr, William Silk jr Jacob Silk Richard Small John Seymour, James Sleightholm Richard Slack sr Richard Slack jr Thomas Slack James Slack Jonathan Sproule Matthew Sandford Joseph Thompson William Tingate George Tinberry Edward Taggart James Taggart William Taggart William Taylor David Tanner Thos Webster John Webster Thos Wilder Geo Westicott Wm Watson Samuel Wright John Wilson Jeremiah Wallworth Elijah Yokom John Williamson John Pettigrew

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey northeast of the T. & S Road

John Adams, Wm August, Robert Bell, John Bell (inn-keeper) William Bell, Joseph Broughton Jos. Barr (inn keeper) Patrick Breen, Moses Breen James Brown John Barrett, Richard Beamish Michael Bouchard Charles Badgero Robert Cherry, Patrick Connor, James Corbett (inn keeper), John Cullijan, John Connor, Isaac Cootes James Cootes Edward Cole Thos Daughi James Foley Wm Gibbons John Gleeson Louis Gant, John Holleran Patrick Holleran, William Hughes Christopher Johnson William Johnson Joseph Keating Martin Keating Patrick Keating Paul Kingston Andrew Longeway Owen LaVell James Mitchell Patrick Maloney John Marrow, Kenneth McAuley, Samuel McDowell, Charles McDowell, Patrick McCue, Michael McCue, Wm. Noble, W. Nethercut, Edward Norris, Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Redpath, Thomas Redpath, Wm. Rowbotham, James Sawden (carpenter), Roger Smith, James Stewart, David Stewart (teacher), E. B. Shrigley, R. Shrigley, Johnathan Scott, James Trudgeon, Anthony Trudgeon, James White, Daniel White, John West sr., James West, John West jr., Patrick McManaman, Brian McManaman, Thomas McManaman, Felix McManaman.

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T. & S. Road.

William Andrews, Robert Atkinson, Andrew Anderson, Watson Ballard, Lawrence Breen, William Charters, Bernard Callaghan, Wm. Crawford, Darby Curran, Mrs. Daly, Wm. Devlin sr., Wm. Devlin jr., Patrick Doyle, Thos. Doyle, James Ferguson, Elias B. Gray, Geo. Gillespie, Anthony Grimes, William Gant, Samuel Hamilton, David Hodgins, John Hodgins, Ezra Hulbert, Wm. Hunking, Thomas Hunking, John Higgins, John Irwin, James Lewis, John Johnston, Michael Keating, Donald Keating, John Keating, Wm. Lewis (shoemaker), Alex. Logie, James Mulholland, Owen Waters, George Young (blacksmith), Samuel Swift, Frederick Miller, John Mills, Michael O'Boyle, Alex. Russell, John Smith (cooper), Patrick Shane, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, John Small, Robert Strutt, John Strutt, Joseph Swift, Richard Smith, Michael Shoaf (inn-keeper), James Watson, John Watson, Francis Watson, Robert Watson.

BACK LINE MELANCTHON

Eighty-five or more years ago four young men, Robert Atkinson, David Bigger, Michael Shoaff and Thomas Doyle, came from the old frontier settlement of Ontario and took up homesteads on what in later years came to be known as the Back Line, Melancthon, but which at that time was a dense wilderness of maple, beech and elm, with here and there a one mile stretch of cedar and tamarack swamp. This well travelled road of to-day was then only a winding trail indicated by a blaze made by the surveyor's axe.

After choosing the lots for their future homes the four young men returned to Beachell's Hotel on the Toronto Line for the night. The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson took a near-cut through the dense forest to view their new-found home. They immediately set to work to build their first log house about five rods in from the path which later became the Back Line on Lot 289. They worked until nightfall, then made their bed beside a big hemlock tree which had fallen. In taking up land from the Crown, the rule was, if you bought a fifty-acre lot, the Government gave you a free grant of the adjoining fifty acres, making a hundred acre farm. Here Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson lived and laboured, suffering all the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life, and transformed an erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in the community, which still remains in the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more, John Atkinson being the present owner. Of course the Toronto Line (now Provincial Highway No. 10) had already been settled on both sides, some of the settlers being the well know families Beachells, Watsons (on the hill), Darrahs, Hamiltons, William Bell, James Brown sr. and jr., James Mitchell, Louis and William Gant, Michael O'Boyle, Brian Malone, the McCues, Keatings, LaVelles, O'Hallerans and McManamans.

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features. When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Beachell, with their men, first explored this vast woods, as yet unseen by white men with the possible exception of hunters or trappers, they made the unusual discovery on the rear lots 287 and 288 of a cavern in the earth's surface about 12 ft wide 20 ft long and 12 ft deep with a little lake covering about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The quarry-hole" and "Beaver meadow."

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery the report of which was quite interesting The perpendicular walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock, with an incline of irregular steps of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the bottom of the cavern covered with almost four feet of clear, cold water during the spring and early summer By the month of August, however, the water had disappeared and a half-grown boy could stand erect or walk about on the stone floor of the interior where there seemed to be consider able space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the lake Halfway between the cave and the lake they discovered a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth through which the ear could distinguish the sound of water flowing beneath. The water was teeming with speckled trout, both in the bottom of the cave and in the lake A few years after the survey was made the above lots were taken up by the late Owen Waters and became the Waters homestead, now owned and operated by his grandson, Mr Daniel Waters

The land facing on each side of the blazed line having been surveyed into 50 acre lots settlers began to come in and the "path between the trees" soon became a good "bush road." After the settlers previously mentioned came the Watson family from Peel county, the late John and Mrs Watson ar with their four sons James, John, Frank and Robert each of whom took up his own 100 acres, followed soon by George Gillespie, Alex Russell, John Johnson and the Williamston family John Mills took up a lot on the 290 sideroad one mile farther southwest.

In 1860 the Hodgins brothers John and David cousins of James Beachell came from Yorkshire England and took up 100 acres each at what is now S Sec No 7 corner John locating on the N E corner and David on the N W corner In 1863 John Small moved up from Darlington township and settled on the S E corner, while Frank Gray took up the S W corner where a few years later the log school was built and since replaced by the present brick school The John Stewart family, the Curran family, and John and Robert Strutt and Ezra Hulbert, John Smith and Samuel Swift moved in later

Wild animals large and small, claimed the sheltering woods as their rightful domain with naught to impede their sweep and sway The black bear the wolf and wolverene as well as the stately deer roamed at will through the hardwood bush while the beaver mink and marten lurked lazily about the beaver meadow or swam the streams As each settler enlarged his clearing he usually kept a small flock of sheep and often had much difficulty in protecting them from the ravishing wolves As an instance of the great danger from wolves the late David Hodgins had a large flock and one summer morning at break of day found that twelve of his sheep had been killed by wolves during the previous night.

The air was pregnant with the sweet strains of the feathered songsters as they flew from balsam top to beechen bough, breathing music and melody through the virgin forest and landed amid the whispering pines.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1860

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs. Paul Jarvis, Edward Harrison, Alexander Baillie, Charles McDowell and Elias B. Gray, met at the hotel of James Corbett, Gravel Road, on January 1st, 1860. Paul Jarvis, Esquire, was chosen Reeve and Kenneth McAulay was appointed Clerk, John Mills Treasurer, Henry Jarvis Assessor (Old Survey) and Messrs. Mulholland and McCue Assessors for the New Survey, and Isaac Coots Auditor. Each of the Councillors received $1.50 per day. Returning Officers received $4.00 each for their services at the previous January elections and Thomas Doyle, who was engaged one day longer, received $6.00.

1861

Same Reeve and Council, elected by acclamation, met at the hotel of Claudius Ekins 10th January, 1861. Thomas Johnston succeeded Mr. Vert as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings. Council adjourned to meet 13th February at the hotel of John Mason, Masonville.

1862

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell, Reeve; Councillors Edward Harrison, Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen and John Culliton—January 20th, 1862. The same Clerk, Kenneth McAulay, and the same Treasurer, John Mills, reappointed. Thomas Doyle and J. W. Morrow were appointed Auditors. Henry Hewett was appointed Assessor for the New Survey, salary $10, and James Mulholland Assessor for the Old Survey, salary $9, let by tender. Tavern licenses were set by the newly elected Council at $25.

1863

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock (noon) January 19th, 1863. Reeve, Charles McDowell; Councillors, Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen, John Culliton and James Slack. Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $35. Henry Hewett, Assessor for New Survey, salary $15, and Richard Arnold, Assessor for Old Survey, salary $12 John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $45 The next council meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Redick, 2nd Line, Old Survey

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 201 Gravel Road now Provincial Highway No 10 (Corbetts Corner) Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb 23rd to consider applications for tavern licenses The following hotelkeepers were granted licenses Abram Brown Joseph Barr Claudius Ekins, James Corbett and George Redick Lewis Gast was paid $1.00 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall.

1864

Council met in the Town Hall Reeve Chas McDowell Councillors Lawrence Breen, Robert McGhee, John Culliton and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills were reappointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively Richard Slack Jr and William Henders were appointed Auditors for 1864

1865

Council met at James Corbett's Hotel, Monday, January 16th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors Lawrence Breen Chas McDowell John Culliton and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills re-appointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively the salary of each being reduced $5 Henry Hewitt was appointed Assessor for the New Survey and Bewley Arnold for the Old Survey. John West was paid $1.00 for the use of his house at the previous election.

1866

Council met at the Town Hall, January 15th Reeve Robert McGhee, Councillors Lawrence Breen James Slack John Culliton and Michael Oldfield Clerk Treasurer and Assessors re-appointed Auditors Thos Doyle and Henry Jarvis The following taverns were subject to inspection James May (Mayhourne) John Mason (Masonville) James Currie (Camille) Wm Airth (Horning's Mills) Samuel Lawrence (Old Survey) James Corbett, Abram Brown Wm Jelly Francis O'Boyle, the last four on the Toronto Line (T & S Road).

1867

Council met at James Corbett's tavern Jan 21st Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Michael Oldfield and Simon Jelly Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $80 Richard Slack Jr and Joseph Keating Tavern Inspectors at a fee of $4 each

The following Deputy Returning Officers received $5 each for room and services at the recent Municipal election in their Divisions No 1 Henry Jarvis No 2 James May No 3 Henry Hewill No 4 John Stewart (Back Line) No 5, Richard Slack Jr (5th Line)

1868

Reeve, Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack, Lawrence Breen Simon Jelly and William Airth. The same Deputy-Returning Officers appointed as in the previous year and at the same fee of $4 each Moved by James Slack and seconded by Wm Airth that Council sign a petition forwarded by E W Lauder Member for South Grey to Parliament William Devlin and George Marshall were appointed Auditors John West Sr received $1.50 for use of room at election Henry Fawcett and John Ludlow were appointed Tavern Inspectors

1869

Council met at Airth's Hotel, Jan 18th Robert McGhee, Reeve Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Simon Jelly and Michael Oldfield Same Clerk and Treasurer re-appointed Michael Shoaff received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall Rutherford & Co, printers, Owen Sound, received $20 for printing minutes of the Council

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 17th Reeve, Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Simon Jelly, Robert Atkinson and James Brown This year the municipal officers were appointed by tender The trustees of S Sec No 7, being unable to pay their teacher's salary were granted a loan of $20 from April to January at six per cent interest

1871

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan 16th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Robert Atkinson Henry Hewitt and Robert Marshall The following received tavern licenses for the year 1871 William Jelly, Shelburne James May Maybourne J W Morey, Melancthon James Corbett Gravel Road

The ninth council meeting for the year 1871 was held at Morey's Hotel, Melancthon July 5th when a petition was prepared and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company asking that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 toward the erection of a Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot 290 S W (Melancthon)

1872

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan 15th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack, Henry Hewitt Robert Marshall and Thomas Robson, Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $80 John Mills, Treasurer at a salary of $50 Wm August and Thos Doyle were appointed Auditors The council meeting of Feb 16th was held at the Hotel of James Sloan (T G & B Hotel)

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 20th Reeve Robert McGhee, Councillors James Slack Henry Hewitt Thomas Robson and William Jelly The following Officers were appointed Kenneth McAulay Clerk salary $80 Treasurer John Mills salary $60 Assessor James Brown, salary $25 Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Berwick

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan 19th. Reeve Robert McGhee The township was now entitled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Slack was chosen Councillors Henry Hewitt Thos Robson and Henry Fawcett The former township officers were re-appointed Hotel licenses were granted to the following James Sloan Melancthon James May, Maybourne, George Redick Redickville Joseph Black, Shelburne

At council meeting held at James Sloan's Hotel Melancthon, a resolution was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1874, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times the Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser At the April council meeting, also held at James Sloan's Hotel, a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee, seconded by Thos Robson to build a Town Hall at or near the 290 sideroad convenient to the Gravel Road, size 28 ft by 40 ft and 14 ft high to be built of brick At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $600 to commence the building of the Town Hall the site being on a one acre lot purchased from P G Close a wholesale merchant of Toronto on lot 291 1st con. S W T & S Road (at present owned and occupied by the Sanderson family). The contract for the building was let by tender and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey, the price being $1225, the job to be completed by 27th of October 1874

1875

In the year 1875 an entirely new Council was elected which met at James Sloan's Hotel, the veteran Reeve Robert McGhee being succeeded by William Airth of Horning's Mills and James Slack Deputy-Reeve by William Jelly of Shelburne The new Councillors were Thomas Doyle Thomas Johnston and William August The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown salary $80 Treasurer John Mills salary $85 Auditors William Leitch and Edward Berwick salary of each being $10 Tavern Inspector Robert John Whiller salary $10 Assessor Richard Slack Jr., salary $90 Kenneth McAulay having been Township Clerk for almost twenty year, resigned, and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall, Jan 17th Reeve, Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Jelly Councillors Thomas Doyle William August and Andrew Ostrander The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown salary $100 Treasurer John Mills salary $75 Assessor Richard Slack salary $90 Auditors, H H. Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10 Kenneth McAulay Tavern Inspector salary $20

1877

Council, re-elected by acclamation met in the Town Hall Jan 15th Owen LaVell, having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forgave him his taxes of $26 50

Robert McGhee Reeve Henry Hewitt, Deputy Reeve Councillors William August Andrew Ostrander and James Corbett. James Brown Clerk John Mills Treasurer, and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary $5

1879

Council met Jan 20th Reeve Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Airth Councillors William August Simon Jelly and James Corbett The same Township Officers were re-appointed At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a coffin for Patrick Keating also $2.50 to pay bill of Dr Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Michael Shoaff and fifteen others, the said Patrick Keating having died without means Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provisional Council held at Orangeville 26th September, for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings.

1880

Council met Jan 19th Reeve William Airth Deputy-Reeve William August Councillors James Corbett George Salley and John Hogg.

1881

The new Council met Jan 17th Reeve James Huxtable, Deputy-Reeve, Charles McDowell, Councillors, James Corbett George Bailey and John Hogg John Mills having been Treasurer for 25 years retired 1881 The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J C Fox, Orangeville for $65 Richard Slack of Melancthon P O was appointed Treasurer succeeding Mr Mills

1882

Council met Jan 18th Reeve, James Huxtable Deputy-Reeve Charles McDowell, Councillors John Hogg, George Bailey and W F Gowan

1883

Council met Jan 15th Reeve George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve William August, Councillors W F Gowan, H H Walker and J C Shook

1884

Reeve George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, H H. Walker, Councillors, W F Gowan John Hogg and J C Shook

1885

Reeve George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, H H. Walker; Councillors, John Hogg George Scott and N B Allin

1886

Reeve George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors, John Hogg George Scott and B Allin

1887

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors John Hogg George Scott and N B Allin The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk James Brown Assessor Robert Mooney Auditor Jacob Walker and David Stewart Caretaker of Town Hall Samuel Swift

1888

Reeve George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve John Polley; Councillors, John Hogg George Scott and Samuel McDowell

1889

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy Reeve John Polley 2nd Deputy-Reeve, George Scott Councillors, James Hay and Samuel McDowell

1890

Reeve George Bailey, 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Polley 2nd Deputy Reeve, Samuel McDowell Councillors, James Hay and W F Gowan

1891

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan, Councillors Thomas Bolen and J W Hodgeson.

1892

Reeve, Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy Reeve W F Gowan Councillors, Thomas Bolen and Frederick Story In February of this year the Township Treasurer Richard Slack, died, and was succeeded by Vickers Bates, of Horning's Mills

1893

Reeve, Robert McGhee, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell, 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story; Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John S Allen At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Dick the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a short time, his store, the 'Bruce' having been recently destroyed by fire In the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe bereavement in the death of the Reeve Robert McGhee, necessitating the holding of a special election Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation There was a keen contest between Thomas Bolen and George McAuley for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve, which resulted in the election of Mr Bolen in June 1893

1894

Reeve Samuel McDowell, 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen, 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S Allen; Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris

1895

Reeve Samuel McDowell; 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Bolen, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, John S Allen, Councillors Thomas Oldfield and William Stone

1896

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1897

Reeve John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Bolen 2nd Deputy-Reeve R J Woods Councillors, Wm. Stone and Robert Fawcett

1898

Reeve John S Allen 1st Deputy Reeve, Thomas Bolen, 2nd Deputy-Reeve R J Woods Councillors Wm Stone and Robert Fawcett, Auditors, W L Roberts and William Gray

1899

In 1899 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was eliminated Therefore the Township Council comprised the following Reeve John S Allen Councillors, R J Woods, Wm Stone, Robert Fawcett and John A Russell.

1900

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation Michael Waters was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall

1901

Reeve, Thomas Bolen, Councillors R J Woods, Wm. Stone Wm McGhee and W G Dynes

1902

Reeve Thomas Bolen, Councillors, R. J. Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm McGhee and W G Dynes.

1903

Reeve Thomas Bolen, Councillors Wm Stone, Wm McGhee, Thomas Oldfield and W G Dynes.

1904

Reeve, R J Woods Councillors, Wm Stone, Wm McGhee W G Dynes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve, Wm Stone Councillors, Wm McGhee W G Dynes Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve Thomas Oldfield, Councillors Robert Fawcett J R. Clarke, T C Dryden and James Higgins

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted, and the Council for 1907 comprised the following Reeve William McGhee, Deputy Reeve Robert Fawcett Councillors, T C Dryden W G Dynes and James Higgins.

1908

Reeve Wm. McGhee Deputy-Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and R J Cornett

1909

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy Reeve T C Dryden Councillors, James R. Clarke, James Higgins and W H. Silk.

1910

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C Dryden Councillors, James R Clarke R J Cornett and James Higgins.

1911

Reeve Wm McGhee, Deputy-Reeve James Higgins Councillors R J Cornett George Prentice, W H Silk and W E Reid

1912

Reeve, T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett Councillors W H Silk George Prentice and W E Reid In this year the veteran Clerk, James Brown resigned after holding the position for the past 36 years and was succeeded by the present clerk, Mr T K Sleck

1913

Reeve, T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett, Councillors George Prentice W H. Silk, and W E Reid

1914

Reeve T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve J R Clarke Councillors W G Dynes R H Halbert and R B Oldfield

1915

Reeve R J Cornett Deputy-Reeve J R Clarke Councillors R H Halbert, R B Oldfield and George Prentice

1916

Reeve, R. J. Cornett, Deputy Reeve J R Clarke, Councillors, R. H Halbert George Prentice and James Fairbairn

1917

Reeve, J R Clarke, Deputy-Reeve Geo Prentice, Councillors R B Oldfield, James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T Prentice, Deputy Reeve, Joseph Duke, Councillors, W G Noble, J A Russell and Arch Vance

1920

Reeve, George Prentice, Deputy-Reeve, Arch Vance, Councillors W G Noble, J A Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, J A Russell, Councillors R B Oldfield, Fred Stuart and A K Henry

1922

Reeve, Arch Vance, Deputy-Reeve, W G Noble, Councillors, R B Oldfield, A K Henry and Alex. Elliot

1923

Reeve, Arch Vance, Deputy-Reeve W G Noble, Councillors R B Oldfield, Alex. Elliot and J F Stuart

1924

Reeve, W G Noble, Deputy-Reeve R B Oldfield, Councillors Alex Elliott, J F Stuart and W J Ferris.

1925

Reeve, W G Noble, Deputy-Reeve, R B Oldfield, Councillors, Alex Elliot, W J Ferris and J F Stuart

1926

Reeve, J A Russell, Deputy-Reeve, W J Ferris, Councillors J F Stuart, T E Watson and W S Madill

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve, W J Ferris, Deputy-Reeve T E Watson, Councillors, W S Madill, James Stinson and Vernon Neithercut

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1930

Reeve, T E Watson, Deputy-Reeve, James Stinson, Councillors, Alex Hunter, Vernon Neithercut and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1932

Reeve, James Stinson; Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Neithercut; Councillors, Alex Hunter, James Oldfield and R. C. Dynes.

1933

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1934

Reeve, Vernon Neithercut; Deputy-Reeve, James Oldfield; Councillors, R. C. Dynes, Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson

1935

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1838 and 1840 but there seems to be no record of township officials other than that Paul Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council, Melancthon at that time being a part of Simcoe County. James Watson, who settled on lot 284, s w (Toronto Line) about 1849, soon became Township Clerk, but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know. Therefore the Township Clerks were as follows:

1—James Watson
2—Kenneth McAulay (retired 1875)
3—James Brown (1875—1912)
4—T. K. Slack (1912—1937)

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills (1856—1881)
Richard Slack (1881—1892)
Vickers Hales (1892—)
John S. Allen (18)
James Donkin (18)

EARLY REEVES

There is no mention of anyone other than Mr. Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Beachell, who had recently arrived from Toronto where he had been employed as contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway. He purchased the hotel on the "Toronto Line" lot 298 (now John Oliver's Hill) that had been recently built by Mr Aitcheson, but which was considerably extended by Mr Beachell. At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County. When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 James Beachell was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton, and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr Beachell was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey. He continued as Reeve until sometime in the year 1854, when James Brown sr., grandfather of James Brown (now of Melancthon) according to the minutes was Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854. James Watson, brother-in-law of James Beachell, was the township Clerk in those days, having lived on lots 284-5, s w, which he took up from the Crown. He died suddenly at John Bell's hotel where the council was in session. John Bell's hotel stood on the east side of the road just below what afterwards became May's Corners. In 1855 Elias B. Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton, while in 1858 Thomas McKee, of Proton, was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton. In 1857 Melancthon and Proton became separate municipalities, Elias B Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos McKee Reeve of Proton They were each re-elected again in 1858 In 1859 Charles McDowell of McDowell's Corners (Dundalk), was Reeve of Melancthon and in 1860 the honors against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse, Paul Jarvis to the Reeve's chair.

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville Brampton Mono Mills and Horning's Mills were surveyed and laid out as village sites, and small settlements had been formed here and there in the neighboring townships of Caledon, Mono Amaranth and Garafraxa

Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after its founder the late Orange Lawrence who arrived in the district in 1843 Mr Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1798 When a young man he moved to Canada and settled in Halton County He was a captain in the militia during the eventful days of Mackenzie's rebellion in 1837 When he first came to the "backwoods" where in later years arose the town of Orangeville the place had a rather forbidding aspect. Miles of bush separated sparsely settled communities, the majority of the inhabitants were Indians and numerous wild animals were to be found The winters were colder and the snow much deeper than Mr Lawrence had been accustomed to in the frontier county of Halton

But Mr Lawrence being a man of energy and with more than average natural ability was not discouraged He purchased the land on which the town now stands from Robert Hughson who had a few years before settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared, and a primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town

The site chosen by Mr Lawrence for a village which by a fortunate turn of events has since become the seat of Dufferin county happened to be on the border line between the townships of Mono and Garafraxa, and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below, having in a short distance a fall of 120 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory

Started at what was then a little hillside, now East Broadway the hamlet of three or four houses soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred population The first store was started either by Mr Lawrence or Mr Galbraith Authorities differ as to which. It is said that the first hotel was in the stone building that still stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street known as the Graham Hotel kept by Mr Graham although in all probability the first hotel was a log building Mr Jones opened the first blacksmith shop on the north side of the road and Mr Robert McKeown was the pioneer shoemaker He later was appointed a justice of the peace

Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated and as a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village some of whom were prominent business men candidates for municipal honors were frequently chosen from Orangeville and elected to the council boards of both Mono and Garafraxa The village was incorporated in 1864 and the first municipal council comprised the following members Reeve F C Stewart Councillors Messrs W E Thompson Dr W S Hewat John May and Thos Jull The village had a population of 1,200

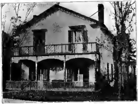
Mrs. Orange Lawrence

Among the business men of the village in 1860—three years before its incorporation—appear the following names

T R Buckham general store and grain buyer William Parsons stoves and tinware Ingraham & Stevenson woollen factory Wm Armstrong drugs Webster Bros implements F C Stewart general store R H Brett fire insurance W E Thompson general store G H Underhill jeweller Francis Irwin groceries wines and liquors W. Campbell & Sons, tanneries Orangeville and Mono Mills Jull & Co wagon and carriage makers J B House drygoods Dr Wilkie dentist William Montgomery wagon maker, Penfold Huskinson & Co steam foundry David Lindsay boots and shoes C J Wheelock, Provincial land surveyor Sepha Donner stoves and tinware Guy Leslie, clerk of the Ninth Division Court Robert McKeown shoemaker F E McBain teacher John Foley Sun newspaper Thomas Davidson shoemaker The medical profession was represented by Dr Joseph Carbert Dr W S Hewat and Dr A W Gamble the legal profession by Maitland McCarthy and Pattullo & Scott The hotels were George Bell, 'The Marksman's Home,' J

Kelly West Simcoe Hotel, John Witter Commercial Hotel; J Jones and S Vanwyck, of the Wellington Hotel, East Broadway.

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February 1861 as follows Fall wheat, $1 00 to $1 05 spring wheat, 80c to 85c oats 18c to 20c barley 45c to 47c peas 40c to 45c dressed hogs $4 50 to $5 00 hay $7 50 to $8 00 butter 13c to 15c, eggs 10c to 12c potatoes, 20c to 25c per bag Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or



Home of Orange Lawrence, founder of Orangeville, situated on First Ave., directly across from present home of Dr J W Leach

produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming generally in the winter season with sleighs

On December 15th 1861 a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr Orange Lawrence in his 66th year Mr Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously, was instrumental in establishing the post office and was himself appointed the first postmaster holding the position until his death The great ambition of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice sustained to the end of his earthly career, incorporated and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized Mr Lawrence was the Independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election at the time of his demise

A popular hostlery of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the south-west corner of East Broadway and Centre Road (Purple Hill) known as Clark's Hotel According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded It is also said that on the intervening helm between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries in the early days

In the year 1891 Elgin Myers, Q C Crown Attorney for Dufferin and senior member of the law firm of Myers Robb & Clark with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of annexation of Canada to the United States Upon being reminded by the Mowat government that the "Public advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a public office in connection with the administration of justice" he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1892 and was succeeded as Crown Attorney by W. J. L. McKay, at that time a rising young barrister of Orangeville

* * * *

SHELBURNE

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1864 when the country to the south was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in his memorable "march to the sea." In that year the late Wm Jelly the father and founder of Shelburne came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green, in Amaranth township and purchased the farm on the Melancthon side of the townline where the Berwick block, the Mansion House, and Wesley church now stand After making a small clearance Mr Jelly built a frame hotel on the site of the present Mansion House and the hamlet that soon sprang up was known as Jelly's Corner

The first business places following the opening of the hotel, were a general store kept by the late Edward Berwick George Doney's blacksmith shop on the present site of McKay's shop and Henry King's shoemaker shop Mr Berwick commenced business in the district in 1865 but his first store was at Dundalk (McDowell's Corner Gravel Road) where he opened a small general store but soon settled at Jelly's Corner

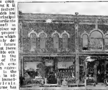
An old Atlas of the County of Grey, dated 1880 gives the following very interesting sketch of Shelburne in the early years

"Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon in Grey join their borders, and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter the village of Shelburne is composed of territory acquired partially from each of the townships named It is on the main line of the T G & B railroad, which provides it with all the modern advantages of communication with the outside world and to which indeed it is chiefly indebted by its present decidedly thrifty and pre-

R. W Brett,
former reeve of Shelburne.

gressive condition Before the construction of this road the village of Shelburne closely resembled mercantile corporations which exist only in contemplation of the mind but from the rural hamlet, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary to cater to the paramount needs of a rural community—consisting of a small store kept by Edward Barwick, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm Jelly the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress which follows in the wake of railway construction to be one of the spiciest little towns within the County of Grey

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect thereabout or the excellent quality of the country surrounding it It is the latter feature of course which has been the principal factor (subordinate to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute, as an aggregate whole to the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivals which Shelburne has of late been making and among these none are more patent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings mostly of red brick which grace its streets and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula


A B Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office

With a population closely approaching 1 000 and institutions of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores one steam grist mill and two steam sawmills foundry cannery with numerous et cetera usually found in towns of like size besides a smart weekly newspaper The Free Press and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence and of occupying ere long a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

'As before intimated it formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon townships, the major portion of the village being then on the

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer, Shelburne.

Wellington side of the county line Having advanced sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite in an incorporated village the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such contingencies in 1876 and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following as part and parcel of the county of Grey

The list of municipal officials under whose direction Shelburne assumed the dignities of village government included the following viz. William Jelly Reeve, John Macbeth George R Hanna James C Whitten and Ira Belfry, Councillors, with F G Dunbar officiating as Clerk

From a copy of the Shelburne Free Press published in 1876 the following names appear among the advertisers E Berwick & Co general merchants T MacAdam & Co grocers Corbett Bros druggists Wm Robertson sawmillers G R Hannah hardware Robert Murray carpenter and builder T Powell shoemaker Richard H. Smith pumps Jeffery Bros sash and doors etc Duncan Hyndman livery Joseph Murphy builder Hugh Carson harnessmaker Daniel E. Cowles stove and tin store E. Needham jeweller J. H Bunting photographer James Whitten auctioneer Thos. J Coyne barrister and solicitor Col Armstrong real estate and loans J Hemstreet & Co butchers F G Dunbar J P and conveyancer Drs Barr and Norton The Mansion House T Jennings proprietor Queen's Hotel Archibald Irwin proprietor Royal Hotel, C M Hastings proprietor Primrose House J Wilson proprietor At the same time or shortly afterwards George Rutherford conducted a loan and insurance business The early blacksmiths in succession were George Danny Angus Bell, James Hogan Robert McKay and Graham Patterson George Watts conducted a wagonmaking shop

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the "Toronto Line," connecting Hall's Corners with the road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) and to the settlement in the old Survey of Proton the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built, intending settlers from Toronto and the frontier townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on either side of the new road.

The first actual settlements along the newly opened road are said to have been on "Beachell's Hill," Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1849. Four pioneers, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton, Mr. Atcheson and probably James Watson, followed the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as "Beachell's Hill." Here the four men set to work and built the first log tavern in the district on lot 298 N. E. Mr. Darragh settled on lot 295 N. E., where the Gravel Road church now stands, Mr. Watson on lot 294 S. W. opposite to Mr. Darragh, and Mr. Hamilton on lot 292 S. W., now George Barrett's farm. These lots had been recently taken up from the Crown. Other pioneers who about the same time followed the blaze still further until they reached the southeast border of the Old Survey of Proton, were the Noble McDowell, Agnew, McAulay, Ballard, Stinson, McKee and Elias B. Gray families. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the "Toronto Line" and 230 sideroad, and was for a few years known as "McDowell's Corners." Four log taverns, Claudius Ekins on the corner, McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road, John Bell's and Robin's taverns still a little further down on the Melancthon side of the road.

Regarding the first post office, a native of the neighborhood informs us that Elias B. Gray's house was between 240 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr. Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Dundalk," after his native town in Ireland. After Mr. Gray, James Mulholland was postmaster for a time, after which the post office was moved up to James May's hotel on the corner, where it remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway, when it was moved over to the village which sprang up around the "railway." A store was later started at the "Corners" by Edward Berwick who, after a brief period, moved further down the line to Jelly's Corners. Then the late Henry Graham conducted the store at the Corners for a short time, but soon moved the business over to the village, where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County, unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, where there were good fishing facilities, had to turn their attention to some other means of support. Along the lake shore fishing was often the leading industry. But in an interior county like Dufferin the lot of the early settler was similar to that of the United Empire Loyalist when he first came to Canadian soil—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to build a log shanty and clear a small area in the bush for garden and other spring crops—potatoes, turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late frosts were a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frost was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe, the wooden plough and the "V drag" were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seeding between the stumps in the newly "burned off fallow." True the farmer "in the bush" didn't have to contend with wild mustard, twitch grass and the various other weeds that menace the average farmer today and, barring the possibility of summer frosts, the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting commenced by cutting the grain with cradle and scythe, followed by the "binders" with hand rakes gathering the swathe into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. If a man cradled three acres a day it was considered a good day's work, the grain being usually a heavy crop on the new land. The "drawing in" was done with oxen and jumper or cart—in later years with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the fanning mill, but as soon as a sufficient number of settlers had located in a district the oldtime horse-power threshing machine succeeded the flail. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper, and still later by the self-binder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were scarcely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreage came under crop some of the farmers soon had potatoes, grain and hay for sale. They were, however, under a great handicap because of the long distance over very unfavourable roads to the nearest market—Brampton or Slayner, until a few years later when local markets were established at Orangeville and "Currie's" (Camilla). With the coming of the railway, of course, times changed and, owing to the use of so much machinery, the industry of agriculture is more expensive and vastly different nowadays.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts at livestock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep, pigs and even young cattle, while the raising of poultry was practically impossible. With the diminishing woods and larger clearing these wild animals also diminished, making their haunts in the deeper recesses farther back in the slumbering forest.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced, thus affording a means by which the settler could utilize the vast acres of timber, which was previously burned in log-heaps. Here, again, the lack of access to a market for lumber was a handicap, and the products of the mills, whether lumber, lath or shingles, found a local market. A few sawlogs, cut during the winter, were floated down the Grand River in the spring to Fergus and other points where there was a ready marke but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up homesteads nea the river

But the old Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway built in 1872-3 from Orange ville to Owen Sound and the branch from Orangeville to Teeswater prove a great boon to the people of Dufferin county giving them a means of trans portation for lumber cordwood railway ties telegraph poles etc all alon the line Thus the timbering industry became the chief work at least in th winter season of the settlers The late Mr W H Hunter of The Maples wa one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

From the dawn of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—ov one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time one of the ver important industries has been the delightful work of sugar-making in th beautiful springtime another means of making a livelihood from the product of the primeval forest—nature's gift The work usually commenced abou the second week in March and continued to the first of May according to how late the snow remained in the woods

With favourable weather—warm sunny days and frosty nights—it wa the busy season for the whole family often "boiling down" all night unti three o'clock in the morning They would make enough molasses and suga for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had consider able for sale trading it for goods at the nearest store The syrup being alway of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a keen demand for it in the frontier towns and villages The industry was carried on extensively in all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and is still continued wher there is sufficient maple woods Mr T K Slack Clerk of Melancthon and former M.P.P for Dufferin has a large and well-kept sugar bush a moder and improved plant and facilities for boiling and taps from 300 to 500 tree every spring

That very necessary branch of agriculture fruit-growing of course di not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin Some of the first settlers however were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant smal orchards of apple plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries— in some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds cherry and plum stones—with the result that seventy years ago at least a few farmers in Mono Mulmur and the Old Survey of Melancthon, had good fruit crops of native growth

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway the settlers in the townships through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses or walking, which of course created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brampton and Toronto especially in the winter season. Farmers from Sydenham, Holland, Glenelg, Artemesia, Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mulmur and Mono could be seen from December to April driving sleighloads of produce from the farm and forest—grain, dressed hogs, beef, poultry (and sometimes venison), tubs of butter, maple sugar, hides and skins—to markets at Orangeville, Brampton and Toronto.

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log taverns or stopping places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other, some of which did a thriving and profitable business. The late William Hall, for instance, between hotel-keeping and farming became the wealthiest citizen in the township. Along the road for about thirty miles through what is now the county of Dufferin the hotels in the early days were as follows: Orangeville had several hotels, J. Jones, S. Vanwyck, George Ball, James Kelly, John Witler and others all doing a lively business. On the Prince of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla, stood the large hotel of George Tipping, while at Camilla Corners James Currie kept a good hotel. At Whittington, Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House." But there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington, either by way of Camilla or by Farmington. On the latter road the hotels were the "Perfect House" at Springbrook, the "Coffin House" a little further west, and Wallace's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington. Continuing north from Whittington (or Bowsfield's as it was called in those days) the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp" at the corner of twenty sideroad. A little further north on the hilltop like an ancient citadel stood "Mount Nebo Inn" kept by Joseph Trueman (later Coleridge).

Previous to 1864 there was no tavern along this line from Trueman's north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" built in the early fifties by the late Michael Shoaff and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corner on another road leading to Orangeville, probably via "Currie's Corner" years before Primrose or Shelburne appeared on the map. This road is supposed to have led north to Horning's Mills, Maple Valley, Singhampton and on to Collingwood. Subsequent to 1864 William Jelly's hotel, a frame building, stood at Jelly's Corner on the site of the present Mansion House. On the next hill, a few rods north of Michael Shoaff's "Wheat Sheaf Inn," was Beachell's hotel. Two miles further on was the big log tavern colloquially known as the "Fenian Hotel," built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Shoaff, William Hughes, James McGeey, John McGregor, Michael Callaghan, the Finnerty family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Holleran's log tavern. O'Halleran came from Cashel, Tipperary County, Ireland, the ancient capital where Brian Boru and other kings of Munster ruled over southern Ireland.

Two miles north of O'Holleran's on the north-east side of the road stood the well-known hotel of James Corbett who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Melancthon in 1855. Having taken up from the Crown 100 acres—50 acres on either side of the road—Mr. Corbett built one of the best log hotels on the "Toronto Line," which he conducted continuously for about thirty years. In postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tarano." Twelfth of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as council meetings, were often held at "Tarano."

Still further up the line were Robin's and John Bell's hotels, only a few rods apart on the northeast side, and McKee's log tavern on the southwest side of the line. At McDowell's Corner was the Dundalk hotel, built and conducted for some years by Claudius Ekins, and later by James May, Patrick Langley and others whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log building that was destroyed by fire during the time of Mr. Ekins. Our information is that the corner was then taken over by Mr. May, who built the present large frame structure. Log taverns flourished here and there all the way up to Owen Sound. A Mr. Johnston is said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became Inistioge, four or five years before the "Toronto Line" was surveyed. In the late fifties Edward Harrison kept one of the better class hotels at "Durham Corners." Mr. Harrison was also a member of the township council for several years.

In the late sixties P. G. Close, a Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Melancthon facing on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway from Orangeville to Owen Sound, the time seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at four corners, two of which Mr. Close was already the owner and where, in all probability, there might soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects Mr. Close sent J. W. Morey up to Melancthon to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, an unusually large roughcast building with high walls and spacious rooms, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 291, N.E., originally the farm of James Mitchell, but now the property of James Brown. The store was built to the east end of the hotel, almost enclosing the space from the hotel proper to the line fence between the Mitchell and Sawden farms.

This coup de main on the part of Mr. Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Melancthon. The securing of material from the neighboring woods and from the nearest sawmill as well as the brick, lime, sand and gravel necessary for the erection of the projected buildings, created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood, carpenters—George and

Ezra Merkley, Jas Sawden, George Redick and George Young—plasterers, painters and laborers Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel, with stable shed and other buildings, along with the store, built and ready for occupation Our informant says this was during the summer of 1870 the first stock of goods and liquors arriving from Toronto about harvest time Mr Morey who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise employed considerable help both in the store and hotel as he carried on both wholesale and retail business supplying the log taverns of the district with liquors He carried an average of fifteen barrels of whisky beer and wines Mr Morey was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters" sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province

While "The Bruce" as the hotel and store were called were known as "Morey's Hotel" and "Morey's Store" at "Morey's Corners" Mr Close was supposed to have been the real owner of both property and business and it was certainly a great boom for Melancthon to have both store and hotel of so large a capacity doing such an extensive business in the district Although the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards, Melancthon immediately had daily mail service and goods could be dropped off the train for the store

Having founded the business and carried on successfully for about two years Mr Morey was succeeded by James Sloan, also from Toronto, who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel from Mr Close and became sole proprietor Mr Sloan increased the stock and expanded the business not only into the distant parts of Melancthon but also into the neighboring townships of Amaranth and Proton He conducted the business with marked success until the late summer of 1876, during which time "The Bruce" was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels between Toronto and the Georgian Bay, equal to the best in either Orangeville or Owen Sound A flag pole fifty feet high stood on the opposite side of the road and was utilized for 24th of May and 12th of July celebrations which included horse-racing foot-racing, jumping tug-of-war etc Council meetings continued to be held at Sloan's hotel until the new Town Hall was built in 1874.

About 1874 the "Long Swamp Tavern" was built by the late Michael Shoaff at "Shoaff's Corner" 280 sideroad It was a log building and was kept by Mr Shoaff continuously until his death in 1886

In April 1881 James McGoey built the "Wayside Inn," a frame structure with shed and stable, on lot 285 S W thus making four taverns within a mile and a half, namely Michael Callaghan's and Michael Shoaff's on opposite corners at 280 sideroad, James McGoey half a mile south and John McGregor's tavern "The Bruce," below Melancthon Corner and post office

Early in the year 1882 the erstwhile veteran hotelkeeper the late Robert Bell, whose palmy days were spent at Grahamsville Peel county when he was landlord of the village hotel seventy years ago opened "The Bruce" hotel with a full stock of liquors after it had been closed for a season After making some material changes in the layout of the rooms Mr Bell arranged a big ball as the "grand opening" one pleasant night Being already advanced in years Mr Bell retired in about one year's time

In March 1883 Felix McManaman, one of Melancthon's earliest pioneers leased "The Bruce" for one year and, after making some further alterations in the huge building put in a complete stock of liquors and opened the popular hostel for business in two weeks time

In the beginning of the year 1884 Mr McManaman disposed of the business to Waters Bros, Michael and John who continued until the passing of the Scott Act which closed all the hotels in the municipality The last hotel opened on the Gravel Road was the "Melancthon House," kept by Messrs Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm, now owned by George Perrett. This was during the brief period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity," when James Dick conducted the big Patron Store in the "Bruce Building" in 1892 and 1893.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, "Backwoods Life" says:

"The tavern in Canada, especially in the backwoods, still bears something of its old English signification—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and as such, is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let no one, therefore, judge rashly of the tavern, or imagine that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down to his meal, or lie down to rest; he will find mine host do the fair thing by him, for he is generally a sturdy, honest fellow, and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

OUR RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in these townships and beyond had no means of transportation excepting by teaming. For about ten years before the railway, of course, the means of passenger traffic was by stage.

Application for a charter for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three feet six inch gauge, or greater, if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Teeswater, the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections, and the first sod was turned in the first section of the Teeswater branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd, 1869. By May 1st, 1871, the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edmund Wragge, born in Worchestershire, England, 1827. He had extensive engineering experience in England, and came to Canada, September, 1869, and became chief engineer of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing Railways. He was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1875. In 1880-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company, and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

HURON ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792 it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion from across the American border, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto.) But here he was met by another danger, attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country. Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie; Dundas Street, connecting York with the west, and Huron-Ontario Street

(Centre Road) connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Mono and Mulmur, were all projected by Simcoe, and go back to quite an early date. Hurontario Street was not, however, really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County," Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., says: "When Joseph F. Bowerman and others living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 8th and 9th concessions of that township, along the route which afterward became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for a long distance south into Mulmur and north to Glenhuron, or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route, with the deviations around the hills which they proposed, and Mr. McGlashan, one of the representatives from the township, reported a grant of 1000 pounds by the Board of Works for road purposes in Nottawasaga. But as the required notice had not been given, the Council laid the matter over until the next session.

At the same session of the District Council (October, 1847) Daniel Markle and other residents of Mulmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Mulmur for four miles (16 lots), and the petitioners asked to have it completed to lot 32, i.e., to the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same red tape as their neighbours in Nottawasaga had done. They were politely informed that they possessed 'all the requisite power within themselves' and were told to request a District Road Surveyor to examine, survey and report to the Council at some of its future sittings, 'taking care to give three months notice of their intended application to the Council in some conspicuous places in their own neighborhood and in the Barrie Magnet newspaper.'

Undaunted by the red tape, the pioneers, both north and south of Lavender, set to work, and Archibald McNabb's report on the road through Mulmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this, viz., in February, 1848. Mr. McNabb was then a District Road Surveyor, and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But some further delay arose over at least part of the route, and it was not until October, 1849, that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Mulmur, thus making the last link between Lake and Lake. It was completely open from Orangeville to Nottawasaga Bay in 1850, when W. H. Smith wrote his book on Canada (Vol. 1, p. 280)."

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road, known for the first twelve years as "The Toronto Line," was surveyed in 1848, although Proton claims to have had settlers as early as 1844 in the vicinity of Inistioge, known as the Old Survey of Proton. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham (Owen Sound), hence its name. A few years previous to the coming of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth (at that time Johnstown) had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road, which ran from Fergus up through Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound, and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor, Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837.

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Gibson. Both gentlemen were employed when the townships of Proton, Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed. Previous to the survey made of the T. and S. Road in 1848 there were two different routes leading from Toronto to Orangeville, one by way of the "Sixth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Mono Mills the other being Hurontario Street by way of Brampton (now No 10 Highway) Another primitive road from Orangeville zig-zagged through Mono township to Hall's Corners at the point where the four townships of Mono Mulmur, Melancthon and Amaranth meet, and on to Horning's Mills But apparently there was no direct road leading towards Proton and Artemesia the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Garafraxa Road by way of Durham and Priceville When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Owen Sound a strip on each side of the road was also surveyed three concessions wide into fifty acre lots Incoming settlers receiving one "free grant" lot with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the deed of these lands from the crown to settlers or in the case of a sale by one settler to another the original wording in the description of the lots on either side of the T and S Road is still in use For instance the deed of the lot where the present Melancthon post office and general store stand would read thus "Lot 290 First Concession North East, Toronto and Sydenham Road Melancthon County of Dufferin" This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line" and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road" until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No 10 Highway It has however been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 65 years ago

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" soon came the early settlement of the townships through which the road ran Pioneer settlers "trekked" in from the older settled townships and took up land here and there all along both sides of the great thoroughfare The first settlements were of course, on the front lots and gradually extended to the back concessions and beyond Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprang up

The late Henry Armstrong is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Inistioge in 1851 and in 1850 the record says "Beachell's Post Office" was opened by James Beachell on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr John Oliver one seven-eighth mile below Melancthon Corner About the year 1850 the combined townships of Amaranth and Melancthon had only 500 population but in the years immediately following the construction of the "Toronto Line" population increased very fast in these townships.

There were some of the achievements—amid many hardships—of the plucky pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County and on to Owen Sound the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly supplied to the writer by the Department at Ottawa

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Lamb
Black's Corners	Sept 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st 1870	William B Jelly
Laurel	Aug 1st 1881	James Spence
Waldemar	Jan 1st 1870	David Jenkins
Whittington	October 1st, 1881	Robert Bowsfield
	EAST GARAFRAXA	
Marsville	May 1st 1873	Wm McCormick
Hereward	Nov 1st 1867	John Allen
Orton	Oct 1st 1881	Thos Turner
Reading	Sept 6th, 1852	James Donaldson
Vanatter	May 1st 1870	James Vanatter
	EAST LUTHER	
Colbeck	Sept. 1st, 1868	Wm Colbeck
Monticello	July 1st, 1878	Frank L Holmes
Kelden	Sept 1st, 1884	William Bryan
Peepabum	June 1st, 1867	Robert Dickson
Tarbert	Aug 1st, 1868	M McMurchy
	MONO	
Camilla	Feb 1st 1860	Hugh Currie
Elba	July 1st 1871	Chas Smith
Elder	June 1st, 1864	T Martin
Granger	Nov 1st 1880	Wm Dynes

Hockley	Aug 1st 1863	Alex. Lewis
Lorraine	June 1st, 1854	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1860	C. McCutcheon
Mono Centre	July 6th 1851	William Large
Mono Mills	Oct. 8th 1839	
Melville Cross	Nov 1st 1880 (in Caledon)	Henry Scott
Relessey	Nov 1st, 1868	Fleming Clingang
Shelden	Sept 1st 1867	John Alexander
Violet Hill	Oct 1st 1878	Frances Robinson

MULMUR

Airlie	July 1st 1868	George B Lee
Banda	June 1st, 1860	
Black Bank	Dec 1st, 1880	Henry Allen
Lavender	June 1st 1880	J B Mastin
Mansfield	Oct 1st, 1858	M Colquhon
Mulmur Corners	July 6th 1841	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec 8th 1851	Joseph Gibson
Honeywood	July 1st, 1865	Robert Lawrence
Perm	Aug 1st 1872	Paul Gallagher
Rosemont	July 1st 1881	George Cummings
Randwick	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm Parkhill
Rockview	July 1st 1883	Robert Reid
Stanton	July 1st 1867	W H Beatty

MELANCTHON

Auguston	April 1st, 1868	Wm. August
Corbetton	July 1st, 1881	James Corbett
Jessopville	April 1st 1882	William Gray
Riverview	Aug 1st, 1881	S M Carey
Redickville	July 1st 1879	George Redick
Shrigley	Jan 1st 1865	George Bailey
Inistioge	July 8th 1851	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 8th August 1851

Postmaster	
Orange Lawrence	August 8th 1851 to December 1881
W S. Hewat, M D	June 1st, 1882 to March 1884
Guy Leslie	April 1st, 1884 to March 1880
Edward Leslie	April 1st 1880
J F Bradley	April 1807
John Park	June 3rd, 1807 to January 27th, 1912
George H Harshaw	February 1st 1912 to March 14th 1927
Gordon B Hayes	June 10th 1927 to date of writing

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September, 1865

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1870
Duncan McVannel	March 16th, 1903
J H Kennedy	January 12th 1933

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November, 1860, as Luther Name changed 1885

Postmaster	
S Stuckey	November 1st, 1860 to June 7th, 1870
Wm Dawson	October 1st 1870 to December 18th, 1876
John Gordon	January 1st, 1878 to June 1st 1881
Wm R. Scott	January 1st 1882 to June 15th, 1883
R. F Taylor	October 1st 1883 to July 28th 1813
Samuel Maxwell	October 1st, 1813 to date of writing

HORNING'S MILLS

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th, 1851
Paul Jarvis	November 1st, 1860
William Airth	May 28th 1886
G Leslie Airth	February 17th 1890
John P Matthews	October 1st, 1895
Alex McKinnny	June 1st, 1898
W L Roberts	October 21st 1890
James Thomas	August 5th 1905
R K Lambert	November 29th, 1928

MELANCTHON

Established 8th July, 1851

Postmaster	
James Beachell	July 6th, 1851 to January 1st 1855
James Brown	January 1st 1855 to June 13th 1817
Alice Brown	June 13th 1817 to December 8th 1818
Chas O Neill	December 9th 1818 to July 22nd 1924
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd 1924 to March 16th 1828
Robert R Martin	March 16th 1828 to December 23rd, 1838
John H Ritchie	December 23rd 1836 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1858

Postmaster	
Elias B Gray	Dec 1st, 1858 to July 1st 1866
James Mulholland	July 1st 1866 to July 1st, 1870
James May	July 1st 1870 to August 1st 1877
J J Middleton	August 1st 1877 to April 1st, 1885
Thomas Handbury	April 1st 1885 to June 1888
Mrs E Handbury	June 1st 1888 to September 18th 1936
R G Handbury	September 18th, 1936 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DUFFERIN County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago Early in January 1861, John Foley Sr and James Ainslee founded the Orangeville Sun, which was also described on its title page as "The Garafraxa, Erin Caledon, Albion, Adjala, Mono and Amaranth Advertiser" The Sun was the only newspaper published in the immediate district for several years It was a large and very creditable newspaper for those early days of no railway connection and difficult means of travel and transportation, being a four page seven column paper, about the size of the average rural weekly of the present day

John Foley Sr.

Although the Sun was always Conservative in policy, its title page carried this quotation "All Extremes are Error and Truth lies Between" Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr Ainslee withdrew from the partnership and Mr Foley conducted the Sun successfully for many years. His son John Foley Jr succeeded his father in the editorial chair, and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr Foley in December 1932, after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner

In 1864 Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals, including the late Joseph Pattullo thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr Fisher Munro founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1867. The village and district then had two well edited and up-to-date newspapers. Mr Munro conducted the Advertiser for many years, and, after changing hands two or three times, it was purchased by Messrs William and Robert Wallace

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros, the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong exponent of the Liberal cause in Dufferin county. The "Daily Advertiser" was published every year during the municipal election campaign. Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the Advertiser for some time occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years. Having accepted a position on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star, Mr Wallace disposed of the Advertiser to Mr Kenneth McKay who after continuing the business for a short time accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram and sold out the Advertiser to Mr A R Groff. By this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the Advertiser succumbed in 1902.

John Foley Jr

The third newspaper to be established in the town (it was incorporated as a town in 1873) was the "Dufferin Post" by Messrs Ketchum & McGuire in 1879. A few years later the Post was taken over by Mungovan Bros, the editorial chair being occupied by the late D. J Mungovan, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, often receiving comment from the city daily press. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the Advertiser during the municipal campaign (we believe the Post was the originator of the enterprise.) After the death of Mr Mungovan the Post was continued by Mrs Mungovan for a time until she disposed of it to Mr Darraugh, who again sold out to Mr Vance A Statia. Mr Statia conducted it for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun and moved the plant to Trenton.

In 1893 Mr Blaney McGuire launched the "Orangeville Banner," making four newspapers and Orangeville became noted as a newspaper town. Being an experienced newspaperman and popular in both town and country Mr McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr A D McKitrick, B A, became editor of the Banner and eventually formed a partnership with Mr McGuire, and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town. Upon the death of Mr McGuire in May 1931 Mr McKitrick became sole proprietor. But Orangeville, like many other Ontario towns, has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town for about nine years only one survives The Orangeville Banner.

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north and central part of the county were not without their newspapers in the early days. In the year 1875 the Shelburne Free Press Conservative, was established by the late George Raines. For the first few years however it had only a feeble existence. In 1879 Mr James Cameron who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers purchased the Free Press from Mr Raines and conducted it for five or six years. In 1885 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized having members in the village and adjacent townships. The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr R L. Mortimer, Principal of Shelburne

Public School, as editor and manager Mr Cameron retaining the position of foreman Under the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper and with increased circulation and patronage it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province Mr Mortimer finally became sole proprietor and retained control until his death in August, 1913

Shelburne's second newspaper was the "Economist," Liberal, established in 1863 by Mr W L Smith, who conducted his enterprise very successfully for about twenty years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher, Mr T F E Claridge

In the spring of 1925 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the dual title of "The Free Press and Economist," and Shelburne, like many other Ontario towns, is now served by only one newspaper

GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson, a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes, who launched The Star in the last week of December, 1883 It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 9x12 inches and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day, a four page sheet, each 18x24 inches In a short time the health of Mr McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to D H Morrison who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr R. F Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897, when the late W L Craig latterly of Wingham assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing Shortly after Mr Taylor took charge, the "Tribune" made its debut, and, after a checkered career of about two years, passed out of existence, when Mr Craig took over the Star Then a couple of years later the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon, kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years, and when the big fire occurred the owners disposed of the business to Mr Craig, who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Vidette On Nov 1st 1925, Mr J L Landsborough formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne took over the business. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Vidette with the end of 1933 completed fifty years of existence

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

J. R. Macintyre

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Dufferin, it is fitting that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Guide," in 1877, but it only lasted a short time.

In 1882 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, founded the "Herald," and after conducting it a few years, sold it to Mr Newall. Mr Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr Newall in turn sold the Herald to Mr J B Spurr of Toronto, who by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics attempted to boost the Herald. About 1889, Rev Mr Hall returned from the State of Iowa, where he had been ordained to the ministry, and again purchased the Herald from Mr Spurr, and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher, Mr Glendenning, who after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher, Mr T. H. Blacklock. About 1902 it was taken over by Mr J. R. Macintyre, a local banker, who, as editor and manager, conducted it very successfully for thirty one years until his death in March 1933 and was succeeded by his son, Mr Frank Macintyre, the present publisher.

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dufferin (or rather in Orangeville and the townships of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1844, when the Rev Dr Ryerson was appointed chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada for in that year the late George McManus was appointed Township Superintendent of Schools for Mono

Previous to 1844 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there according to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher, who usually 'boarded around' in the section

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council one for each Township or union of Townships Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section to apportion the Legislative grant, issue cheques on the Township Treasurer payable to teachers to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers' certificates

'Adopted October 3rd 1856, by Her Majesty's Special Command"

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, by the County Boards prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and moral character

Third Class Certificates

(1) Candidates are required to be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

(2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners

(3) To be able to write a plain hand

(4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend

(5) To know the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose

(6) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe

(7) To have some knowledge of school organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of these languages for English, whose certificates will be limited accordingly

Second Class Certificates

(1 Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation

(2) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing

(3) To know fractions, involution evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic.

(4) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(5) To know common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry, to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation the substance of any passage which may be read

(6) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical physical and civil or political geography as contained in any school geography

First Class Certificates

(1) In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificate, candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying

(2) Algebra to quadratic equation, and to know the first four Books of Euclid

(3) To know the outlines of general history

(4) To be familiar with the elements of botany, zoology and natural philosophy."

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A D Fordyce and Mr Clapp for Wellington (which included Orangeville Amaranth East Garafraxa and East Luther) and Paul Jarvis of Horning's Mills and Mr Ferguson of Priceville for Melancthon township at that time in the county of Grey

Mr A F Hunter, M A, in his History of Simcoe County gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Mono and Mulmur as follows:

Mono

1851-1852—Abraham Martin
1853-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857-1858—Rev Jacob Vanliege
1858-1862—Moses Harshaw
1862-1864—Rev John Corbell
1864-1865—Rev Alex Henderson
1866-1869—Rev Richard Cleary
1870-1871—Rev W M Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little
1852-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857-1858—Rev Jacob Vanlinga
1858-1860—John Cooper
1861-1866, 1869 and 1870-1871—Rev Archibald Colquhoun
1867-1868—Rev John McCleary

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen while in the schools of those days there were far more male than female teachers engaged Most of the school houses were log buildings

From the founding of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

angeville has been well supplied with schools In the late fifties and early sixties some of the teachers mentioned were George Brunt and F E. McBain As the population increased the attendance at the Common School also increased About the year 1866 a Grammar School was opened for senior pupils, with Mr C E. Dickinson M A., as principal, and Orangeville schools became more or less noted for doing what at the present time is called High School work

With the incorporation of the town in 1873 and being chosen as the county seat six years later came the demand for a High School. A site having been selected, the High School building was erected and classes opened in 1880 with the late Alexander Steele, B A as head master The school board was fortunate in securing a principal of the erudition and general culture of Mr Steele The average High School principal is an honour graduate in one department, but Mr Steele was an honour graduate in three departments—English and History Mathematics and Philosophy He was principal continuously and without interruption from the opening of the school in 1880 to 1915—thirty-five years—which is certainly a unique and creditable record, during which time the school increased in size and prestige.

N M Armstrong Principal of Orangeville Public School

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teacher of more than average scholarship, Mr R S Jenkins M A. who was classical master in the early nineties. Mr Jenkins was an honour graduate of Queen's University, Kingston and after his teaching days in Orangeville pursued post-graduate work in both the University of Chicago and the University of Rome

Horning's Mills had a local reputation for the high status of its school under W F Munro and Thomas Norton (later Dr Norton) and other teachers of the long ago. In connection with "Backwoods Life" published in 1869 by W F Munro teacher at Horning's Mills at that time R L Mortimer, editor of the Shelburne Free Press, added the following paragraph concerning the teachers in Melancthon in 1866

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the township The teachers at that time were

S Sec. No 1—T F Holdship
S Sec No 2—W F Munro
S Sec No 3—George Leitch
S. Sec No 4—Miss Brunker
S Sec No 5—Robert Russell
S Sec No 6—Miss Ludlow
S Sec No 7—Miss Isabella Brunker
Separate School—Miss Purtil.

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who taught in S Sec No 8 (Shrigley) at that time A few years later the late Robert Mooney taught in S Sec No 1 (Silk's School)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were

Mono—William Gray (Camilla) George Leighton and James Armstrong

Amaranth—Jonathan Varcoe, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla). Mr Gray taught at Farmington Whittington Coleridge and Maple Grove. He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No 7 Back Line, Melancthon. The late Donald McAulay was another pioneer teacher in Melancthon and at Black's Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth. In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was P D Henry, who taught for many years at Whitfield.

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years. Neither the exact date nor the name of the first teacher seems to be available. Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the community attended Silk's school two miles north in Melancthon township where the late Robert Mooney was teacher. As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged, and a staff of two, and later, three, teachers engaged. In 1879 the late R. L. Mortimer became principal with two or three assistants, one of whom was Miss Hanna, who afterwards taught in S. Sec No 7 Melancthon. Mr Mortimer remained principal until 1885 when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press.

After Mr Mortimer, Mr N McEachern was principal for a time, and was succeeded in 1887 by the late R H McMaster, one of the most efficient teachers of his day. Mr McMaster held the post until failing health forced him to resign in 1895. Although as yet rated only as a Public School, Mr McMaster graduated each year a fairly large class of students with 3rd class teachers' certificates. Principals of later years were W. A. Martin, Major Laing, Joseph Clark, B.A. T. E. Langford M.A., and A. B. Cooper, B.A. (1910)

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log, and later brick, school Sec No 7 Melancthon from the time it was built about 1860 down to 1910—fifty years: Miss Brunker, Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss McIntosh, Mr Webster, Mr Tansley, Hamilton Brown, Mr Campbell, Miss McKenzie, Miss Hanna, Miss Morrow, William Gray, Miss McCue, William Williams, Miss Dawson, Wellington Myers, Miss Reburn, Miss Snell and Miss Carson.

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 287, S.W., facing the Gravel Road, and was built probably about the year 1856 when the late Charles Beamish was owner of the 50 acres upon which the building stood, but was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Andrews. In more recent years the late George and Mrs Shoaff purchased the farm and resided there. This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line. Two of the teachers were Mr Vert and T. F. Holdship.

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1862 and the first teacher was Mr McArthur. Mr F. C. Colbeck, B.A., now of Toronto, was teacher when the village was known as "Little Toronto." He subsequently attended Victoria University and, after a brilliant course to graduation, became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute, retaining the position continuously for over thirty years. Mr Colbeck was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr R. E. Hamilton, who taught successfully in the village for several years.

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated, the school, of course, enlarged thus affording High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years One of the prominent principals of over forty years ago was Mr David Smith who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Garafraxa had her schools, years before Orangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings Toronto Early settlers, who came into the township from the south by way of Erin and took up the land where the future villages of Marsville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district, organized the first school section in the township Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading had two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers examinations for certificates were held alternately at Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot

Dufferin county also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature Alexander MacLachlan Scottish poet, settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclination being toward literary pursuits He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1862 In later life Mr MacLachlan took up his residence in Orangeville where he died March 20th 1896 His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

IN all probability the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Brebeuf Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain three hundred years ago were the first to carry the tidings of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Dufferin. In those days the Petun or Tobacco Indians inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Boyne Rivers, that take their rise in Melancthon and Mulmur townships, and it is known that these faithful followers of the Cross spent several years with the Petun people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This of course was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased, but their efforts were not wholly abortive as the Martyrs' Shrine near the town of Midland affords pregnant proof.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Mono Mulmur and Garafraxa prior to 1830 or about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded, some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1789 with the consecration of Rev Charles Ingles, M A as first Colonial Bishop at Halifax.

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev Jacob Mountain, M A, rector of a parish in Huntingdonshire, Eng, was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he landed at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a kiss by Bishop Briand of the Roman Catholic church with the remark, "Your people are in much need of you."

The second bishop of Quebec was Rt Rev John Stuart M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church." In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada, a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston).

John Strachan, First Bishop of Toronto

The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a half grown boy He managed to attend the local school and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours.

At the age of 21 he came to Canada first settling at Cataraqui, where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector of Cornwall He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812, and Archdeacon in 1827 He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839, and during his long episcopacy of 28 years Bishop Strachan frequently visited the various parishes in Simcoe and Grey counties (now Dufferin) He died at Toronto in the year 1867

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto (1839) it seems that the vast territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec and the Rt Rev Dr Stewart second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Missions with Penetanguishene as a central point

The Rev Adam Elliot Anglican missionary sent to Mono and Mulmur in July 1833 writes as follows

"Having arrived in Mono I performed Divine Service on Friday March 29th at the home of Mr Cobean, who resides on the 7th Concession The hearers were very numerous and attentive Many persons attended from the Township of Adjala which is situated immediately on the east side of Mono I baptized 18 children on that occasion In Mono the people are principally Protestants One half of the inhabitants of Adjala are Roman Catholics The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous and are very solicitous for a resident clergyman The frame church was raised last summer in a central situation but without aid from some source it will be long I fear before they can accomplish their undertaking I was informed by the inhabitants that the Archdeacon of York first performed the service of our church in Mono and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period

Rev Adam Elliot

From Mono I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 30th I had no intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion as I supposed the settlers to be very few but a member of the church who resides there came and requested me to preach in that township and baptize the children About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized

Having returned to Albion, I read prayers and preached on the second occasion Though the weather was exceedingly fine the congregation was not large as general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants On that occasion three children were baptized

As I continued by journey to Caledon I read prayers and preached at the home of Mr Wood on the fourth concession of Chinguacousy east of Hurontario Street Above twenty persons were present and one child was baptized

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and lectured there at the home of Mr Dodds who resides near the centre of the township The congregation was large and attentive '

Your obedient servant
ADAM ELLIOT"

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighboring townships, and where timber was so plentiful these people could soon have built log churches but they may not have been able to support a resident minister

Although Dufferin County is comparatively small in area, it is divided among three different dioceses Toronto Niagara and Huron thus creating the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Horning's Mills or Melancthon (Gravel Road) was the earlier church There was no church building at Melancthon but services were held in the old Orange Hall a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall on the corner of the Barrell homestead lot 294 N E This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne except Jelly's Corners

One of the first ministers was Rev Mr Johnston of Priceville who made the trip of twenty miles on a rough road through the woods on horseback The congregation was fairly large members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne and also from the Dundalk district. On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett, Charters Swift Stewart, Atkinson West Mills Beachell Watson Hatten Andrews Beckett, Harrison, Berwick Jelly and Timbury Doubtless there were other families, whose names are not now available

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church but the undertaking was never consummated In the meantime a hamlet was springing up at Jelly's Corners where some of the influential members of the congregation resided and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St Paul's church Shelburne

At quite an early date in the history of Melancthon the Rev Philip Tocque M.A was rector of St. John's Church Horning's Mills Cranmer's Church Honeywood and Christ Church Whitfield He resided at Horning's Mills for many years Some of the rectors in later years were Revs A C Miles F W Goodeve W J Eccleston and W F Carpenter These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto

St Paul's Church Shelburne having developed from the mother church in Melancthon it is interesting to know about when and by whom the Melancthon church was founded The story that the Stewart missionary enterprise in Mono and Mulmur in the early thirties spread to Horning's Mills and into the New Survey of Melancthon is not compatible with the facts

The probabilities are that soon after the opening of the "Toronto Line" in 1846 several families of the Anglican persuasion (Corbetts Charters, Beachalls Beckets Stewarts Atkinsons and others) settled in the district and that through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland of Owen Sound who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they came in from the frontier townships and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line" an Anglican mission was founded about 1856 or 57 which afterwards became the Melancthon parish

St Paul's church Shelburne with St James' church Primrose and St Paul's church Melancthon with St. James church Dundalk, (the two latter in Dundalk parish) are included in the diocese of Huron Orangeville Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara

The three dioceses each of which takes in part of Dufferin County were formed in the following years

Diocese of Toronto Bishop Rt Rev John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron, Bishop Rt Rev Benjamin Cronyn	1857

Diocese of Niagara. Bishop, Rt. Rev T B Fuller — 1875

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne. Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1872 during the incumbency of Rev J J Morton. Mr Johnstone resided at Priceville Mr Hill possibly at Horning's Mills preceding Mr Tocque who of course lived at Horning's Mills six years. There was a fairly large congregation at Melancthon services being held in the log Orange Hall on Darrah's Hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr and Mrs. Timbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were

Rev R. W. Johnstone	1866
Rev Rowland Hill	1868
Rev Philip Tocque, M.A.	1870-1878
Rev. J J Morton	1872
Rev George W Racey	1875
Rev James Smyth	1878
Rev William Bevan	1880
Rev Mark Turnbull	1881
Rev H G Moore	1884
Rev R H Shaw	1888
Rev W A Graham, B.A.	1890
Rev Wm. Hind	1900
Rev C K Masters M A B D	1906
Rev R J S Adamson B A	1907
Rev H P Westgate, B A.	1914
Rev John Morris	1918
Rev W H Hartley	1919
Rev R F D Hurford, D D	1925
Rev G P Parson	1933

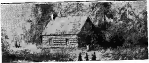
CHAPTER XXI (Part 2)

THE first missionary enterprise in Orangeville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Ketchum Sr., who came into the settlement from the vicinity of Mono Mills and conducted services as a non denominational lay reader about the year 1837. The Rev. John Fletcher was the first Anglican Minister appointed to the field in 1850 and remained until 1856. Mr Fletcher was succeeded by Rev John VanLinge, who remained from 1856 to 1861, the first log church being located at Purple Hill. In 1861 the Rev Alexander Henderson, M A, who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the "Parish of Orangeville and Mono and parts adjacent." Mr Henderson's incumbency was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1902. He was created a canon about 1890. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice, the latter being built during his unusually long rectorship in Orangeville.

Seneca Ketchum Sr.

A former citizen has kindly supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church:

1902-1913—Rev. G. A. Rix (now Bishop Rix).
1913-1915—Rev. G. W. Tebbs.
1915-1918—Rev. Arthur H. Howitt.
1918-1919—Rev. F. Eley.
1919-1922—Rev. T. H. Stewart.
1922-1929—Rev. John W. McDonald.
1929 to time of writing—Rev. H. A. West-McMaster.



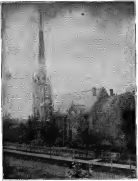
St. Mark's first log church built in 1837

Rev John Fletcher

Jane Fletcher

Rev Alexander Henderson

Rev G A. Rix



Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire.

HORNING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Horning's Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Huron but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1890 St. John's Church Horning's Mills Christ's Church, Whitfield, and Cranmer's Church Honeywood, were among the first Anglican churches established in the district

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev Philip Tocque although some of the early settlers claim the parish (mission) was founded several years prior to the coming of Mr Tocque

Rev Philip Tocque, M A	1870-1876	Rev A H Powell, B A	1911 1912
Rev Geo Ledingham L Th	1876-1878	Rev W F Carpenter, B.A.	1912-1919
Rev R. A Rooney, L Th	1879-	Rev Herbert Naylor, L Th	1919-1921
Rev W E Carroll, B.A.	1887-	Rev R E Lemon	1921-1924
Rev J R S Boyde M A	1890-1894	Rev D G Atkinson L.Th	1928 1932
Rev A C Miles B A	1894-1898	Rev. A J Forte L Th	1932
Rev F W Goodeve M.A	1898-1904	Rev. A E Civis	1937-1938
Rev W J Eccleston, L Th	1904-1908		

The parish of St Luke's Church, Rosemont, is perhaps the oldest in the district From an early time the parish included St Luke's, Rosemont St David's, Everett and Trinity Church, Adjala The Rev Adam Elliott, a travelling missionary visited the neighborhood and held services in a private house as early as 1835 He was succeeded by Rev Mr Darling who held service in Mr Little's house in 1842 Following Mr Darling came Rev George Borne in 1845 Then came the Rev John Fletcher from 1849-1856 The record says Mr Fletcher built a church at Rosemont in 1848 The following list of clergy since is not complete but is the best available Succeeding Mr Fletcher came

Rev John McLeary	1863-	Rev F J Lynch	1891-1901
Rev Thaddeus Walker	1870-	Rev C W Haldsworth, B A.	1901 1909
Rev George Nesbitt	1874	Rev. J N Blodgett M A	1909-1912
Rev E Sibbald	1881-	Rev G L Grey, B A	1912-1934
Rev C W Marsh M A	1882-	Rev H. A Cleverdon	1935-1937
Rev E Daniels B A	1887-	Rev C W McLean	1937-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history began in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615 and the establishment of a Recollet mission in the Huron country by Father LeCaron The Jesuits soon followed and were active until the "annee terrible of 1649" when Fathers Daniel Brebeuf and Lalemant were massacred by the Iroquois

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Kingston the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over both Lower and Upper Canada.

The Rt Rev Alexander McDonell D.D. was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December 1820 with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics here and there along the southern frontier In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and remained spiritual ruler over this large missionary diocese for fourteen years He died on January 14th 1840 and was succeeded by the Rt Rev Remegius Gaulin D D

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Melancthon From the church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melancthon in the early fifties services being held in the home of Mr McCue Sr As settlers came into the district St. Patrick's church a large hewed log building was built on the property of Francis O'Boyle, lot 28, facing the sideroad and just west of the C.P.R railway Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to secure the exact date but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858 This would be during the episcopate of the Rt Rev A F Charbonnel second bishop of Toronto Some of the priests in the church in Adjala at the time who were probably instrumental in founding the mission in Melancthon were Fathers Pourret O Shea and Cynott The latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county A little later came Fathers Ray and Donohue

Among the first members of St. Patrick s Church in Melancthon were the names of McCue Breen, McManaman Hogg O Holloran, Culliton LaVelle Keating Curran Waters Doyle Calleghan Brian Malone Lewis Gaol and Francis O Boyle As new settlers took up homesteads both east and west of the Toronto Line St Patrick s soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation

The old log church having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 20 years was replaced in 1879 (during the pastorate of Father Feeney) by the present brick church on the hill on the east side of No 10 Highway The log church was also utilized as a Separate School building before the school in S Sec No 9 was built Miss Purtill (later Mrs James McCue of Melancthon) having been one of the early teachers The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past sixty years

Fathers J J Feeney P J Cassin J H Coty R J Malaney Dubey G P Murphy T Clohecy the rector at time of writing Father A F Callaghan.

St. Patrick s Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which however was created in 1858 just before the Melancthon church was founded the first bishop being the Rt. Rev John Farrell, D D

St Peter's Church Orangeville belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto which was first erected as the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt Rev Michael Power D D as first bishop The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time

1842-1850—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1850-1860—Rev A F M Charbonnel
1860-1888—Rev J J Lynch

The see became a Metropolitan in 1870 Bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1888—Most Rev J J Lynch
1889-1899—Most Rev John Walsh.
1899-1910—Most Rev Denis O Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F P McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev Neil McNeil

The parish of St Peter's Roman Catholic Church Orangeville was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St Cornelius Church Caledon by the late Rev J J Egan later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was carried on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch

The Rev Father Jeffcott a hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1890 when he was succeeded by Rev Father D Morris now Very Rev Dean Morris of St. Catharines The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris closed his work in the parish about 1892 is as complete as we have been able to obtain

Rev H J McPhillips.
Rev L Minehan
Rev Kenneth Morrow
Rev W A Egan
Rev J F Sweeney
Rev T E Finnegan
Rev Joseph Bagnasco D D
Rev M J Carroll.
Rev T J McCabe
Rev F J Caulfield

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was constituted by Pope Gregory XVI, Dec 17th, 1841. Very Rev Michael Power, D D , being the first Bishop There were 3 000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated but only one church St Paul's built in 1842. The Bishop bought the block of land on which St Michael's Cathedral stands, and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid. The cathedral was dedicated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal, in September 1848.

List of Bishops

Rt Rev Michael Power, D D , consecrated 1842
Rt. Rev Armand Marie Comte de Charbonnel, D D , 1850
Rt Rev John Joseph Lynch, D D., 1860 (See became an Archdiocese in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop)
Most Rev John Walsh, D D , Archbishop 1889
Most Rev Denis O Connor, D.D Archbishop, 1899
Most Rev F P McEvay D D , Archbishop, 1910
Most Rev Neil McNeil D.D Archbishop 1912
Most Rev J C McGuigan, D D Archbishop, 1934

CHAPTER XXI (Part 3)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

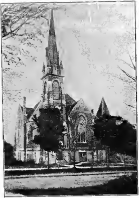
THE first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east where Mr John Carruthers, a school teacher in West Gwillimbury, according to his "Retrospect of Thirty-Six Years' Residence in Canada West," was appointed a "Catechist and Exhorter by the Presbytery of York (now Toronto) in connection with the Church of Scotland, to visit the destitute settlers in the Western section of Upper Canada." The probabilities are that Mr Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Mulmur, Mono and Garafraxa with a view to establishing missions in these townships. The Rev William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1840 and remained there for over forty years, during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A mission was established at an early date at Horning's Mills but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

Rev W E McKay

In the early days there were two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville, the Old Kirk of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church. Rev W E McKay, the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period, was pastor of the Old Kirk. According to the early record Mr McKay, who had come from Ireland, was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1856, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1885, a term of twenty-nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb 1st 1863, speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church.

"The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday, Feb 1st. Prof Burns preached in the morning and the resident minister, Rev A McFaul, at night. At the Monday night tea meeting, addresses were delivered by Revs Hassard, Smith, Gray, Thompson, Broley, McKay and Millard. The church is described as a substantial frame rough-cast structure 26 by 46, built in gothic style, with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley



St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Orangeville
(now Westminster United Church)

from plans prepared by Mr Dunbar The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and finishing by J. K Riddall.

Doubtless the Canada Presbyterian Church was established both in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr McFaul was pastor of the church it is probable that there were other ministers in church during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in 1863 to the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th 1880, at which time Rev J M McIntyre was pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church As a result of the union the new St Andrew's Church was organized and about that time the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway Rev Mr McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev W A. Hunter who in turn was succeeded by Rev D C Hossack, and Rev R W Dickie, which brings the record down to approximately the year 1900

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies and an early record gives the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century

1877-1880—Rev John R. Gilchrist.
1883-1884—Rev John Straith.
1886-1890—Rev T J. McClelland.
1893-1899—Rev Dr G G McRobbie.
1900-1904—Rev F W Anderson
1905-1913—Rev Dr J A. McKenzie
* The above list may not be complete

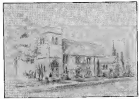
The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 1880 being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College, Toronto The church was built in 1882 when the Rev Alfred Gandier later Principal Gandier of Knox College was pastor Other early pastors were Rev J Campbell Rev Hugh Crozier, Rev A. Miele and Rev J R Bell

In the year 1886 the Rev J C Madill, a travelling missionary conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Laurel which was held in the Town Hall About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built Rev J R Bell received a call to Laurel and Black's Corners' charges in 1892 where he remained for twenty-seven years He was succeeded by Rev J A. Reddon and Rev A F Webster

Horning's Mills has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time Several of the sturdy pioneers, who had recently come from their native Perth and Edinburgh were not neglectful of their responsibility in the sphere of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians at Horning's Mills but the Rev J A McDonald B A was there about forty five years ago Later the Rev A E Neilly B.A. and still later the Rev R M. Phalen B A, were each stationed there for a number of years

Corbetton and Riverview churches were founded by the Rev J C Madill in the early eighties and Gandier church (Keldon) by Rev Alfred Gandier about the same time all three churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev Mr Madill. It was said that Corbetton, in its infant days had two stores two sawmills and two taverns and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches. Pastors succeeding Rev Mr Madill were Revs Bradley Little W J Knox M.A. (previously Science Master of Orangeville High School), H. Ross and G. W. Rose, B.A. There were some others whose names we cannot recall.

At Grand Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. D. T. McClintock and Rev. D. J. Lane. Rev. Mr. Crozier ministered to the people of Grand Valley and vicinity for many years.



Tweedsmuir Memorial Presbyterian Church, Orangeville, built in 1948 by the continuing Presbyterians, following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was the strongest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada. With the coming of the Empire Loyalists they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Ancaster and Niagara, being practically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church from across the American border. About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was becoming established in different sections of Upper Canada.

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows: Methodists, 33, Baptist 18, Church of England 16, Presbyterian and Congregational, 15. The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers, a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers.

The Methodists soon became so strong in Upper Canada that in 1828 they detached themselves from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference. In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the proposition of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy, and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston, it was decided to establish "Upper Canada Academy" at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and the necessary funds raised to proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1832 By the summer of 1836 the building was completed, the first classes organised, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev Matthew Richey, M.A., as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed 'Victoria College,' with Rev. Dr. Ryerson as principal and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the forerunner not only in religion, but also in the sphere of higher education

Possibly ten years or more before the founding of Orangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers in the surrounding townships of Mono Mulmur Albion, Caledon and Garafraxa As to the time, or by whom, the first Methodist mission was started old timers are not quite agreed.

Rev M S. Grey

About the year 1822 we are told that the Rev Peter Jones who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr Jones made the mouth of the Credit (soon afterwards Port Credit) his headquarters, he made frequent trips north through the townships of Chinguacousy Caledon Mono Mulmur and Nottawasaga, and along the shores of Georgian Bay, and it is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at differerent points in these townships.

Still another early record says that the Rev John Neelands a Methodist missionary, was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842 and that he also preached at certain 'appointments' in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin

In the early years there were three branches of the Methodist Church in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists The Rev Thomas Dudley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1855 and was followed the next year by the Rev M S Gray, who, after a brief period in Orangeville, moved to Amaranth where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church near the centre of that township Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev John Goodman Rev James Brawley, Rev John Smith, and Rev Richard Hassard

On Sept 5th 1883 representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church, Rev S D Rice D D, President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev Albert Carman D D Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev John Goodman President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev W Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada with Rev Alexander Sutherland D D, Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was assented to April 18th 1884 After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united as the one Methodist Church.

Rev John Locke

At the time of the union, 1883 and '84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was the Rev Geo M Brown, and that the ministers for the next twenty five years were the following

1884-1885—Rev Robert Cade and Rev J Simpson.
1885-1887—Rev J G Laird and Rev J Simpson
1887-1889—Rev C E McIntyre

The Rev M. L Pearson came in July 1890 and remained for several years, after which appear the names of Rev W R Barker and later Rev John Locke About that time the Rev William Shannon (superannuated) resided on Mill Street for a number of years

CHAPTER XXI (Part 4)

SHELBURNE Methodist Church dates back to about the year 1874, the Rev E B Dundas being the first pastor and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows:

1874-1876—Rev E B Dundas
1876-1877—Rev W H Jemison
1877-1878—Rev C W Watch
1878-1879—Rev Wm Bacon
1879-1881—Rev Henry Thomas
1881- —Rev Wm T Hicks
1882-1884—Rev J F Metcalf
1884-1886—Rev W S Hughan
1887-1889—Rev George Abbs.
1890-1892—Rev H. W McTavish
1893-1895—Rev J J Redditt
1896-1897—Rev Dr S G Stone
1898-1899—Rev V H Emory
1901-1904—Rev C W Watch
1905-1907—Rev B R Strangway
1909-1911—Rev W A. Potter
1912-1913—Rev W A Rodwell
1913-1916—Dr J T Caldwell.

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in the neighborhood of Grand Valley back in the late fifties when the Rev Jos Hiltz of the Methodist Episcopal Church conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. In those days it was known as the Luther Mission and later as the Luther Circuit. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1876 and '77 Rev John Sanderson; 1878, '79 and '80 Rev. William Willmott. 1881, '82 and '83 Rev Thomas R Fydell, and Rev. Isaac Watwyn as assistant pastor, with Mr F C Colbeck, a student as probationer.

After the union of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1884 the Luther Circuit was changed to Grand Valley Circuit. The Rev Wm Bielby was pastor in 1884 '85 and '86

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Melancthon seems to be veiled in obscurity. The Horning's Mills Circuit was formed in 1883 with Rev William J. Hewitt as minister Previous to that time Horning's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1857 The Osprey mission was in existence as early as 1851 when the Rev. William Shannon who retired in Orangeville about 1890 and who at that time informed the writer that he had been in charge of the mission at Horning's Mills in 1850 twenty years after the settlement had been founded by the late Lewis Horning Did the early settlers of the Methodist persuasion live in the infant village and district for twenty years without a church or mission in the community? Nay the probabilities are that Methodist missionaries were working there as early as 1840

Proton mission was founded as early as 1851 the missionaries in charge being as follows 1851 and 52 Rev Joseph Hill 1853 Rev Samuel E Maudesley 1854 Rev Thomas Culvert 1855 and 56 Rev. John L. Kerr

As to whether the Gravel Road Church Melancthon, was an offshoot from Horning's Mills or from the Proton mission nobody in these modern times seems to know However, the original Horning's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1863, and as early as 1863 the Rev. Peter Addison was pastor in the old Gravel Road log church that stood in the rear end of the Gravel Road cemetery The original owner of lot 255 N E was the late Andrew Darragh who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time, and upon which they erected a log church and fenced off a cemetery Evidently this was in the early fifties because it was the burial place of the late James Brown Sr, grandfather of James Brown now of Melancthon, the late Mr Brown having died in the year 1855.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr Darragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher Mr and Mrs Darragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the "Toronto Line" was opened

Rev. W. A. Potter, former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge, Victoria University, Toronto through from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848 Among these early worshippers were the names of Darragh Slack, Silk Hamilton Thompson Atchison Mitchall Hatten Brown, Devlin and Watson. The pastors on the Horning's Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows.

1863 1864—Rev W. J Hewitt.
1865-1867—Rev Wm Norton
1868-1870—Rev Peter Addison
1871-1873—Rev Thomas Culbert
1874-1876—Rev John Mahan
1875-1876—Rev Wm Torrence
1877-1878—Rev James Woodsworth
and Rev W H Jamieson
1878-1881—Rev J C Willmott and
Rev George Brown

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs Willmott and Brown, but Rev John Goodman became pastor in 1887 and remained during 1888 and 1889 The Rev J T Caldwall (later Dr Caldwell) was pastor during 1890 and was succeeded by Rev J E Wilson

About 1882 the Gravel Road Church separated from the Horning's Mills circuit and became part of the Shelburne circuit and Rev J F Metcalf of Shelburne, became pastor of the Gravel Road Church His successor was Rev W S Hughan, who continued until the summer of 1886 when the Gravel Road Church again made a change of circuits by seceding from Shelburne and became connected with Dundalk circuit. The above mentioned list of ministers first from Horning's Mills, and later from Shelburne, were pastors of the Gravel Road Church from the beginning (whenever that may have been) down to the year 1884

The new frame church (roughcast) at the Gravel Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr Culbert or Rev Mr Mahan, about 1875 the late James Sawden and the late George Redick being the contractors for the carpenter work, and Messrs Marshall and Emerick, of Horning's Mills for masonry

Having become part of the Dundalk circuit the ministers at the Gravel Road appointment were

1886 and 1887—Rev W A. Strongman M A Ph D, LLD, Rev J W, Mahood (Junior Pastor)

1887 and 1888 —Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R C Burton (Junior Pastor) with a large corps of local preachers

In 1888 the Corbetton Circuit was formed comprising the four churches Corbetton Gravel Road (Melancthon), Riverview and Jessopville (Pleasant View), with Rev R C Burton as pastor The pastors on the Corbetton Melancthon circuit during the next thirty five years were the following

Rev R. C Burton
Rev Thomas Legate
Rev William Bielby,
Rev J W Sanderson
Rev Mr Chittick
Rev E R Service
Rev Thomas Scott.
Rev W P Brown
Rev T G McAteer
Rev Chas Langford
Rev W J Tribble
Rev Wm Williamson.
Rev C C. Otton
Rev W G Wakefield
Rev F G Stotesbury
Rev W E Curran
Rev G H Pegson

Rev J. W. Mahood popular minister of Gravel Road Church 1885-88

In recent years the Gravel Road Church has again become part of Horning's Mills circuit.

The Honeywood circuit has three churches Honeywood, Terra Nova and Redickville. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. James Thompson Rev W H Laidlaw Rev. C. C. Fry and Rev John Coburn

Although Dundalk is just over the border in the County of Grey at least a partial list of ministers on the Dundalk circuit from the year 1876 is here given

1876-1877—Rev Calvin Shaw
1878-1879—Rev David William
1880-1883—Rev Austin Potter
1883-1885—Rev Thomas Snowden
1885-1888—Rev Dr W A Strongman
and Rev J W Mahood (Jr)
and Rev R C Burton (Jr)
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The Dundalk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments on the same Sunday Dr Strongman was succeeded in 1888 by Rev W H Moss and during the years immediately after Mr Moss the following names appear Rev G H Cobbledix, W F Campbell Rev Thos Campbell and Rev H E Wellwood down to about 1902

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church has been in operation in Orangeville for more than seventy years the first minister Rev Allan E Kitchen having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1862 just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village The community was well supplied with churches at the time having three Methodist churches two Presbyterian and one Anglican

After Mr Kitchen appear the names of Rev E D Sherman and Rev C Carroll in the seventies and early eighties

Then in 1883 Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec but also in the field of higher education the Rev J L Gilmour M A D D After a term of several years in Orangeville during which time the congregation increased in membership Dr Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University where he remained until his death

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete, of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville, who succeeded Dr Gilmour

1891—Rev F Tracey (later Dr Tracey)

1893—Rev John Roney
1896—Rev S B Crosby
1898—Rev J P Brown
1900—Rev C E Burrell

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Dufferin County over seventy years ago, first in Garafraxa, and later in Luther—in fact it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement which in after years became the Village of Grand Valley was the Disciple Church Mr R. Bulchart former Secretary of the Disciple Church for Ontario has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships

In Garafraxa township at Marsville in the year 1860-1861 there was founded a small congregation of 25 members by Samuel Woolner a resident layman preacher of considerable preaching ability George Gear and George Dixon were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings A frame roughcast house was put up using materials from the old Erin Centre Church The congregation grew with the years and in January 1883 there was dedicated near the site of the original building a fine brick structure Owing to removals to the West the church later had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued there about 1925 and later the building was sold

"At Grand Valley the Disciple cause was begun in the year 1883 At that time the village was called Little Toronto The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelists named James Kilgour and Alexander Anderson of the neighboring county of Wellington where the Disciple cause was much stronger The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McLellan A house was built for worship James Anderson a son of the founder preached for the church for some years The congregation prospered and the church still exists owning a handsome brick building with a resident pastor serving the neighboring Disciple Church at Hillsburgh For many years Geo Tough was a mainstay of the church He died in 1926 George Gear was another elder who served until his death in very recent years "

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties by the late Bishop R C Evans and local Elders Services were of course conducted in the homes of local members of the denomination at the beginning but churches were soon erected in different sections of the county Garafraxa (later in Grand Valley) and at Masonville and Redickville in the Old Survey of Melancthon

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of more than average natural ability at all times ready and willing to defend the doctrines and dogmas of the church of his adoption irrespective of whom his opponents might be

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township especially in the Ventry district and at one time it had some followers in Dundalk and vicinity

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev J F Durkee (of hallowed memory) and others during the palmy days of Shelburne's history—possibly about the time the village was incorporated —we haven't the date An early resident informs us that the denomination commenced first at Horning's Mills, Spring Valley Church and a few years later at Shelburne However, be that as it may the church was well established in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr Durkee and his successors—Revs John Showers, J Geach, W A Robbins, J. B. Backus, R B St Clair, and others whose names we cannot recall

The United Brethren Church is of German origin and was founded on the American Continent at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1789 Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States principally in the east and middle-west The sect was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth Rev. Mr. Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose With Shelburne as headquarters he founded churches at Melancthon (Back Line), Shrigley and Maple Grove and while the building of the churches and church sheds was in progress Mr Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The hamlets and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day, hence the large attendance at the churches

CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

IN the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Melancthon there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., maternal grandfather of T. K. Slack of Dufferin, the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk. Mr. Silk was the son of Wm. Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, also of that shire. Born in 1799, he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, settling at Hamilton for a few years, where he worked for Louis Horning, who had recently moved to Melancthon township but still owned considerable farm land where the city of Hamilton now stands. It is uncertain as to the year in which Mr. and Mrs. Silk moved to the township of Melancthon, but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival it was evidently in 1837—in the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Silk, with four children, moved from Hamilton to Melancton in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen, the journey taking five days.

When Mr. Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $2.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning but spent his spare time morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm. He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township wholly of wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son John Silk (1839) and the first white female child their daughter Mary (the late Mrs George Broderick)

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley in the neighboring township of Mulmur a distance of about fifteen miles "with sweet interchange of hill and valley" along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Appleville (Orangeville) or Mono Mills the distance to either hamlet, as the road ran then being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar and Mr and Mrs Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon with the wooden wheels squeaking on the wooden axle with 400 pounds of sugar along with a few dried skins of deer, foxes and other wild animals and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to secure supplies for the family household. Upon their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and hides receiving $40. With this money they purchased a supply of groceries including a barrel of salt, also some leather with which Mr Silk made shoes for the children. They had considerable difficulty in making their return journey. Although the warm sunny days of spring had come the numerous hills were icy and the oxen being unshod they had to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll the barrel up and then reload it. In this way it was estimated that they rolled the barrel several miles before they arrived home. They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again.

The theft of the Horning and Vanmeer children by the Indians in 1838 had such a discouraging effect on the few settlers in the community that all but the Silk family returned to "the front" and for several years Mrs Silk was the only white woman in the township. Of course some of those who left returned a few years later to the new settlement, and some of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still residents of Horning's Mills or vicinity.

Soon after Mr Silk arrived in Melancthon he took up land from the Crown and settled on the fine hundred acres Lot No 6 on the 2nd line which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township. He passed away in August 1878 leaving over sixty children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Melancthon were Mr and Mrs Edward Noble. In the year 1849, as a young man of 22 years of age Mr Noble followed the surveyor's blaze from Cumming's Corner (now Shelburne cemetery) ten miles west of the "height of land" (now Dundalk) where he selected a homestead of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness. The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine published in Vancouver August 12th 1912 briefly depicts the interesting story of the lives of Mr and Mrs Noble as follows: "We are able to give in this number of the Fruit Magazine, Scientific Farmer and Canadian Citizen the story of Mr and Mrs Noble a venerable couple now resident in Vancouver after lives spent in honest labor in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate. The simple annals of this honest hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports. They will prove that blessings accompany a life spent in husbandry among wheat and the kindly fruits of the earth more than columns that we could write about wheat fields and fruit farms. There is no need to add to or philosophize on their story—the illustration we give with the accompanying brief explanation tells their own story.

"Sixty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the nest he had built for a home in what was then a wild part of Ontario. For forty years the couple lived in their first home and here a family of twelve children was

born all but one alive, well and prosperous to-day Hard work temperance and "goodliness" have characterized the family One son has become a minister and as the Reverend S G Noble, of Pittsburg Conference of Methodists has achieved a worthy reputation

Mr Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and now in his 84th year the Old Worthy walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the prowess of a young man

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree, and about twenty years ago the old home in Ontario was sold to Thomas Robinson the old couple coming further west, and three years ago they built themselves a home in a charming suburb of Vancouver with their daughter, Alice the only unmarried member of their family to keep them company in the beautiful house now smothered in roses

Their diamond wedding was an event which created widespread interest for through their many family connections they have troops of friends There was a boat picnic to Bowen Island, and enough members of the old Oxbow Band were gathered together to supply excellent music at the "At Home" Guests to the number of two hundred were entertained and the happy old pair were the recipients of presents, letters and messages from near and far

As the records of such a family are of historic interest let us here state that Mr Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County Ireland Mr and Mrs Noble were married on March 31st 1852, in the Township of Mulmur in the county which is now called Dufferin Ontario On the 12th day of July 1842 Mr Noble walked with the Rosemount Lodge of Orangemen and on July 12th 1912 he was hale and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in New Westminster This seems a unique record and a proof of the sturdiness of the men of the East.

The sons are A E Noble C E Noble and Winslow Noble, of this city, Robert J Noble and John Wesley Noble of Oxbow Sask and Rev S G Noble pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church McKeesport, U S A The daughters are Mrs Wm Marshall, Toronto Mrs Wm Robinson Stoughton Sask Mrs W H Jones Arcola Sask Mrs E J Coade Carievale, Sask, and Miss Alice S Noble who resides at home with her parents in Vancouver

And now what is the lesson of the simple annals of this Noble family—if the pun which conveys a truth may be forgiven The lesson is that this land of golden opportunities and honest hard work can win competence and comfort for old age—competence and comfort for a man's children and children's children The lesson is that taught long ago by the Psalmist "I have been young and now am old yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread.

JAMES BEACHELL

During the early 50's of the last century one of the most outstanding men in the western part of the territory then known as the Home District was James Beachell Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton It was in April 1852 that the Reeves of the twelve townships assembled in the unpretentious village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and chose James Beachell as first Warden of the newly organized County of Grey

Tall and massive in stature a shrewd executive and a gifted platform speaker Mr Beachell soon became a potent force in the councils of the assembled representatives from the various townships of the recently formed county towering above his fellows like the stately elm amongst the shrubs and cedars Had it not been for the handicap of his being both reeve and resident of the township most remote from the County Seat he doubtless would have been elected to the halls of Parliament.

The frequent meetings of the County Council in those pioneer days

(every two or three months) together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling by canoe, on horseback (those who were fortunate enough to own a horse) or on foot along winding trails to the County Town must have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage and capacity for hard work quite unknown to the present generation. Mr Beachell doubtless had horses but no horse could travel, especially in spring and fall, 65 miles from Melancthon to Owen Sound, along a zigzag trail which was nothing more than a mere opening through the woods, no wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen.

James Beachell was a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1810, a son of James and Rebecca Beachell. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting, in which business he was unusually successful. He was married to Ellen, daughter of James Watson, also from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Melancthon Township.

Mr Beachell came to Canada about the year 1848, landing at York, and soon afterwards followed the surveyor's blaze to Melancthon township and settled on the "Toronto Line" (T. & S. Road) when that road was being opened through to Sydenham Village and when the New Survey, at least, was a mere wilderness. He built and operated the first tavern on the "Toronto Line" and opened the first Post Office, which was kept in the tavern. He took up considerable tracts of land, both east and west of this road, as far north as Flesherton.

After spending a number of years erecting buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey, he returned to Toronto and died at Scarboro, near the Don River, in 1867, in his 58th year. Having left no family and dying without a will, his fine property was nearly all squandered in litigation. Mr. Beachell will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and representative men.

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Dufferin County and especially of Melancthon Township was James Brown, the former veteran Clerk of Melancthon. Mr. Brown was born in 1838 in the city of Belfast, Ireland, where he attended the renowned National School until he was about twelve years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year.

The family, consisting of his parents, one sister and himself, emigrated to America in 1851, the voyage on the ocean lasting several weeks before the ship reached New York. They lived in New York State for a short time and in 1852 moved by way of Hamilton to Melancthon with horses and wagon.

His father, James Brown Sr., took up from the Crown the three 50 acre lots Nos 288, 89 and '90, 1st con. N.E.T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway). They built the second log house in the immediate neighborhood on the hill side, lot 288, the first house having been built on the adjoining lot 287 about one year before, by the Joseph Keating family. The Brown residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and was for many years Melancthon post office, James Brown Sr. having a little later taken over the post office, which had until then been kept by James Beachell (Beachell's Hotel).

When his father died in 1855, James Brown Jr. succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster, while only seventeen years of age, retaining the office continuously for about sixty years. In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week. James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback, his route being from Melancthon to Dundalk (the log tavern by the creek), Inistioge, Durham's Corner, Flesher's Corners (Flesherton), Cornabus (Markdale), Johnstown (Chatsworth), thence east through Euphrasia to Sing's Mills (Singhampton), and down through Nottawasaga and Mulmur to Mono Centre, Hall's Corners and back to Melancthon.

A tall, muscular youth with sufficient courage and determination to overcome the frequent difficulties and hardships of pioneer life, he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1869. He was a member of Melancthon Township Council in the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAuley in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law. During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat about 1882 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager. He passed away in 1918 at the advanced age of 80 years.

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel-keepers along the Toronto and Sydenham Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Fiddlers' Green, in what was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster, which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton (the latter then known as Burlington.) An old record says that sometimes letters were addressed "Burlington, near Ancaster," and that the village had a school as early as 1788.

Mr. Shoaff's maternal grandmother's maiden name was Miss Secord, kin and contemporary of Laura Secord, famous in the annals of Canadian History. Bereft of his father while yet only about 10 years of age he was adopted by the Shaver family, father and sons, who operated a large farm, and young Michael learned to work on the farm. The family later moved to the Township of Darlington, where they came into possession of a good farm to which Michael became heir when he attained his majority.

In his new environment this promising young man soon became married to Miss Jane Ferguson, of the same township, and settled down to farming. The undertaking was of only short duration, however, for upon receiving a tempting offer for a cash sale of the farm he accepted, receiving a lump sum (according to various reports) of from $7,000 to $10,000. There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figures, because even $7,000 would at that time be the maximum value of the best farm in Durham county. However, being a cash sale the vendor was the recipient of a considerable sum of money. Michael had heard glowing reports of the signal success of James Beachell and "English" Hall, who were engaged in hotel-keeping and speculating in land along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village and passing a place called Horning's Mills, which was some day destined to become a city.

Buoyed up with a passionate desire for adventure together with an exaggerated opinion of his own ability as a speculator, he boarded the next boat at the busy little port of Bowmanville for Toronto, where he caught the stage for Brampton, from which point he travelled on foot or as best he could, getting "a lift" here and there to Appleville (Orangeville), Hall's Tavern and on to Beachell's Tavern and Post Office. His visit to the Beachell hotel was both interesting and profitable Mr Beachell was a man of middle-age Reeve of the Township and Warden of the County and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life He imbibed the words of wisdom as they fell from the Beachel lips as did Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel

Favorably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district young Shoaff soon moved up to Melancthon bringing the Ferguson family with him He took up from the Crown several bush lots on the Back Line including Lot 293 upon which he erected log buildings and where he resided for a few years He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line Lot No 5 N E Old Survey Melancthon just below the creek at the 5th line corner where he built the big log hotel the Wheat Sheaf Inn" The late George Young soon built and operated a log blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the nucleus of a village The log barn and stable stood across the road and open driving sheds stood on both sides of the road

During the first year or two or while the proceeds from the Darlington farm lasted the bar was well supplied with a full line of liquors. New settlers were fast coming into the district each year from the frontier townships and from the British Isles locating on both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic especially during the winter season when sleighing was good hotel-keeping was a profitable business although his house was always open to patrons with or without pay Michael's popularity now seemed to reach its climax but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hard cold fact was so strikingly illustrated that "aura popularis" and earthly possessions disappear simultaneously Solid woods of beech maple elm with some swamp adorned the road on both sides in those days but earthly possessions disappear simultaneously Solid woods of beech maple, farms

Mr Shoaff engaged workmen to chop and clear the land and for some of them he built another log house and barn on the next hill just below the hotel He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the second house after which he took over the Beachell hotel which he con
ducted with more or less success for several years About the year 1872 he moved two and half miles north to the O'Boyle hotel at the 280 sideroad corner which he kept for three years He built his fourth and last hotel on lot 281 S W in 1875 which he conducted during the remainder of his life Mr Shoaff was an experienced and indefatigable hunter and always kept his rifle and double-barreled shotgun behind the bar He was a prominent member of the Orange Order and died in 1886

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Melancthon Township Born in the County of Fermanagh Ireland in the year 1841 he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York moved to Melancthon in the spring of 1854

Grandfather Slack (Richard Sr) took up from the Crown the 100 acres Lot 9 in the 4th Con Old Survey Melancthon where the family settled and eventually secured adjacent farms for each of the three sons Thomas James and Richard all in the old Survey Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back townships of Upper Canada Richard Jr now just beginning the adolescent period of necessity soon became inured to conditions quite different from those in the favoured land of his birth Possessed of a keen mechanical mind he early learned to use the carpenter's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and barn framers in the township. Mr. Slack was a very useful man in the community. Long before there was any veterinary surgeon in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always given gratis.

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign. He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church, an accomplished Bible student and well informed upon current topics, both national and international. He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions, and in the early eighties when the veteran township official, the late John Mills, resigned the Treasurership, Mr. Slack was appointed Treasurer of Melancthon and retained the position until his passing in Feb. 1892, at the comparatively early age of 51 years.

HENRY BATES

Although some mention is made in the Public Archives at Ottawa of grants of land to different parties in Melancthon a few years prior to the coming of Lewis Horning in 1830, it is conceded that Mr. Horning was the first actual settler in the township. Among the settlers who either came with Mr. Horning or immediately after were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates.

The following extracts from "A Biographical Sketch of Pioneers in Melancthon Township" in Belden's History of Grey County, refer to Mr. Bates. "Henry Bates was of United Empire Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal cause during the Revolutionary War, and being obliged to flee to Canada, settled on the Niagara frontier. Subsequently Mr. Bates' father settled in Nelson Township, Halton County, and here Henry was born in the year 1811." Continuing the story says that the family later moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm near the banks of the River St. John, where Henry was engaged in the lumber woods and in helping his father to clear the land. He returned to Upper Canada, and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton, but soon became associated with Lewis Horning, pioneering in Melancthon Township. He settled on Lot No. 17, 1st Concession, Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district. The quotation continues: "Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of building the mills for Mr. Horning. Mr. Bates held a variety of official positions during his residence in Melancthon. He belonged to the old District Council for three years, during part of which time their meetings were held in the house of Mr. Donaldson in Garafraxa. He also held a seat at the council board for a number of years subsequent to the operation of the Municipal Act, and had been a magistrate for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding race, and now, at the allotted three score years and ten, he is awaiting his Master's bidding, with the consciousness of a life well spent."

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Amaranth, Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon was William Hall, locally known as "English" Hall. Born in the village of Thirsk, on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, Mr. Hall emigrated to Canada in 1830, first settling in the Township of Nelson, and moved to Amaranth-Melancthon townline, then in the County of Wellington, in 1836.

When Mr. Hall came to Canada he was very poor, but by the time he moved to Amaranth-Melancthon he had saved $200. With this money he bought a "United Empire Loyalist Right" to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3000 acres, and for many years his annual municipal taxes amounted to more than he had paid for the original 200 acres. He owned land, of course, in several of the newly organized townships, and in later years became an extensive farmer.

Many of the first settlers of limited means experienced much difficulty in making a livelihood from their scanty clearing, but Mr Hall didn't wait until the towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He engaged in the popular—and sometimes profitable—business of "keeping tavern," having built one of the "better class hotels" at the corners—some say it stood on the Amaranth side, while others claim it was on the Mono side of the townline, the writer doesn't know. However, Hall's tavern served as a convenient "stopping house" for hunters, trappers and explorers travelling north on foot through the great interior to the blue waters of the Georgian Bay.

It is said that the Yorkshireman has a character of his own, marked by shrewdness, good humour and droll simplicity, and Mr Hall possessed a happy combination of these characteristics. He was for many years a worthy member of Melancthon Council and eventually was elevated to the Reeve's chair when the County Council was held at Guelph. He was also Justice of the Peace.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE TIMBURY

Two of the first white people to settle in Melancthon Township were Mr and Mrs George Timbury. Mr Timbury was a native of Wiltshire, England, born in 1818, while Mrs Timbury was born in County Armagh, Ireland in 1819. They both came to Canada when they were quite young, settling first in Scarboro township, where they were married in 1845.

They moved to Melancthon in 1847 and took up from the Crown the 100 acres on the 2nd line, just east of Shelburne, which in later years became known as the "Timbury Homestead." They later lived at "Timbury Corner," one mile north of Shelburne.

When Mr and Mrs Timbury settled in the township their nearest—and only—neighbors were the William Hall family and the Silk family. There were a few families up at the "Horning Settlement," but the township was mainly inhabited by remnants or scattered bands of Indians known as the Petun or Tobacco tribe.

When the first Anglican missionary came to the district the services were held in the Timbury home. They were instrumental in founding St. Paul's church, Shelburne, Mr Timbury securing the bell, on which his name is engraved. They retired in 1870, residing in Shelburne until they passed away, Mrs Timbury in 1894 and Mr Timbury in 1897.

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Survey Melancthon having settled there while only a half-grown boy Born in County Golway, Ireland, the family emigrated to America about the year 1848 settling first in the Township of Adjala Simcoe County

They moved to Melancthon in 1851 his father the late Patrick McCue, having taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 279 and 280 N E T and S Road where the fammily finally settled and now owned and occupied by M J McCue When Mr McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots 279 and 280 in the 3rd Con N E T and S Road one mile northeast of his former home which he chopped and cleared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood

Mr McCue became the owner of several good farms was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred livestock and one of the most successful farmers in the township

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an instance of his sound judgment he was often called in arbitrations In politics he was a Liberal Retiring from farming he took up residence in Dundalk where he passed away a few years ago

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey

Born in Edinburgh Scotland he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man settling first in the Township of Oro, Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 Mr Ferguson moved to the Township of Artemesia settling near the Saugeen River where a little later was founded the picturesque village of Priceville

His farm was one of the first to be chopped and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville He was also a Justice of the Peace He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 35 years until in 1886, he resigned on account of failing health.

Mr Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate and in 1878 he was presented with a magnificent gold watch by the Teachers' Association assembled in Flesherton In 1880 when the schools of Melancthon and Shelburne were added to the County of Dufferin Mr Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver-headed ebony cane, suitably inscribed, as a mark of respect from the teachers of Melancthon and Shelburne

Mr Ferguson retired in Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900. He was in his 79th year, and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church

GRANNY BECKEL

The so-called "learned professions—Law Medicine and the Ministry—are not usually represented in a pioneer settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify their coming Of course, a Christian missionary often ministers to the Indian tribes many years prior to the advent of the first settlers but not so in the case of the lawyer or the physician

The pioneer settlers of Melancthon Township were fortunate in having one of their number residing in the district locally known as 'Granny' Beckel who ably filled the role of woman doctor during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr Barr to Horning's Mills in 1866

The late Mrs. Beckel was a native of Devonshire England, having been born in 1803 at the borough town of Tavistock by the River Tamar which divides the historic counties of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr Beckel in the early twenties of the last century

Those were the memorable days of the Hanoverian Kings when the southern counties of England had scarcely recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous age known as the Feudal System Being blessed with a large family of growing boys and girls the Beckels were naturally desirous of providing for their future and upon hearing glowing reports of the wonderful possibilities in British North America (Upper Canada) they embarked on a sailing vessel from the port of Plymouth about the year 1840 and after six weeks on the Atlantic they landed at Quebec later arriving at the little lake port of Bowmanville, and finally settled in the Township of Darlington where for the next 15 years they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Canada West, the "land of peace and plenty"

In the year 1855 they moved to Melancthon Township (the same year as did the late James Corbett) and lived for a few years on Lot 275 N E T & S Road (the "Toronto Line") now the Alfred Porter farm They eventually settled on the Back Line Melancthon where Grandpa Beckel shortly afterwards passed away

A few years later Mrs Beckel was married to the late John Hodgins recently from Yorkshire England who owned and occupied the corner hundred acres opposite the Back Line School (See No 7) and after several years of successful farming disposed of the property to the late Alexander Hogg and retired on a small acreage two miles southwest near the Town Line Border where they both died Mrs Hodgins in 1880 and Mr Hodgins in 1882

As above noted, 'Granny' Beckel was the only doctor in the district north of Orangeville until the arrival of Dr Barr Her popular medicines were mostly herbs of the woods and fields similar to those used by the Indian Medicine Men, catnip or peppermint tea and balsam gum (liquid form) being in demand also plenty of fresh air and sunshine She could adjust a dislocated joint or set a broken limb and whether she worked two hours or two weeks on a case her fee was only $2.00 But often in midwinter without fee or reward she travelled along winding by-ways through the woods in deep snow and zero weather to minister to the sick and suffering Most of the first settlers in the New Survey had recently come from England Ireland or Scotland, some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support In such cases Mrs Beckel not only responded immediately to the call to the bedside of the sick or dying, but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies gratuitously supplied from her own meagre means

Mrs. Hodgins—'Granny' Beckel

Endowed by nature with herculean physique and more than average prowess and sagacity Mrs Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a dominant part in the pioneer life of Melancthon "when wild in woods the noble savage ran." Inured to hardships she had no sense of fear, rather enjoying than fearing danger—even the menace of wolves and other wild animals, so numerous in the dense woods in those early days, failed to daunt her Spartan spirit. From her innate courage and capacity for physical endurance, her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather flattering sobriquet, "Modern Boadicea."

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination, the following story is related by those who knew her better than did the writer.

When the Becket family moved from the Toronto Line to the Back Line they had several cows that supplied milk and butter for the family, but had no pigs to consume the surplus buttermilk. Hearing of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer living in the Old Survey near Masonville, who was noted for breeding and raising black Berkshire pigs, Mrs. Becket walked over to Mr. Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 125 pounds and disputing a few minutes about the price, Mr. Hood asked her how she would get the pig home, as she had no conveyance, to which she replied, "I'll carry it." Mr. Hood said, "If you carry that pig, I'll make you a present of it." They caught the pig, tied its front legs and also its hind legs, and Mrs. Becket carried the pig over her shoulders fully five miles to the Back Line over a rough road zigzagging through the woods, crossing the creeks by walking carefully upon a fallen tree (there being as yet only one bridge (over Curphey's Creek). The pig grew to a large brood sow, from which Mrs. Becket raised three litters of young pigs.

"Granny" Becket had the distinction of having lived under four English sovereigns, including the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Melancthon in the pioneer days was James Corbett, the father and founder of the village of Corbetton. Born in Ireland, not far from the banks of the River Boyne, in 1830, he early became identified with the Orange Order, in the tenets of which in later years he became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties he emigrated to Canada and settled on the "Toronto Line," New Survey, Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown Lots 259, 1st Con. N.E., and 253, 1st Con. S.W., T. & S. Road, a string of 100 acres, in 1855. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log hotel a few rods north of what is now Main Street, Corbetton, which was known as one of the best hotels between Orangeville and Owen Sound. The Toronto Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's tavern soon became a popular hostelry, being conveniently situated a few miles south of Durham Corner, so as to receive the ever increasing patronage of the steady influx of settlers, not only along the Owen Sound Road but also those east and west on the Durham Road. In the winter season these settlers teamed what little grain grown in a small clearing they might have for sale, along with other produce from farm and forest, a tub of butter, dressed hogs or venison, skins of wild or domestic animals, etc., to Orangeville or Brampton markets.

Although James Corbett was so well and favorably known to the travelling public, the signal success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and adaptability of the distinguished hostess, Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored rich, but also the penniless pedestrian, was always her welcome guest. Indian walfs from the remote corners of the township occasionally wended their weary way to her door, suffering from cold and hunger, and were the grateful recipients of her benign hospitality.

Hotelkeeping in a new and growing settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a man's job, but Mr. Corbett also carried on farming, clearing the land and growing crops, and having a day's threshing every fall much the same as did his neighbors. If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men to do it, thus creating employment in the new settlement for those in need of such, and assisted with the work himself when he could. The 50 acres south-west of the Toronto Line through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Grand River, was in those early days a vast beaver meadow, half covered with water in early spring and was an ideal hunting ground in all seasons of the year.

Mr. Corbett was a very useful man in the community. He was one of the leaders in establishing L. O. L. No. 306, Melancthon, and also in founding the Anglican Church, both institutions being located on Darragh's Hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession. The village of Corbetton was named after him and he was the first Postmaster, while yet in the old log tavern, before the village was founded. Then with the coming of the C.P.R. station and the commencement of the village, he and Mrs. Corbett took over the village hotel, which had been opened by Mr. Dennis, and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his demise in the late nineties.

EDWARD HARRISON

e nations contributing most to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon were the English and Irish. Edward Harrison, locally known as "English" Harrison, being prominent among the former. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison came from Yorkshire, England, and probably settled in Melancthon in the early fifties, having taken up the 100 acres, lots 277 and 278, N.E. T. and S. Road, now the property of the R. J. Whitten family.

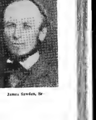
Mr. Harrison kept the Durham Corner Hotel for a number of years. This hotel, one of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days, was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road, about two and a half miles south of Flesherton. Like most of the taverns at that time it had an open fireplace in the guest room, but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern. Mr. Harrison kept a span of horses and often drove to Durham, about twelve miles west, for supplies of liquors and groceries. He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular. A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corner Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound (which was in 1848) by an early pioneer, Joseph LeGard, who conducted it for several years.

Mr. Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties. Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities.

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE pioneer period the New Survey of Melancthon had within its borders what was locally known as the "Carpenters Coterie" including George Young, George Merkley, Jacob Silk, Mr. Pyne Sr and others who were handy men and could do a job of rough carpenter work. They often took the contract of building and closing in a log house, but when sash for the windows or panelled doors were required they invariably called on James Sawden the English carpenter who had served his apprenticeship of seven years from when he was 14 to 21 years of age with the Braithwaite Company in the commercial port of Hull on the Humber, Yorkshire England



James Sawden, Sr.

Mr Sawden came to Canada about 1850, first settling in Toronto where he formed a partnership with George Buggin as carpenters and contractors. Mr Buggin was also from Yorkshire and in later years became the Rev George Buggin having discarded the carpenter's bench for the minister's pulpit. In the year 1890 Rev Buggin was chairman of the Markdale district of the Methodist church. After his superannuation he resided in Toronto where he died in 1909. Some of the workmanship of Sawden & Buggin may still be seen on some of the older buildings of York and Elizabeth Streets, Toronto. About the year 1856 they dissolved partnership. Mr Buggin entered upon a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg in preparation for the ministry while Mr Sawden moved to Melancthon and purchased the 50 acres lot No 292

N.E., T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway) from Mr. John Thompson. Here he carried on extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1896.

He did considerable work in the "Connaught settlement" in Melancthon. He built most of their houses, made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials to the big hewed log R. C. church (St. Lawrence), which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and its name changed to St. Patrick's, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1896.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURPHEY

The late Captain John Curphey was a familiar figure in Melancthon during the early days. At the time of his death in 1903, the following account of his career, published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced:

"Captain John Curphey, who resides on Lot 8, Con. 4, O.S., is a Manxman, having been born in the Isle of Man in 1836. When sixteen years old he went sailing, being engaged in the coasting trade two years. He next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia, Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, wine and onions for St. John's, Newfoundland. Seven years of Mr. Curphey's life were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria. At the close of the Russian war he came out on an Allan Liner to Montreal, left her and came to Toronto, where he sailed for two summers. From Toronto he went to Boston, where he had charge of a farm for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Melancthon in 1859, and two years afterwards he married Mary Jane Gillespie, of the Back Line, daughter of the late George Gillespie and one of the early settlers of that part. Nearly every summer finds Mr. Curphey on the lakes at his favorite calling and, notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation, the only accident met with was a broken rib at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his boarding house when on land. Doubtless there are few sailors who can truthfully relate the same experience."

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of several families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and founded a miniature colony in the New Survey of Melancthon. They were mostly from County Mayo, although a few were natives of the northern county of Donegal. The first to arrive naturally took up homesteads along the Toronto Line within the seven miles stretch between what in later days became Melancthon village and Mayhourne.

Lawrence and Patrick Breen, Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1855, Patrick settling on lots 256 and 257, 2nd Con., S.W., and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River, over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern menace of spring floods like people of the present time do who happen to live on the banks of the Grand. As yet unscathed by the woodman's axe the stately trees with their spreading branches overhanging the river prevented the snow and ice from melting in early spring—"when winter lingering chills the lap of May." Thus the land retained its moisture, permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the usual bursting from its icy fastness of the river proper.

After spending about seven years in an abortive effort to hew out homes for themselves in what was practically a wilderness some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops, especially spring wheat and potatoes were almost ruined each year by "summer frosts." Patrick Breen and Owen Waters decided to try their fortune a little farther down the Toronto Line, the former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 287, 2nd con., S.W., where they both raised large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Hodgins, who had recently come out from Yorkshire, England, had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 289 and 290, 2nd con. S.W., in 1857, and also coveted the adjoining 50 acres, lot 288. But the Waters family also desired this lot, which, with their own, would make a very desirable farm of 100 acres. Covetousness bred suspicion and jealousy, which developed into a bitter antagonism between otherwise free and friendly neighbors. The Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey had been removed in 1849 from Sydenham village (Owen Sound) to the village of Durham, and settlers taking up land in Melancthon had to travel on foot thirty miles to Durham to secure their titles.

David Hodgins, then a big, powerful man in his middle thirties, was determined to bring this new fervid feud to a climax by starting out on foot to Durham for the title to the coveted 50 acres—as he thought—unknown to his neighbors. But Mrs. Waters, being aware of his intended coup d'etat, left at the first flush of dawn, arriving at Durham several hours before David and secured the title deed to the 50 acres. She walked the entire journey to Durham and return, sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM JELLY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County (and also of the former Grey County) was the late William Jelly, founder and father of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1835, near Brockville, in the County of Leeds, the son of the late John Jelly Sr., who emigrated to Canada from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1820.

At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then in the County of Wellington and engaged in farming, having located a United Empire Loyalist claim. In the autumn of 1864 he moved to the site of the present village of Shelburne, where he soon came into possession of considerable wild lands. He erected the first hotel, a frame building, where the present Mansion House stands on the Melancthon side of the county line, then in the County of Grey, when there was but one house within the confines of the present village.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it received from the construction of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He sat in the Melancthon township council for several years, first as councillor and later as Deputy Reeve, and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and retained the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1879. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field: Dr. Barr, the sitting member, Robert McGhee of Horning's Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous contests in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 437 over Dr. Barr and 750 over Robert McGhee. In religion Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church, Shelburne. He passed away in October 1900.

ANDREW JELLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Shelburne and north Amaranth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jelly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jelly was born near Brockville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1870, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an immense woods with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Town Hall (then in Amaranth township, Wellington County, Dufferin County not having as yet been created). The Mansion House, just across the street, built and kept by the late William Jelly, was in those days within the borders of Grey County.

Andrew Jelly

Mr. Jelly nobly performed his part in clearing the erstwhile vast acres of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the town site was laid out, Andrew Street was named after him. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Earl, sister of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of James Bell, of Weston, Mrs. W. McKeown and Mrs. Robt. Moore, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jelly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek, in Hastings County, for some time, and Mr. Jelly was Reeve of Lake township for several years. Soon after moving to Shelburne Mrs. Jelly died, leaving Mr. Jelly with eight small children. In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Borland, recently from County Tyrone, Ireland, and to this marriage were born three children. A man of large physique, strong and active, with a happy disposition, Mr. Jelly lived to the advanced age of 77 and passed away in 1907. He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative.

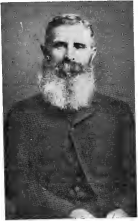
COLWELL GRAHAM

Mulmur township was settled by the descendants of the original Celtic stock, mostly from the north of Ireland, amongst whom were the Graham brothers, the late Colwell Graham, of Primrose, and Henry Graham, for some years a prosperous general merchant of Banda.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh, and Colwell came to Canada when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1851.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise, this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice, which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr. Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,



COLWELL GRAHAM

serving his township as counsellor and later as reeve for thirty years. As the Mulmur representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Dufferin County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shelburne a few years before passing in 1892 at the age of sixty-two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHANT

DURING what was known as the "Epoch of Colonization" in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1849-50 two well known pioneers of Melancthon, the late William and Mrs Ghant, came from Toronto to Halt's Corners and on to Beachell's tavern walking much of the way. Choosing as their homestead the 50 acres, lot No 285 1st con S W T & S Road they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a patch of potatoes. The foundation logs and dugout cellar of this primitive dwelling still noticeable in recent years stood almost on the site of the frame tavern the "Dufferin Inn" built of rough hemlock lumber by James McGoey thirty years later

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghants moved four miles farther back from the Toronto Line and settled on a bush lot near what in later years became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and cleared another farm erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghant family, five boys and three girls, were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family Mr Ghant took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons S W which in recent years was known as the Ferrier property. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable beech and maple and some swamp and the Ghants father and sons chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers raising abundant crops of oats peas and barley. The maple syrup and sugar season lasted through the months of March and April and the Ghants usually tapped an average of 250 trees

William Ghant Sr was a tall, powerful man and during his long career in Melancthon he never owned a horse but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son Wm Ghant Jr owned a good span of bay trotting horses. The youngest son Thomas Ghant could play both the fife and fiddle and was often engaged as fifer for L O L No 908 Melancthon on the 12th of July

Mr Ghant often related thrilling stories of those "Slavery Days" in the Sunny South before the immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his race Over fifty years ago the Ghants disposed of their large property in Melancthon and moved to Lion's Head

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western Ontario usually emigrated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and took possession of the land but A B Noble of Vancouver B C., is a natural born pioneer of Melancthon having been born at Dundalk (Gravel Road) in the year 1853 eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs Noble He attended what in the early days was S Sec No 5 (Maybourne) presided over by the veteran school master the late Robert Russell Upon completing the Common School course under Mr Russell he continued his education at Horning's Mills (Grammar School grade) under the tuition of the late Dr Norton

A. B. Noble

Young Mr Noble had a desire for the teaching profession but finally decided on a business career and learning the hardware business in Orangeville he purchased the Shelburne hardware store from the late Mr Driver and embarked in business for himself Here he met with phenomenal success and was soon forced to enlarge his store He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years A few years before he disposed of his business in Shelburne he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street, which stands as a living monument to his energy and enterprise An active member of the former Methodist church he was one of the chief promoters in building the present Shelburne Wesley church

About 40 years ago Mr Noble disposed of his business interests in Shelburne and purchased a large hardware business in the city of St Catharines which he carried on for a time but later retired from business and took up his residence in the city of Vancouver B C

LOUIS GHANT

Prior to the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 a few adventurous spirits among whom was the late Louis Ghant wended their way along the newly blazed Toronto Line from Hall's Corner to Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) in quest of land upon which each might erect a house and home Of course Edward Noble Watson Ballard and two or three others had already penetrated into what Pope calls 'these deep solitudes' of the backwoods and had formed the nucleus of a settlement around what a little later became known as McDowell's Corner

Born in the Southern States and coming north as far as Buffalo Mr Ghant followed the vocation of a sailor on the Great Lakes sailing as he often told the writer "from Buffalo to Chicago" continuously for twelve years While still a young man he came to Toronto and for a few years was in the employ of the late Sir W P Howland at the famous Lambton Flour Mills on the Humber

Desirous of taking up a farm of his own he came to the New Survey of Melancthon and settled first on a lot in the 2nd con., N. E., just above the 270 sideroad. Although Mr. Ghant owned and occupied farms in different sections of the township, both east and west of the old Gravel Road, he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to chop and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for logging and burning off in the late spring in time for crops the same year, usually oats, peas and possibly spring wheat, potatoes and turnips. He would clear a field of five or more acres, doing the work with his own hands and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghant raised a family of three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Ghant passed away in 1872 and Mr. Ghant, having lived over four score years, died about forty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Melancthon.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher of Shrigley, was not only a popular member of the teaching profession, but was also distinguished in literary circles, having been a prominent contributor to the local press, notably the Shelburne Free Press and the Dundalk Herald under the nom de plumes "Toby Spratt" in the former and "Rusticus" in the latter ever since the Herald had been founded by the late Rev. Theophilus Hall in 1882. The following quotation is from the Shelburne Free Press at the time of Mr. Stewart's death in April, 1895: "The late David Stewart was born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, December 11th, 1842. He received a good education in the parish school of that village. Being left an orphan while still very young he had to shift for himself as best he could. About the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the grocery and liquor trade in the city of Dundee. He remained at that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1859. For about a year he resided with his brother, James Stewart, now of Maple Valley, and took a hand at everything connected with farm life. In October, 1860, he entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously since that date, nearly 35 years. During his long professional life as a teacher he only taught in two school sections. He made his debut as a teacher in School Section No. 1, on the South Line of Osprey, where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to Shrigley, where he had purchased a farm and has been continuously employed as a teacher in that section ever since. As a teacher he was very successful and many of his pupils now occupy distinguished positions. He had always taken a very active part in the Dufferin Teachers' Association and was elected president on several occasions and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial a number of times. Mr. Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the Mowat Government. The deceased was a man of sterling worth, honest, upright and outspoken—and respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this section.

He had been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started, twenty years ago, and is known to all our readers under the name of 'Toby Spratt.'"

EDWARD BERWICK

The history of Dufferin county would not be complete without mention of the familiar name of Edward Berwick, the Merchant Prince of Dufferin and district years before the birth of the county. Mr. Berwick first saw the light of day in the superb city of Belfast, on the River Lagan, Ireland, where he attended the famous National Schools, receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. His advent to Melancthon township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in 1865. He first opened a small store at Dundalk (Maybourne), but in a short time moved twelve miles south to the infant hamlet of Jelly's Corner (now Shelburne). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Shelburne post office. At that time the backwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riky and the partnership then formed continued down the years until the passing of Mr. Riky about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large rough-cast store where the Royal Bank now stands. Here for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the increase in size and population and the subsequent incorporation of the village, E. Berwick & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Owen Sound.

In the early days Mr. Berwick was the efficient auditor of Melancthon township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Orange Hall on Darrah's Hill, Melancthon, before St. Paul's church, Shelburne, was founded. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the memorable days of 1861 the foremost topic engaging the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War. Not that Canadians had any part in the war, but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Melancthon was then the southern appendage of Grey County. Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills, being Reeve of the township and W. K. Flesher, the father of Flesherton, warden of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm and forest.

Mr. Jarvis, a native of the West End of London, was a cultured and conspicuous little gentleman of varied attainments. He had learned the tailor's trade in London and after emigrating to Canada had taught in the Common School of the frontier townships, "about sixty miles distant from Melancthon."

He built the first store on the hillside, near Polly's Creek, and was general merchant in Horning's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at different times, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, New Survey, Melancthon.

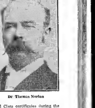
Born in Warwickshire, England, near the big city of Birmingham, Mr. Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a "rail-layer" in the construction of new lines of railway.

He moved to Melancthon during the pioneer period and purchased the 100 acres, lots 275 and 276 S W on the Toronto Line from the late Brian Malone who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a primitive log house Mr Swift chopped down the stately trees cleared the land erected modern buildings and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative He passed away during the early eighties

DR THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Dufferin County the late Dr Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Born in Montreal, the son of the Rev William Norton, he spent his childhood days in that city His father being a pioneer Methodist minister he of necessity had to move from one field of his work to another and in 1865 66 and 67 was pastor of the church at Horning's Mills Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended school taught by one of the best teachers in the county (Grey), the late W F Munro With the exception of Orangeville Horning's Mills was the only school within the area that later became Dufferin County where certain High School branches were taught and Tommy Norton as he was called, having finished the Common School course continued with the advanced work including Algebra Geometry and Land surveying under the able tuition of Mr Munro with the view of becoming a teacher He was so well and favourably known to the Horning's Mills school board of trustees that the chairman, Mr McGhee Sr assured him that if he succeeded in passing the examination for a 3rd Class certificate (or if not, could secure a permit to teach from Mr Ferguson the Inspector) they would engage him as teacher



Dr Thomas Norton

While yet in the adolescent age this studious boy walked (they had to walk in those days) the sixty-five miles to Owen Sound where he wrote on the teachers examination, which lasted for three days The system of conducting examinations in those days required that all candidates, regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day Of course they were only County Board certificates Candidates who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on Second Grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day.

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Norton returned home, not with a Third Class certificate or a permit from Inspector Ferguson, but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Horning's Mills school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days, with the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman.

Graduating with M.D. from McGill he returned to Melancthon and formed a partnership with the late Dr. Barr, the firm name being "Drs. Barr & Norton, Horning's Mills and Shelburne," (note Horning's Mills is mentioned first). Both doctors had a very large and strenuous practice. During the early eighties Dr. Johnston was a member of the firm for a few years, supplying at both Horning's Mills and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Horning's Mills. Then a little later, Dr. Rooney, recently graduated from Trinity College, became a junior member of the firm, which was then known as "Drs. Barr, Norton & Rooney." Most of the time Dr. Rooney was associated with Dr. Norton in the Shelburne office.

After an extensive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years, Dr. Barr disposed of the Horning's Mills end of the business and moved into Shelburne, where the triple firm of doctors carried on until the later nineties when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and each continued his profession separately.

In 1903 Dr. Norton took into partnership Dr. A. T. Steele, of Orangeville, who had graduated about one year previously, the firm name being Drs. Norton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr. Norton, who had for some time been in failing health, passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M D.

JAMES HENRY, M D , son of Thomas Henry M.D., was born on the 13th of September, 1843, and died at Orangeville on October 30th 1916 He practised his profession at the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School of Medicine and graduated from the University of Toronto as M B in 1863 and as M D in 1864 After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children six boys and two daughters He had an extensive practice Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years Representative of the Brock and Saugeen division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 36 years and president for two years Was chief surgeon on the Toronto Grey & Bruce line of the C P Railway for 40 years Was a member of the Militia of Canada for a number of years being chief surgeon in the 36th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Dr Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics

Dr James Henry

Dr James Henry at the time of his death was coroner for the Counties of York Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1883

Dr Thomas Herbert Henry a graduate of the University of Toronto his son who received his M D degree in 1888 practised with his father in Orangeville until his death June 28th, 1925

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Shelburne and district. Mr Jelly came to Melancthon about the time of the American Civil War He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Shelburne now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township In the early years Mr Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Melancthon township council He was an active member of the Orange Order a member of the Anglican church and in politics a life-long Conservative

THOMAS J WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Melancthon was Thomas J Watson who lived on Lot 294 S W T & S Road on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church Mr Watson was the second child and only son of James and Jane Watson of the city of Hull in the East Riding of Yorkshire England where he was born in 1823 He was educated for a civil engineer and followed that profession for some years in England

He emigrated to Canada in 1849 and took up a temporary residence in Melancthon He remained in Melancthon however for only two years after which he lived in Quebec New Hamburg Ont and Shakespeare Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 18 years he returned to Melancthon and resumed control of the 150 acres Lots 293 294 and 295 S W at that time known as Watson s Hill Gravel Road Here he and Mrs Watson with six sons and two daughters resided until his death in 1875 but Mrs Watson and the family remained on Watson s Hill for some years after Mr Watson s demise

REV A P ADDISON

The Rev A P Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey of Melancthon having founded the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate at Horning s Mills probably in the year 1869 A tall muscular man, and able to use the broad-axe he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor Mr Addison was a native of Westmorelandshire England and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age He took a theological course with Victoria College Cobourg and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1859 He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference being pastor on the Horning s Mills circuit during 1868 1871

After spending thirty-three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1892 and took up residence in Toronto but often preached in different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1925 aged 93 years

His daughter Dr Margaret E T Addison B A LL D became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall Victoria University Toronto for a number of years

Dr. Margaret E. E. Addison, B.A., LL.D., was Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Herning's Mills

DR JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practise his profession in Dufferin County was Dr John Armstrong, of Rosemont

Having graduated from Victoria College Cobourg with the degree of M.D in 1887 he settled in the village of Rosemont which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County Dr Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an extensive practice in the neighbouring townships of Mulmur Mono Adjala and Tessorontio for many years The nearest doctors to Rosemont in those days were either Dr Barr at Horning's Mills or the doctors at Orangeville

P D HENRY

Whitfield was one of the first settlements in Mulmur township and the late Parsons D Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers

Born in the United (Middle) States Mr Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott when the harbours on the St Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today since the waterways were the chief routes of trade and travel He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School

Having attained to man's estate young Mr Henry had an urge to take up a bush farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the rapidly rising village of Horning's Mills might some day become a large town he made his way to Mulmur township then in Simcoe county and settled on a farm at Whitfield

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield Mr Henry early qualified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood when the Rev Archibald Colquhoun was local Superintendent of Schools for Mulmur township and prospective teachers had to walk to Bondhead to attend the teachers examination In later years Mr Henry conducted a general store and post office at Whitfield and also did an extensive conveyancing business Retiring from active business in the late nineties he purchased the John Wray property of sixteen acres at Melancthon Station where he spent the evening of life and passed away in 1908 having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten

WILLIAM H. HUNTER

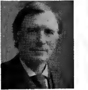
Few farmers are privileged to wield the influence and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William H Hunter Sr of East Garafraxa Mr Hunter was a Canadian, born in Garafraxa and lived there during his whole lifetime His fine farm and residence "The Maples," consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville

During the early days of the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the chief industry among the farmers was the chopping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season, Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound. He was also an extensive breeder of purebred live stock, especially Shorthorn cattle.

Mr Hunter was a leading Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour, according to the minutes, of swearing in Mr F. C. Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 15th 1879.

In religion Mr Hunter was a Presbyterian. He passed away in 1908, aged 74 years.

John Park



William H. Hunter, Sr

JOHN PARK

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park, for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville.

Mr Park was born in the seaside town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1846. The family came to Canada in 1860 and settled first in East Garafraxa township. About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther, settling on a bush farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years. He later purchased lot 31, con. 7, East Luther, where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs he was induced to enter public life at the early age of 28 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1874. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr Park had to drive thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther. He was one of the first to realize that the interests of his township were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and became an ardent advocate of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve of East Luther when the bill annexing the township to Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C P R was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr McIntyre the first grain buyer, to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr Park was elected warden of Dufferin in 1890 and his Grand Valley friends evidenced their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty six years and reached a climax with his election to the warden's chair.

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena, he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Dr Barr, Conservative. Mr Park waged a strenuous campaign but in a strong Conservative riding he suffered defeat.

In June, 1897, he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville, having received the appointment of Postmaster which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1934 in his 89th year.

GEORGE BAILEY

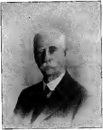
Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young couple who were in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County and especially in the Township of Melancthon, Mr and Mrs. George Bailey. First settling in Toronto for a few years during which time Mr Bailey was engaged as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway (having previously held a similar position in England) they moved to the County of Grey and purchased a farm lot 26 con 10 N E New Survey Melancthon. Here they carved out and built up one of the best homesteads in the township.

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 80's Mr. Bailey was appointed postmaster, the post office being kept in his own house. He retained the office during his lifetime. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Mr Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession.

Mr Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three-cornered campaign of 1890 when the late Dr Barr (Conservative) George Bailey (Liberal) and Dr Gaviller (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field, the result of the election being as follows: Dr Barr 1333, Mr Bailey 603 and Dr Gaviller 501. Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold. Mr Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1915.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern



Dr. James McWilliams

part of Dufferin County was the late Dr James McWilliams of Dundalk Born in Waterloo County in 1853, he was educated in the public school, Galt high school and Trinity University Toronto from which institution he graduated in 1878 receiving the gold medal in medicine

Immediately after graduation Dr. McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the border of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties He had the distinction of having practized his profession in the same village longer than is usual for most medical practitioners — continuously for 45 years He and Mrs McWilliams moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1934 at the ripe age of 81 years

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason Born in the Township of King County of York he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the teaching profession

In 1880 the general store of Foy & Mason was established in Shelburne and ever since then the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business life of Shelburne After several years of very successful business Mr Foy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto and the firm name became Chas Mason & Co Later J F Miller the local banker became a partner and the name became Mason Miller & Co In a few years Mr Miller withdrew from the business and the name again reverted to Mason & Co until 1904 when Mr Mason disposed of the business to N Fisher & Co after which Mr Mason conducted a private bank in the village

For several years Mr Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee being Chairman of the School Board He also held several other important offices in the village He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the United Church He died in 1934 in his 84th year

REV PHILIP TOCQUE

Three score and ten years ago the Rev Philip Tocque came from the diocese of Nova Scotia where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously, and was admitted to the diocese of Toronto At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt Rev A. N Bethune, who had succeeded Bishop Strachan the year before Mr Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Horning's Mills in 1870 at that time a part of Grey county and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev Mr Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1813, where he received his primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College Appleton Wisconsin with the degree of M A in 1853 having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1852.

During those memorable years when Rev Mr Tocque was rector of St. John's Church Horning's Mills, the congregation didn't merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years but his parishioners resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Melancthon and in the neighboring township of Mulmur

A mission had probably been established at Whitfield as a result of the efforts of such early missionaries as Revs Adam Elliott John Fletcher and others who were then in charge of St Luke's Church, Rosemont, a few years before Mr Tocque came to Horning's Mills, but the present Christ Church Whitfield was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1874

Rev Philip Tocque

The jubilee of the church was held on September 28th 1924 when Rev R E Lemon was rector and Rev Canon Brian of Toronto was special preacher for the occasion Among those present at the jubilee services were Miss Mary Tocque then the only surviving daughter of Rev Mr Tocque and also three of his sisters Mrs John Robinson Mrs George McNabb and Mrs Nixon Rutledge all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 50 years before. A remarkable feature of the service was the fact that Mrs Rutledge officiated at the organ in 1874 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1924 Mr George Leitch who had built the church and who had incidentally made his first window sash (for the church) was also present at the re-opening

Rev Mr Tocque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current topics He also wrote the History of Newfoundland He died in Toronto in 1899, at the ripe age of 88 years.

JACOB P WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Shelburne and Melancthon having been Village Treasurer for a number of years and Township Auditor for Melancthon about half a century ago He was also a good Accountant and Conveyancer

Mr Walker was born in Rathdrum County Wicklow Ireland in 1848, near the "Meeting of the Waters" and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendalough and Seven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems "Sweet Vale of Avoca" and "By That Lake Whose Gloomy Shore" Mr Walker was a descendant of the late Rev George Walker Acting Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689

In 1865 Mr Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time, when he returned to the Old Country. In the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic. He came to Toronto, but, owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever, his physician advised him to go to the country. He came to the village of Shelburne, Dufferin county, where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of E. Berwick & Co. He was married to Miss Sarah Timbury in 1872. He and Mrs. Walker moved to Saskatoon, Sask., in 1905, where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1921. He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1926.

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray, the veteran teacher of Melancthon. For a teacher to have taught in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors is a unique experience. Such was the case in Mr. Gray's long record as a teacher.

Mr. Gray was born in the mountainous township of Caledon. With limited facilities for acquiring an education in those primitive days, Mr. Gray, like many other pioneer students, had many difficulties to overcome. He often related the story to the writer. He attended the log school in the district and, unlike the average farmer's son, who, when he entered the old second book, "dropped out of school," Mr. Gray continued the Common School course to completion, which qualified him to write for third class teacher's certificate. "The Master" in some of those Common Schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Grammar School rank.

When the next teachers' examination was held at Brampton, young Mr. Gray competed for a third class County Board certificate and was successful. He secured his first school at or near Alton and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age. His next school was at Camilla, which at that time was in the County of Simcoe. After a few years spent in teaching he took a course of training at the old Normal School, Toronto, where, in addition to the practical training, students received further instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates.

He taught at Farmington, Bosfield's (Whittington), Coleridge, Maple Grove and S. Sec. No. 7, Melancthon, his last school, in which he taught continuously for eleven years.

Mr. Gray was auditor of Melancthon Township upon different occasions, was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Charter member of L. O. L. No. 902, Melancthon. He was a member of the Anglican church. He passed away in 1912.

H. H. WALKER

During the half century, approximately, from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War, the late H. H. Walker was a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin, and especially of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Walker was a native of the city of Belfast, the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland. In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to pursue his education further than a working knowledge of the three R's received in the first three grades of the National Schools. Centres like Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry, however, had Secondary Schools where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lower and Middle Schools of Ontario, and Mr. Walker, having been raised in Belfast, had the advantage of attending such a school.

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto, but was soon transferred to Melancthon, and was given charge of an embyro general store at Dundalk (Maybourne) which he conducted in the sitting room of the Maybourne Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success the store which was owned and controlled by a Toronto firm, was moved to Jelly's Corner twelve miles south where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Berwick was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business

About that time the late William Morey came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the Bruce Block in which he opened the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel and a large general store and Mr Walker was engaged as manager, retaining the position until some time after the business was taken over by the late James Sloan A little later in partnership with Mr Tuthill he established a general store in the old log building just north of Melancthon corner, where the late James Brown had kept the post office thus Melancthon had two general stores within her borders

Mr Walker was also engaged in farming for some time on the Back Line at which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs having been elected upon different occasions as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve. He was later Township Auditor for a number of years

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a fearless and facile pen Mr Walker was also a Justice of the Peace

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell Shelburne's oldest citizen

Mr Bell was born in the Township of Erin but moved to Slayner while yet quite a young man and where he grew to manhood He learned the blacksmith's trade which in those days was a more remunerative calling than it is to-day He opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street Shelburne then known as the 3rd line a few years after Mr Berwick established Shelburne's first general store in 1865 and carried on the business very successfully until he retired a few years ago

In his younger days Mr Bell was an entertaining bass singer and was for many years leader of the choir in St Paul's church At the advanced age of 85 years he and Mrs Bell are enjoying the evening of life and reside on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY, J P

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the prosperous village of Shelburne

Mr Doney was born in Cornwall England and after emigrating to Canada came to what was then known as Jelly's Corners and opened the first blacksmith shop on the site of McKay's shop of today He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years after which he sold out to James Hogan and when Wilson Bros established the Shelburne Foundry they retained Mr Doney as foreman

He later took up a farm where the village of Riverview now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted along with the farm

Mr Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney He died at Riverview several years ago was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative

MR F C. COLBECK

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario to whom Dufferin county and especially East Luther Township has some claim is Mr F C Colbeck, M A, formerly principal of Humberside Collegiate Institute West Toronto

Mr Colbeck was born in the city of Brantford but spent his boyhood days in Luther where he attended Public School in the Colbeck settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Ontario He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township his first school being in 1878 at Grand Valley which at that time was only a small hamlet

Matriculating with honors in classics and mathematics he entered Victoria University Cobourg. After a brilliant university course he graduated from Victoria with B A degree securing the medal awarded for special work in classics in 1885 Completing the Normal course of training for high school teacher he was classical master at both Ridgetown and Peterboro Collegiates and in 1890 he became Principal of Dundas High School

Desirous of entering a wider field with greater possibilities for the future in his chosen profession he took over the principalship of the High School in the then thriving town of Toronto Junction which had about 5 000 population in 1894

The High School at "The Junction" as the town was called in those days was erected about two years before Mr Colbeck took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants Retaining the principalship continuously for thirty-one years he resigned in 1925 when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers

Mr Colbeck was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities examiner in methods of teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of High School Principals Association He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities Mr Colbeck resides in Toronto

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Melancthon in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle of the Gravel Road Born in Cornwall England Mr Rundle came to Canada while still a young man and settled first in Toronto The family resided in the city and suburbs for a number of years after which they moved to Melancthon and purchased the 100 acres on the northeast corner of Gravel Road and 30 sideroad now the property of Mr R J Woods

The present commodious residence of Mr Woods was erected by Mr Rundle which at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood He also planted the orchard and evergreen grove which had been the attraction of travellers along this main thoroughfare for more than 40 years Mr Rundle was not only one of the leading farmers in the district, but was also a buyer and shipper of livestock being one of the best livestock judges in the county

A sane and sincere believer in the eternal truths of the Christian religion he was the real founder of the Corbetton Methodist Church 52 years ago and was one of its most active workers and generous supporters When Mr Rundle retired from farming he and Mrs Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 75 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1912.

CHAPTER XXIX

S M. CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the post office.

Mr Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove, Wentworth County, where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and he decided to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview.

S M. Carey

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner in the future village, he built a general store and dwelling and donated the land for a Methodist church. He took a leading part in establishing the church and building up the village in general in the fast growing community the late Rev. Dr Strongman and Rev J W Mahood of Dundalk, being associate pastors. After carrying on the store for a few years Mr Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Corbetton from the late J R. Shook and moved to Corbetton where with better railway facilities he increased the trade.

He later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to Mr Nicholas for three years and moved to the United States. He returned however to Corbetton and at the expiration of the lease took over the store, enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years. In 1911 he sold out to Mr Bolan and moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1913, at the age of 61 years.

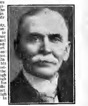
ALEXANDER STEELE M A

Few people if any ever did more for the cause of education in Orangeville or Dufferin County than did the late Alexander Steele the former Principal of Orangeville High School Mr Steele had a brilliant career

Born at Port Stanley in Elgin County, he attended the public school and continued his studies for matriculation to Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1876 with three honour departments English, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in six languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr Steele commenced his teaching career He was never an assistant teacher but was principal from the beginning one year at Mitchell High School, and one year at Aylmer High School, after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville

Through failing health he reluctantly resigned from Orangeville High School about 1915 He passed away in Montreal in 1916



Alexander Steele M.A.

R H McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons not only in the spheres of agriculture and business but they are to be found in the realms of law medicine theology and the teaching profession

The late R H McMaster was born in Mono near Orangeville in the year 1848 He received his primary education at the local public school and at Orangeville High School where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate After teaching for a few years in the Public Schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered Collingwood Collegiate Institute to qualify for a higher grade of certificate Upon the completion of a brilliant course at the Collegiate he attended Toronto Normal School for his professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life

R. H. McMaster

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr McMaster taught the Beech Valley School Mulmur Township very successfully for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates While he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the later eighties the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr McMaster applied for the position One of the stipulations was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects and Mr McMaster having these qualifications was engaged

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years comprising the Primary course of two years followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course the three courses, Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers' certificates, Third Class, Second Class and First Class respectively

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing so fast that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff quite a number of the students being from Shelburne and vicinity, and the general feeling in Shelburne was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school at least covering the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates Mr McMaster upon assuming the principalship proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School students preparing for Third Class Teachers' certificates and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the Departmental Examination for Third Class certificates

One of Mr McMaster's outstanding characteristics was thoroughness in his work, and students prepared by him either for Entrance or for Teachers' certificates, seldom failed in their examination He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years He passed away in 1901

HUGH FALCONER

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipal officers in the early days He was born in Scotland

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr Falconer shortly before he passed away in December last he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th 1880 as a visitor and prospector but it happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday He recalls that some of the visitors came into the village in wagons drawn by oxen All the games were held on Main Street, including the "fat men's race" the competitors being William Jelly Jeremiah Brundridge Archibald Reid and Robert McKay

Mr Falconer opened a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Drury Government He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville

He finally retired and moved to Mount Dennis where he passed away just before the New Year. In politics he was a Liberal.

HON W L WALSH

Hon W L Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County Born at Simcoe Norfolk County in 1857, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers, Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1891-92

Disposing of his law practice in Orangeville he went to Dawson City and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta, retaining the position until his appointment as Lieut-Governor of Alberta Retiring in 1936 he and Mrs Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C., until his demise in January 1938 at the ripe age of 80 years

BLANEY McGUIRE

A sketch of Orangeville journalists and printers would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late B. McGuire founder of The Orangeville Banner

Mr McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville where he attended the local schools and learned the printing trade He was connected with the old Orangeville Gazette and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post

In 1893 he established The Orangeville Banner and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in the town The late Mr McGuire was a member of the Orange Order and a member of the Presbyterian Church He passed away in 1931

Blaney McGuire

HON DR. T S SPROULE

Dr Thomas Simpson Sproule was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey Born in the Township of King, County of York, in 1842 he moved with his parents while still a small boy, to the Township of Osprey where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life He was educated in the local Common School of these days, continuing the Grammar School course and prepared himself for Matriculation to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor after which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University Cobourg He graduated with the degree of M D in 1868 and commenced a very successful practice of medicine which continued for many years in the village of Markdale

Dr Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career, having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years He also served for a time in the County Council He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which then included Melancthon and part of Shelburne) in 1878, when Sir

Hon Dr. T. S. Sproule

John A, Macdonald was premier and of whom he soon became an intimate friend. He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order, being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America succeeding Hon. N. C. Wallace and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World.

He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1915, when he was called to the Senate. He passed away a few years later at Knarsboro Hall his fine home in Markdale.

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of rural Ontario was the Dufferin Advertiser, William Wallace being the editor and publisher

Mr Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle having been born in 1868 a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork the great southern emporium of Ireland He came with his parents to Canada while only a small boy settling first at Kingston The family moved to Orangeville about 1878 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools He learned the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor

William Wallace

In 1889 he and his brother R J Wallace purchased the Dufferin Advertiser from J F Kennedy the partnership continuing until 1897 during which time the Advertiser which had been in existence for twenty years was enlarged in volume and reached its zenith of prosperity At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen The partnership dissolved in 1897 but Mr Wallace carried on the business until 1899 when he disposed of the plant to Messrs Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Toronto Daily Star He was municipal editor of the Star 1900-1902, after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907 General Manager 1907-1916 He was then appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confederation Life Association, in which capacity he continued until 1926, when he became Supervisor of Field Service, retaining that position until he retired a short time ago In religion Mr Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY, K C

Walter Douglas Henry, K C., third son of Dr James Henry, of Orangeville, was born at Orangeville on the 20th of November, 1874. He was educated in the Public and High Schools at Orangeville, under Principal Steele He received his matriculation in 1890 and entered Trinity University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 18 years He broke away from the medical line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898 He practised his profession at Ottawa for three years in partnership with H. E Burbidge son of Mr. Justice Burbidge of the Court of Exchequer Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twelve years and then entered partnership with the Honorable I B Lucas at Markdale He was created K C in 1928 and appointed Crown Attorney in 1931 This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Durham He is an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey He is married, but has no family

HON I B. LUCAS

The Hon I B Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages A native of Lambton county he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1889 and commenced the practice of law with the late W H Wright (later Judge Wright) as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale, and soon had a very large clientele not only throughout the county of Grey, but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of themselves He was in later years, the senior member of the law firm of Lucas Raney & Henry

Mr Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1898-1918 He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney General 1914-1919 He was created a K C in 1908 In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England He resides in Toronto

Hon I B. Lucas

REV DR. J T CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as Dr J T Caldwell Born in the Township of Chinguacousy Peel County in the year 1858 Dr Caldwell received his primary education at the local Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Cortez Fessenden, M.A. was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B A degree in 1883 and M A. in 1884. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1887. In order to better fit himself for the work of Minister, he entered Montreal Theological College where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B D. Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Bloomington, Illinois, that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph D in 1890.

Dr Caldwell's first appointment was as junior minister at Kleinburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Scarboro, Maple, Horning's Mills (in 1891), Pickering, Midland, Mimico, Owen Sound, Flesherton, Shelburne (1914-1917), Don Mills (Toronto circuit), Alton, Schomberg and Burk's Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Scott, M L A., of Ontario Ladies College, Whitby.

Dr. Caldwell's charges were all in the Toronto conference although he had pressing invitations from Burlington in the Hamilton Conference and from Strathroy in London Conference. He was superannuated in 1928 and resides in Toronto.

ROBERT J. WALLACE

Robert J Wallace

Robert J. Wallace, the erstwhile popular Reeve of the suburban village of Swansea, was born in 1871, in the Hibernian Isle, County Cork, near the mouth of the buoyant Bandon.

In 1873 his parents emigrated to America and lived for about three years at Kingston, but eventually moved to Orangeville in 1876, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing the printer's profession, he served his apprenticeship, first in the office of the Dufferin Post and later in the Advertiser, and in 1889 he and his brother William Wallace purchased the Advertiser, the firm name being Wallace Bros. and Mr R. J Wallace becoming foreman and associate editor.

About the year 1898 Mr Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald, which he conducted for about seventeen years very successfully. He also served acceptably in the town council and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911.

In 1914 or '15 Mr. Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business. He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1928 was elected Reeve of the village of Swansea. He was re elected each succeeding year for ten years, certainly a rare and distinguished record. In politics Mr. Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J. R. BELL

Rev. J. R. Bell

The late Rev J R. Bell was the popular pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years Born in the County of Armagh Ireland in 1851 he came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age settling in Wellington county

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of Belwood on the Grand River He entered the mercantile business and owned a general store but resumed his studies at Fergus High School secured a teachers certificate and taught Public School for a few years. He took his theological course at Knox College, Toronto, graduating in 1882 Most of his active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Black's Corners He was superannuated in 1919 and took up his residence in Toronto He passed away in 1928

GEORGE M VANCE

During the twenty years 1893-1913 the late G M Vance was a prominent and potent force in the business social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County

Mr Vance was born in 1866 in the village of Millbrook Durham County where he attended Public and High schools After matriculating he entered upon the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Curray Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto He later read law first in the office of J A V Preston Grand Valley and later again in the office of the late W L Walsh Orangeville

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1893 he opened a law office in Shelburne, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice He served with distinction at the Shelburne Council Board first as Councellor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901 He was created a K. C in 1908.

Upon the death of Judge Ardagh at Barrie he was appointed Senior Division Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913 He was a popular member of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away in 1927

D. J. MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late D J Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post

Born in the Township of North Easthope in the County of Perth he attended the Public School and Stratford High School. Matriculating to St. Michael's College Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law. He chose the latter and becoming Articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law, first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J P MacMillan, Orangeville the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his trenchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County journalism to "its acme of human greatness." His rich vocabulary gave him powers of description that —when the occasion arose—he could be as genial and gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe, or as is sometimes the case, when it behooves an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause, he had a ready fund of stinging satire that he freely applied—as the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and tongs" method.

The Dufferin Post enjoyed a large circulation and was for many years a potent force in Dufferin County. Mr Mungovan was a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1907 at the age of 53 years.

W. J. BELL

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, formerly of Laurel, was born at Fergus in 1875. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1938.

FREDERICK H. SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1817—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County, was Frederick H. Silk, the astute and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.

Frederick H. Silk

Mr. Silk was born in the progressive town of Ingersoll, on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools, graduating with a teacher's certificate. He also graduated from the Shaw Business College, Chatham. After teaching for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Halstead's Private Bank at Shelburne, which in a comparatively short time developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

After the Halstead Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the latter, continuing until 1817 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association, a position he filled with marked distinction. He served at different times on both the town council and the school boards. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1965 and was well versed in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1926.

THOMAS F BROWN

Among Shelburne's enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F Brown Born in Simcoe County, he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy He opened Brown's Drug Store in Shelburne about the year 1889 continuing in business ever since

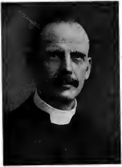
Mr Brown has had a long and useful municipal record He was for ten years a member of the School Board, two years Chairman Councillor in 1897 '99 '99 and 1900 and Reeve on different occasions since In politics he is a Liberal

THOMAS H BELL

Thomas H Bell of Toronto, a son of the late Rev J R Bell is a former Dufferin County boy having been born at Metz and brought up at Laurel He received his education at Laurel Public School Orangeville High School, and at London Normal School He taught school at Black's Corners, Priceville and at Port Burwell.

He entered provincial politics in 1929 having been elected for the Toronto riding of Bellwoods, the vote being 5 050 for Mr Bell Conservative, to 1 334 for the Liberal candidate Mr Bell retired from politics in 1934 He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto

CHAPTER XXXI



Dr. Alfred Gandier

REV DR ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melancthon, Luther and Proton have pleasant recollections of the late Rev Dr Alfred Gandier former Principal of Knox College, Toronto In the summer of 1881, while he was pursuing the Arts course at Queen's University, Kingston he was sent to Black's Corners as a student-minister and from there he established the mission on the Grand River at Keldon which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church.

Dr Gandier was born in Frontenac county near Kingston, in the year 1861 He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University Kingston (B A) and at the University of Edinburgh (B D) He received the degree of D D from both Knox College Toronto and Montreal Theological College and the degree of LL D from the University of Toronto

During the nineteen years, 1889-1908 he held three different pastorates, Brampton Halifax and Toronto He was Principal of Knox College, Toronto for nineteen years 1909-1927, Principal Union Theological College, 1927-1928, Principal Emmanuel College 1928-1932 Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church 1912-1925 and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1923 He served two summers 1881 and 1882, at Black's Corners and Keldon and was quite popular He died in 1932.

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the infant village in 1865. Mr Carson was a native of Dufferin county having been born in Mono in the year 1847 a son of the late Hugh and Mrs Carson Sr early settlers of that township but who originally came from County Armagh Ireland

Mr Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne, was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was instrumental in the building of Knox Church of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1912 In politics he was a Conservative

CHARLES R. McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C R McKeown, K C Born in Orangeville in 1868 he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University (B A. 1890) He studied law in the office of Hon W L Walsh Orangeville, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Alberta He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1894 in his native town where he practised and immediately opened an office law. He was created a K C in 1907

Mr McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and after serving as Councillor he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1906 and again in 1907 became President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association W Master L O L No 427 and Harris Lodge A F & A M Orangeville Past Z Ionic Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr F W Lewis at the bye-election July 24th 1907 Re-elected at the general election in 1908 and again elected in 1911, 1914 and 1923 In 1927 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until 1935

Mr McKeown had law offices in both Orangeville and Toronto In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church

Charles R. McKeown

ROBERT J WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County for about half a century is Robert J Woods. Born in 1859 at Gorrie Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Carrick Bruce County, where he attended the local school and grew to manhood He carried on farming and served on the council board of Carrick

Having purchased the John Rundle farm on what is now No 10 Highway he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve

Mr Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the bye-election of 1907 and again in the general election of 1908 but suffered defeat in each case In 1921 however he was elected for Dufferin to the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House Being a gifted platform speaker he took a leading part in the debating his speeches being published verbatim in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers Mr Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1937 and now resides near Guelph

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921 Dufferin and Grey ridings (including Melancthon in the former Proton in the latter) were numerically strong in both Houses, Dr G M Leeson and T Slack in the Legislature (now F B Oliver) and Miss Agnes Macphail and R J Woods in the House of Commons. R J Halbert, formerly of Melancthon, was also a member of the Ottawa House at that time

F S M O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F S M O'Flynn The writer knew him intimately and if he mistakes not, he began his career at Horning s Mills where he learned the milling business.

A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Sheppard, of the famous Ponton Mills of Primrose and the firm carried on an extensive milling business for a number of years supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the flour and feed store on Main Street Shelburne from William Richardson and in a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand Mr O Flynn seeing that he must have larger quarters built the present O Flynn Block taking his son, T J O Flynn Shelburne's present popular Reeve into the business formed the former well-known firm of O Flynn & Son which continued until Mr O Flynn passed away about twenty years ago In politics Mr O Flynn was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian

R L. MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County especially in the field of journalism during the early days was Robert Lee Mortimer Born on the farm at Honeywood in Mulmur township, in the year 1851 he was educated at Honeywood Public School completing the entire course (5th Form in those days) which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate, but at the conclusion of the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate After teaching school for some time in Simcoe County he attended Rockwood Academy Collingwood Collegiate Institute and Ottawa Normal School graduating with a permanent Provincial Certificate He again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown Phelpston and other places and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1878 He held this position for five and one-half years but finding his natural bent to incline toward journalism he relinquished that position in 1885 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co the Free Press having been founded in 1875 by George Rames and taken over by James Cameron in 1879 Mr Cameron retained the foremanship of the paper for many years, even after Mr Mortimer became the sole proprietor in 1883 and under their management the Free Press increased its circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County

R L Mortimer

REV E. J. ADAMS

The Rev E J Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township, having been stationed at Laurel during the four years 1901-1904.

Born in Darlington Township County of Durham in 1853 Mr Adams moved with his parents to Lambton County where as a boy he attended the Public School Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church he took a classical course at Northwestern University Evanston Illinois, and in 1893-95 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College Toronto

Mr Adams was associate minister with the late Rev W H Madden at Laurel during 1892-93 His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during 1895-98 He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years 1901-04 Mr Adams was stationed on different circuits in Western Ontario including Collingwood in 1919-20 during which time he was President of Toronto Conference He was superannuated in 1930 and resides in Toronto

A. D McKITRICK

A D McKitrick

Of the imposing array of Orangeville journalists to sail the sea of journalism from the late John Foley Sr who founded The Sun, A D McKitrick late editor and publisher of The Banner was the last surviving captain of the sole surviving ship Some of the Orangeville editors were indigenous Canadians of other parts than Dufferin county while others again came from beyond the sounding sea Mr McKitrick however was born and reared in our midst and was a fellow student with the writer at Orangeville High School under the late Principal Steele

After a brilliant course at Toronto University he graduated with degree of B A in 1895 with honors in the department of Political Economy preparatory to entering the profession of law but finding his natural bent toward journalism, he assumed the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr McGuire who founded the paper in 1893

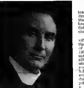
Mr McKitrick had experience in municipal circles having been mayor of Orangeville in 1908-9 He was a member of the United Church

R H HALBERT

Mr Robert H Halbert, of Uxbridge is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario, but was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties

Born in 1878 in the Township of Mulmur which at that time was in Simcoe County Mr Halbert has had a somewhat eventful and enterprising career After living in Toronto out West and in Shelburne he moved to Melancthon Township having purchased the 100 acres Lots Nos 9 and 10, 4th Con Old Survey, just east of Melancthon Station where he carried on farming very successfully for several years during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council

Being one of the prominent farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers Party he was chosen candidate for the House of Commons by the U F O in the bye-election in North Ontario December 1919, although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time He was elected and then took up his residence in Uxbridge He was re-elected in the general election in 1925 Mr Hafbert is a member of the United Church



Rev Dr Thomas H Cotton

REV DR. THOMAS H. COTTON

Rev Dr Thomas H Cotton rector of St Aidan's Anglican church, Toronto was one of the many Mono boys who become distinguished in the field of education and in the church

Graduating from Orangeville High School he entered the faculty of Arts University of Toronto, and received B.A. 1900 and M.A. 1905 He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1901 Continuing his studies at Wycliffe in post graduate work he received B.D 1911 and D.D 1917 in course Dr Cotton was ordained as deacon in 1902 and priest in 1903 After serving for a few years first as assistant and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College occupying the chair of Apologetics and Hebrew until 1918, when he became rector of St. Aidan's

PROFESSOR J A. LEIGHTON

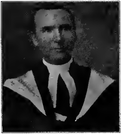
Professor J A. Leighton of Ohio State University Columbus Ohio is one of the numerous graduates of Orangeville High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad Born in Caledon Township in the year 1870 the son of James Leighton he was educated at Orangeville High School, the Trinity University Toronto winning the Governor General's gold medal (B.A. 1891) Graduate Scholar and Fellow Cornell University (1891-94, Ph.D., 1894) studied theology at Episcopal Theological College Cambridge Mass taking B.D degree in 1896 post-graduate work at Harvard, 1894-96 Tubingen Erlangen and Berlin Universities, 1896-97 Hobart College (LL.D 1913) Dr Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chaplain at Hobart College, Geneva N.Y., 1897-1910 and since then has been Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1901), 'Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day (1907) "The Field of Philosophy' (four editions 1918 to 1930) "Man and the Cosmos" (1922) Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1924), "The Individual and the Social Order (1926) "Individuality and Education' (1928) 'Social Philosophies in Conflict' (1937) He was also a contributor to "Contemporary American Philosophy" 1930) 'Contemporary Idealism in America' (1932), "Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

(1921), "Philosophical Essays in Honor of J E Creighton" (1917). He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Committee on Functions of Faculties in University Government and Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association (1937-38). Dr. Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah, etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society of humanistic scholars, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

W M KANNAWIN

W M Kannawin, a former Shelburne boy, now Rev. Dr Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was popular in literary and social activities at Orangeville High School during his student days in 1891 and '92. Born and brought up at Georgetown, where he attended public and high schools, he secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.



Dr. W M Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Shelburne in the late eighties, he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in classics in 1898. He was ordained to the ministry in 1899 just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he secured the B.D. degree in 1900. He held pastorates at Woodville and other places east of Toronto and later in Toronto and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honored him with the degree of D.D. in 1924.

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D. SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates, many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust in various parts of the world. Among them is O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville in 1878, son of Jeremiah Skelton, an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a school principal, he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School, Queen's University (M.A., 1900) and University of Chicago (Ph.D., 1908). From 1901 to 1908 he was engaged in magazine work and in graduate studies in the University of Chicago. In 1907 he was appointed lecturer in political science, Queen's University, and in 1908, Sir John A. Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science. From 1919 to 1925 he was also dean of the faculty of arts. In 1923 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical advisor to the Canadian delegation. This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of "Socialism: A Critical Analysis" (1910), "Economic History of Canada Since Confederation" (1913), "The Railroad Builders" (1916), "The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1916), "Life and Times of Sir A. T. Galt" (1920), "Our Northern Neighbor" (1920), "Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1921).

"Governments have come and governments have gone, while Dr. Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary, serving loyally premiers of different political opinion. Reliance was placed upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by Mr. Bennett as well as Mr. King. In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world, Dr. Skelton has given service of the greatest value. His wide knowledge of international questions, his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications."—Toronto Star.

Dr O D Skelton

REV G R. BRACKEN

The Rev G R. Bracken rector of the Church of the Advent Toronto is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono, 1882

Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18 Mono and at Orangeville High School where he graduated as a Public School teacher After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts Toronto University from which institution he graduated with degree of B A (1912) and M.A. (1918) He took his theological course at Wycliffe College, Toronto and was ordained in 1912. His first charge was as assistant minister at St Ann's church Toronto

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of B D in 1922 Mr Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent continuously for about sixteen years

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

Dr George Clingan

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr Clingan at time of writing Col George Clingan M D, M P P, of Virden Manitoba Born in Orangeville Ont in 1868 he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Horning's Mills succeeding the late Dr Barr He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice In 1936 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association

Dr Clingan has had quite an important military career commencing in 1898 with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons (the oldest mounted unit in the West) headquarters at Brandon which he took to England He was later sent to France as O C No 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital near Boulogne where he served until the armistice returning to Canada in January 1919 to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature

DR. F. W. LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr Frederick W Lewis who at that time was in possession of a large medical practice in Orangeville and vicinity

Born in 1855 Dr Lewis was educated in the Public School Athens High School and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Kingston, Ontario He took an active interest in municipal and parliamentary affairs and was a platform speaker and debater of more than average ability

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election in 1896 When the late Dr Barr, the veteran Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature, resigned his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1904, Dr Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election in 1905 He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of Dufferin County, having been born in the good old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects including bookkeeping He served at the council board for several years both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin, and when the convention was called to choose a candidate for the Ontario Legislature Mr Dynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member the late Dr Barr Mr Dynes was elected by 2 465 to 1,856 a majority of 609 Mr J L Haycock, member for Frontenac was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House In the election of 1898 however Dr Barr was again elected with 2 660 votes as against 2,091 for Mr Dynes a majority of 569

Mr Dynes was President of the Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in 1906. He passed away in 1935 at Victoria, B C, at the age of 88 years

THOMAS C. DRYDEN

Thomas C. Dryden

The name of Thomas C Dryden stands out prominently among the Reeves of Melancthon Mr Dryden was born in the township of North Dumfries near Galt in the year 1875 where he attended the old stone school He entered upon his apprenticeship as a machinist in the Cowan Foundry Galt, when he was about sixteen years of age

Moving to Melancthon township in 1897 he purchased the sawmill at Riverview where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Mr Dryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1906 He was re-elected in 1907 and 1908 and in 1909 he was elected Deputy-Reeve and re-elected in 1910 He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1912 at the early age of thirty-seven years He was re-elected in 1913 and 1914 at which time he was also chosen Warden of the county

Mr Dryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1917 against the late John Best Conservative Of course Mr Dryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin the vote being 3 492 to 799 When he disposed of the sawmill at Riverview he moved to Shelburne where he was engaged in the automobile business for a short time, after which he moved to Toronto in 1920

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

William A. Wansbrough

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Dufferin County in his early thirties. Born on the 7th line of Amaranth near what—in by-gone days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River, he was a son of the late Robert and Mrs Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington. He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the successful farmers of Amaranth Township.

Mr Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years at the township council board, first as Councillor, then as Deputy-Reeve and finally as Reeve. He was Warden of Dufferin in 1802. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Candidate for the Ontario Legislature against the late Dr F W Lewis, Conservative, in 1905. He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1934, in his 69th year. He was a member of the United Church.

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV E B SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev E B Service who was pastor on the Corbetton circuit in 1893 and 1894

Born, educated and ordained in the United States Mr Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario Appointed to Corbetton circuit in the summer of 1893 he erected a large canvas tent beside the church in which he conducted a series of evangelistic services He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an orator of compelling eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally made an abrupt break from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous He was also a talented bass singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Corbetton circuit.

Clergymen of such exquisite talents do not as a rule remain long on a rural circuit and after two years at Corbetton and a short time on a northern circuit Mr Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit and later to St. Paul Minnesota in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell.

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs Reburn early settlers of Mulmur, he was born at Whitfield As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors nominated him for township councillor He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy Reeve then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the exalted position of Warden of Dufferin County

A staunch Conservative he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1919 was selected to contest Dufferin against T K Slack U F O candidate at the General Election for the Ontario Legislature He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day, but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by reason of the clean campaign he conducted Mr Reburn was a strong Orangeman and an active member of the Anglican Church He passed away in 1937 in his 70th year

Rev A. W Downer

REV A W DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev A W Downer B A, an Anglican clergyman

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1904 He received his education in the local Public School Cookstown High School Toronto University (B A) and at Wycliffe College Mr Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen's York Rangers He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1937, redeeming the seat from the sitting Liberal member He resides in Duntroon

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckworth M P P for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt is a native of Dufferin County born in the Township of Garafraxa in the year 1884.

Mr Duckworth followed the vocation of a farmer for a few years in Luther Township but moved to Toronto in 1908 where he conducted a wholesale produce business successfully for a number of years He served as alderman for several years and in 1934 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1937 He is a member of the Orange Order I O O F and Native Sons of Canada He and Mrs Duckworth attended the Coronation in London and had a trip through Europe He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Conservative and resides on Brock Avenue Toronto

Samuel T. Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of Dufferin County who has made good in the far off Canadian West, is Samuel T. Newton of Winnipeg.

Born in Mono Township Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was active in sports, especially in football.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty-five years ago, has been in the service of the Department of Education of Manitoba for some years and is at present Director of Technical Education for Manitoba.

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member in the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Wellington North, which includes the southwestern part of the former Conservative stronghold of Dufferin, is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr. McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro, educated in the local school and is one of the prosperous farmers in that township. He was a member of the municipal council from 1932 to 1937, and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1937 as a Liberal candidate, succeeding the late Dr. G. A. McQuibban, a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House. His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages. Mr. McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Moorefield, Ontario.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON. EARL ROWE, M.P.

CONSPICUOUS in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon William Earl Rowe M P, the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe

Hon. Earl Rowe M.P

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Gwillimbury Simcoe County, Mr. Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at business college, Toronto He was elected township councillor in 1918 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923 He was elected as Conservative member for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1923 He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination for the House of Commons in 1925 and was elected He was re-elected in the General Elections in 1926 and 1930 On August 30th 1935, he was chosen as a member of the Bennett cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd 1936, he was chosen Leader of the Opposition in Ontario but still retained his seat in the House of Commons Mr Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a livestock breeder He is a member of the United Church Address, Newton Robinson, Ontario

FREDERICK G McBRIEN

One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County who has attained distinction in recent years is Frederick G McBrien K C of Toronto

Mr McBrien was born in Mono Township in the year 1888 He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1922 and was created K C in 1934 He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education

In the general election of 1923 Mr McBrien entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature for Seat B, S W Toronto and re-elected in 1926 In 1929 he was elected for Brocton constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County from 1919 to 1934 was Thomas Kerr Slack representative for Dufferin riding in the Ontario Legislature Born in Melancthon Township, he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh, Ireland and Elizabeth Silk Canadian Grandfather Slack was a captain and pensioner in the British Army Grandfather Silk was the second settler in Melancthon Township Mr Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret, daughter of James Brown of Melancthon in May 1905 He has one daughter Mrs Fred Claridge Jr of Shelburne He was born on the old Slack homestead which was taken up from the Crown by his grandfather in 1854, and has lived there continuously until he moved to Orangeville a few years ago He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Society and U F O (formerly Conservative) He belongs to the United Church

DR. SAMUEL TAIT WHITE

Dr S T White

One of the most prominent and useful sons of Dufferin County was Samuel Tait White M.D F A C S

Dr White was born in Mulmur Township son of Mr and Mrs Robert White He spent his youth and received his early education in Shelburne After graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York, U S A, and Edinburgh Scotland for post graduate work

In 1927 Dr White took up practice in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital In 1936 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons

He served for a number of years in the choir of Westminster United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees An enthusiastic sportsman he was a well-known lacrosse player in his youth a proficient golfer and a veteran curler

N B. ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N B Allen the veteran Assessor He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1880's when the late George Bailey was Reeve He was later appointed Assessor which post he held for many years The assessment roll that he submitted to the council was a master-piece in penmanship As a singer and platform speaker he was above the average He passed away suddenly at the Corbetton Hotel, while performing his duty as Assessor

WILLIAM MADILL

In 1856 Mr and Mrs Wm Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons took up a homestead from the Crown, just east of where the village of Shelburne now stands The sons were Thomas John and William Jr and the daughters were Mrs John Gillespie Mrs Geo Charters, Mrs Thos Allen and Mrs Thos McClelland The sons were tall strong stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean prowess.

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HISTORY

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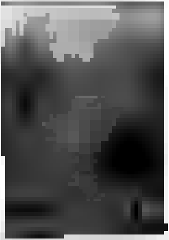

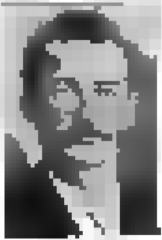

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CHAPTER IX

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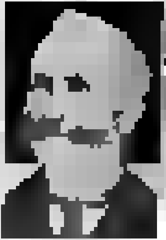

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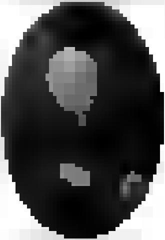

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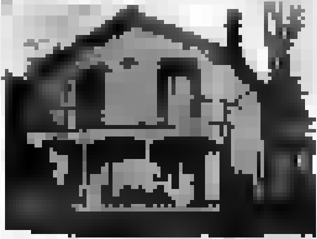

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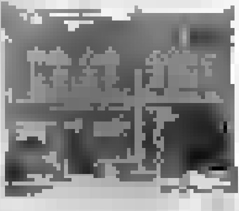

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CHAPTER XVIII

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CHAPTER XIX

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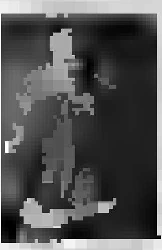

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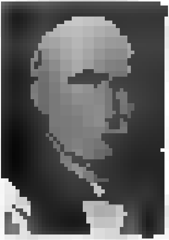

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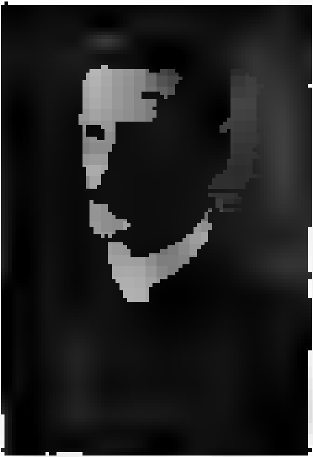

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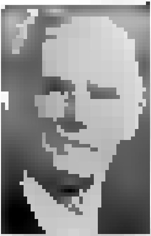

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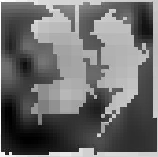

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CHAPTER XXIII

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CAPITULO XXIV

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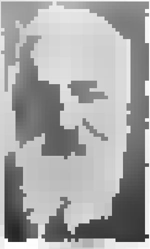

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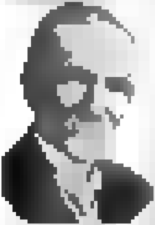

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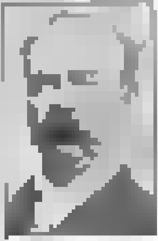

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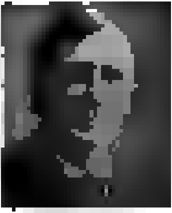

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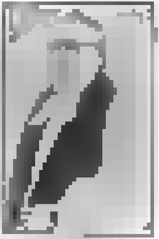

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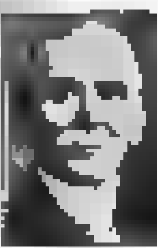

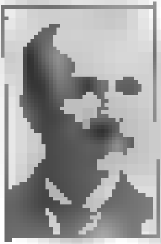

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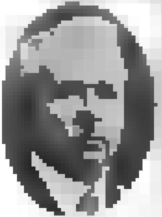

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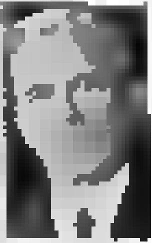

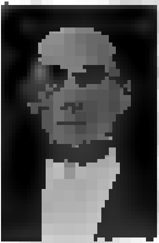

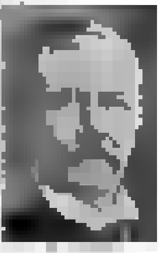

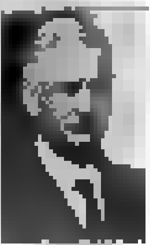

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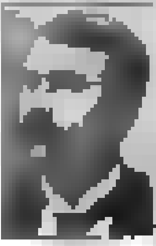

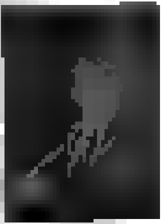

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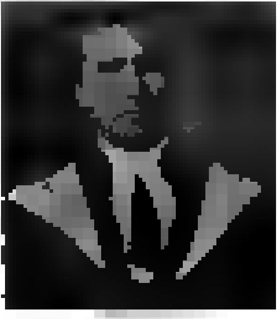

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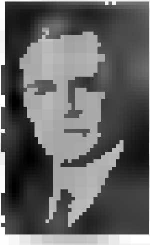

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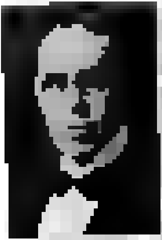

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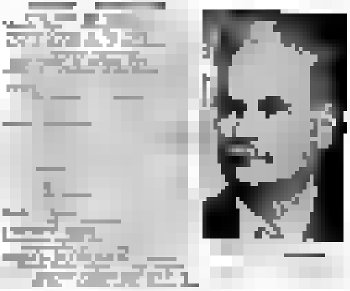

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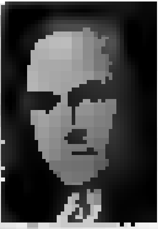

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